

1/3 f. 12.-

7/3.2.4

Ⅲ/ui. 9o

ARCHIVUM RÁKÓCZIANUM.

II. OSZTÁLY: I. KÖTET.

ARCHIVUM RÁKÓCZIANUM.

II. RÁKÓCZI FERENCZ

LEVÉLTÁRA.

BEL- ÉS KÜLFÖLDI IRATTÁRAKBÓL BŐVÍTVE.

KIADJA

A MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADEMIA

TÖRTÉNELMI BIZOTTSÁGA.

MÁSODIK OSZTÁLY: DIPLOMATIA.

I. KÖTET.

PEST, 1871.

EGGENBERGER FERDINÁND M. AKAD. KÖNYVÁRUSNÁL.

ANGOL DIPLOMATIAI IRATOK

II. RÁKÓCZI FERENCZ KORÁRA.

ANGOL LEVÉLTÁRAKBÓL

KÖZLI

SIMONYI ERNŐ.

I. KÖTET.

PEST, 1871.

EGGENBERGER FERDINÁND M. AKAD. KÖNYVÁRUSNÁL.

Vade liber, verbisque meis loca grata saluta.
Contingam certe quo licet illa pede.

Ovid Trist.

Nyomatott Bécsben, Holzhausen Adolf cs. és kir. egyetemi nyomdásznál 1871.

BEVEZETÉS.

II. Rákóczi Ferencz kora hazánk újabbkori történetének igen nevezetes, érdekes, és tanulságos szakaszát képezi. Azon háboru, mely az ő vezérlete alatt 1703. évben Magyarországban kiütött és 1711-ig tartott, nem csak hazánkban és az austriai ház örökös tartományaiban éreztette hatását, de behatott s befolyással volt egész Európára, mely ez időben a spanyol örökösödésből eredt óriási harczot vívta, melynek valódi czélja s vég eredménye azon politikai egyensúly megalapítása volt, mely sokáig képezte az európai államhatalom elosztásának alapját.

Az austriai ház, mint a német birodalom feje, az angolok, az akkor még hatalmas hollandiak, és egy sereg kisebb hatalmasság, szövetségre lépvén, fegyverben állottak XIV. Lajos és a Bourbon háznak egy ideig majdnem dictátori hatalma ellen, melylyel voltak Spanyolország, és a bajor választó-fejedelem.

Ezen háboru alatt, mely XII. Károly és nagy Péter czár, Lesczinski Szaniszló és Szász Ágost éjszaki háborúitól kísérve, lángba borította Európát Lengyelországtól kezdve az Atlanti Oceánig, az

ellenfelek hatalma mind népesség*), mind terület tekintetében oly közel egyensúlyban állott, hogy a háboru tizenkét évig folyt változó szerencsével. A legkisebb diversió jelentékeny előnyt adott, a legkisebb erő hozzájárulása érzékeny kárt okozott az ellenfélnek. A dolgok ily állásában egy nagy forradalom Magyarországban nevezetes befolyással volt az általános háboru menetére, a mennyiben az megosztotta s nagy részben paralyzálta az austriai ház erejét; nem csak megfosztotta azt azon erőtől, melyet Magyarországból vezethetett volna a csatatérre, de minden ezred, melyet a forradalom elnyomására küldött, a rajnai és olaszföldi seregeit gyengítette. Igen természetes tehát, hogy a mint egy részt XIV. Lajos szívesen látta s pártolta a magyar forradalmat, mely egyik leghatalmasabb ellene táborától annyi erőt elvont, úgy másrészt az austriai ház szövetségesei azt aggodalommal nézték, és mindent elkövettek, hogy a császár s a magyar nemzet közt a békét helyreállítsák. E végre az angol s hollandi kormányok már 1703-ban felajánlották közbenjárásokat, mely ámbár a bécsi kormánynak ínyére sehogy sem volt, mégis a dolgok komoly állásánál fogva nem sokára mindkét részről elfogadtatott. Így jött létre azon angol és hollandi mediátió, mely több éven át, de siker nélkül, működött a béke helyre állításán.

*) Voltaire Európa népességének következö felszámítását adja XIV. Lajos korában: Francziaország 20,000,000, Németország 22,000,000; Magyarország 4,000,000; Olaszország és szigetei 10,000,000; Nagy-Britannia s Irland 8,000,000; Spanyolország és Portugall 8,000,000; Oroszország európai része 10 vagy 12,000,000; Lengyelország 6,000,000; Török- s Görögországok 6,000,000; Svédország 4,000,000; Dánia és Norvégia 3,000,000; Német Alföld 4,000,000 (l. Essais sur les moeurs Vol. II.).

Az angol kormány, egyik legjelesebb diplomatáját, a bécsi udvarnál volt követét, Stepney Györgyöt, bízta meg ezen mediátió vezetésével. A hollandi kormányt szintén a bécsi udvarnál volt követe, a nem kevesbbé ügyes és munkás Van Hamel Bruyninx János Jakab képviselte. És az első kísérlet, mely 1704-ben Gyöngyösön, s majd Selmeczen történt, nem sikerűlvén, a következett évben nagyobb ünnepélyesség végett az angol kormány Sunderland, a hollandiak pedig Rechteren grófokat bízták meg, az imént említett követeik hozzájárulása mellett, a békealkudozások vezetésével. Mindnyájan több ízben megfordúltak Magyarországban, fáradhatatlanúl s lelkiismeretesen jártak el tisztökben, egyenlő erélylyel sürgették Bécsben az engedményeket, és Magyarországon a követelések lejebb szállítását. De a nagyszombati alkudozások sem vezettek több eredményre mint a selmeczi összejövetel. Mik voltak okai a siker ezen hiányának? az ezen okmánygyűjteményből elég világosan kitűnik.

A mediátorok, működésök egész ideje alatt, szakadatlan levelezésben állottak illető kormányaikkal, s minden lépésökről körülményes jelentéseket küldöttek hozzájok, kiktől viszont gyakran utasításokat vettek, és ha külön válva működtek, folytonos levelezés által egymást arról, a mi kiki körében történt, értesítették.

Az itt következő okmányok képezik *az összes levelezést*, a mennyiben az Magyarország ügyeire vonatkozik, melyet az angol kormány diplomatiai ügynökeivel folytatott, a magyar forradalom első kitörésétől 1703-tól kezdve egész a szatmári békekötésig. Magában foglalja ezen levelezés az angol

kormány utasításait követeihez, úgy mint ezeknek a kormányhoz írt kimerítő jelentéseit. A béke-alkudozások folyama alatti naplóját a mediátiónak, úgy mint a mediátoroknak egymással, a császári ministerekkel s a magyar forradalmi főnökökkel volt levelezését. Magában foglalja mindazt, a mi a béke helyreállításának érdekében vagy annak ellenére történt egy s más részről, úgy mint a befolyásokat, érdekeket s okokat, melyek hatással voltak az alkudozások folyamára. Magában foglalja végre a cselekvények színhelyéről, a harczmezőről időről időre érkezett híreket, s mutatja a benyomást, melyet azok előidéztek.

Ezen okmányok legnagyobb részben az eredeti levelekből vannak lemásolva, a hol pedig az eredeti nem találtatott, ott az illető ministerium vagy követség levelezési naplójából, vagy hivatalos úton küldött, az eredetiekkel egyenlő hitelességű, gyakran a követ vagy minister saját keze aláírásával s jegyzeteivel ellátott másolatokból irattak le.

A levelezés egy része a külföldön lévő angol követek rendes és hivatalos jelentéseikből, más része pedig csupán az illető államtitkár számára írt bizodalmas tudósításokból áll. Az angol kormány tudniillik kénytelen lévén időről időre a parliament elébe terjeszteni külföldön lévő ügynökeivel folytatott levelezését, ezeknek feladata jelentéseiket oly módon szerkeszteni, hogy híven s minden csonkítás nélkül előadva a dolgok történeti folyamát, azok kellő esetben a parliament elébe terjesztetvén és így nyilvánosságra jutván, a külföldi udvaroknak vagy kormányférfiaknak neheztelésre okot ne adjanak, a mi azután az illető követ állását, sőt magát a diplo-

matiai közlekedést is nem csak nehezítette, de sok esetben lehetetlenné tette volna. Miért is, midőn olyasmit írnak, a mit nyilvánosságra hozni nem akarnak, midőn például a fejedelem vagy egy kormányférfi jellemrajzát adják, mellékes és nem hivatalos befolyásokról tesznek jelentést stb., azt csupán a ministerhez írt magánlevélbe foglalják. Az ily bizodalmas tudósítás az illető ministernek tájékozására szolgál, de a parliament elébe nem terjesztetik.

Ezen levelezés, a mint az az angol országos levéltárban van, nem csupán Magyarország ügyeiről szól, hanem kisebb-nagyobb mértékben egész Európa ügyeit tárgyalja, és több mint száz folio-kötetbe foglalt okmányhalmazt képez, melyek ezen eseménydús korszak majdnem egész történetét magokban foglalják. De bármily érdekes is ezen egész gyűjtemény, az én czélom nem volt egyéb, mint belőle azt, a mi egyenesen Magyarországra s ügyeire vonatkozik, kivonni, a levelek többi részének elhagyásával. A *kivonat* szó tehát, mely ezen könyvben gyakran a levél homlokára van tűzve, azt jelenti, hogy az ily levélnek nem Magyarországra vonatkozó része elhagyatott; a magyar ügyeket bármi módon illető részek azonban mindenkor egész épségökben megtartattak.

Nagy számú okmány van ezen levelezéshez mellékelve, melyekre a szövegben hivatkozás történik. Ezek, a mennyire Magyarországban már ismeretesek, s különféle történeti munkákban már megjelentek, itt nem közöltetnek, és csak azok vannak e gyűjteménybe foglalva, melyek még eddig nyomtatásban kiadva nem voltak.

Néha a levelek egyes tételei jelirásban vannak írva, mire számok használtattak. E helyeket én fekvő betűkkel és zárjelek közé foglalva adtam. A jelirás kulcsát ugyan meg nem találtam, de a megoldás majdnem mindenütt felébe lévén írva a számoknak, a többinek megfejtése az előbbiek után nehézséggel nem járt.

Az eredeti okmányok feltalálhatók az angol országos levéltárban, a „Public Record Office"-ban, hol két év óta az egész országos levéltár egyesűlt, melynek nevezetes része azelőtt egy külön házban, az úgynevezett „State Paper Office"-ban, tartatott. Lajstroma a levéltárnak még csak igen kis részben van, bár rajta folytonosan dolgoznak. Az okmányok kor s ország szerint vannak könyvekbe vagy egyes csomókba foglalva, melyek az illető ország nevét s a sorszámot viselik. Magyarországnak külön álló helye nem lévén e levéltárban, az azt illető okmányok legnagyobb részben a Németországra vonatkozó irományok közt vannak elszórva. Néhány ívet azonban, mely itt közöltetik, a török vagy hollandi okmányok közől vettem. A *„Germany"*, *„Turkey"* vagy *„Holland"* felirás tehát azt jelenti, hogy az illető oklevél ezen országok iratgyűjteményében, az ország neve mellé írt szám alatti kötetben keresendő. Van ezenkivül néhány okmány, mely a Britt Muzeumban lévő, Stepney György hátrahagyott, nagy részben eredeti, irományai, vagy a hollandi státuspapirosok gyűjteményében találtatnak. Végre Marlborough herczeg néhány év előtt megjelent levelezéséből is ide van mellékelve néhány kiegészítésül szolgáló levél.

Legérdekesebb s legfontosabb részét ezen gyűjteménynek kétségkivül Stepney levelei képezik. Ő

az angol követek közt legtöbbet foglalkodott a magyar ügyekkel, és a mediátióban addig, míg annak tevékeny rész engedtetett a békealkudozási kísérletekben, vezérszerepet vitt, mert Stepney Bécsből elmenetele után 1706 végén a mediátió már csak név szerint létezett rövid ideig, azután pedig egészen mellőztetett, s minden további békealkudozások az ő befolyása nélkül folytak. S maga a szatmári békekötés is a mediátió minden részvéte nélkül jött létre.

Stepney jelentései és bizodalmas levelei részletesen és kimerítőleg adják elő a dolgok állását, s azonfelül szabatos, könnyű s világos stílben vannak szerkesztve, tanuságot tevén azon írói tehetségről, melynek Stepney köszönhette fényes állását. Ő ugyanis azon korban élt, midőn az angol irodalom a kormányférfiakban talált pártfogókra. A két nagy politikai párt fejei, a whigek és toryk, egymással vetélkedtek az irodalom pártolásában. Dorset és Montague, Harley és Bolingbroke nyereményes hivatalokkal jutalmazták az irodalom mezején feltűnt tehetségeket. Montague, később lord Halifax, maga is írói tehetségének köszönhette magas hivatalát, grófi koronáját s a térdszalagot. Így emelkedett Addison államtitkárságig, Congreve és Gay, Locke és Newton, Parnell és Rowe úgy, mint több mások, kisebb-nagyobb rangú, de mindig kényelmet biztosító jövedelemmel járó hivatalokat nyertek. Dr. Johnson öreg napjait elegendő nyugpénz biztosította azon szegénység ellen, melylyel fiatalságában küzdött a tehetségdús író. Prior és Stepney fényes követségekre alkalmaztattak.

Egyébiránt is Stepney, korának egyik legjelesebb diplomatája volt, s kortársai által nagy becsülésben tartatott. Ő 1692 és 1707 között majdnem

állandóan volt alkalmazva. Ezen időköz alatt két ízben küldetett mint angol követ a brandenburgi, egy ízben a szász, a mainzi, és a kölni választó-fejedelmekhez, egyszer a frankfurti congressushoz, egyszer a lengyel, s kétszer a bécsi udvarokhoz. Főleg Németországban lévén megbízatásai, annyira megismerkedett a német birodalmi ügyekkel, hogy róla az mondatott, miszerint a német politikát csak kevés német és egy külföldi státusférfi sem ismerte oly alaposan mint Stepney. 1706-ban a nagyszombati békealkudozások eredményre nem vezetvén, részint e miatti bosszankodásában, részint Wratislau gróf császári ministerrel való ellenségeskedése miatt, mely állását a bécsi udvarnál nehézzé s kellemetlenné tette, visszahivatását sürgette a kormánynál, és még azon évben Bécsből Hágába útazott, a hová az akkoron meghalálozott Stanhope helyébe követnek neveztetett. Itt közel érintkezésbe jött Marlborough herczeggel, mit régóta óhajtott, de már a jövő 1707. évben megrongált egészsége miatt kénytelen volt Angolországba visszatérni, hol a következett septemberben a halál véget vetett munkás életének. Nyughelyét, hona legjelesbjei közepett, a westminsteri templomban lelte.

Kelt **Párisban,** december 18. 1863.

SIMONYI ERNŐ.

ANGOL

DIPLOMATIAI IRATOK

II. RÁKÓCZI FERENCZ KORÁRA.

I. KÖTET.

1.

Sutton Robert angol követ levele egy angol államtitkárnak. A török udvarnál nagy fondorkodások vannak folyamatban, még nem tudja mire vonatkoznak. — Azt tudja hogy Rákóczi Lengyelországban a franczia király költségén él, és hogy a franczia követ vele levelezésben van. — Eredeti levél.

Public Record Office Turkey N° 21.

Pera of Constantinople, March 31d 1703.

(Kivonat.)

My Lord

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

P. S. dated April 2d.

Since the writing of the above I am informed that Monsr Blondel & the Draggoman are gone back to Adrianople & that great intrigues are begun to be set on foot at Court, which I cannot yet penetrate into. I know that the Prince of Rakotzi is now entertained in Poland at the French King's expense and that the French Ambr keeps a correspondence with him. Your Lõp is informed that the Port formerly created Count Tekeli that Prince's Father in law Prince of Transilvania. Whether the French may not at present endeavour to prevail with the Turks to give the Prince of Rakotzi any indirect assistance in order to attain that Principality, or to countenance a Rebellion in Hungary in his favour, especially during the confusions in Poland, I am not able to judge, neither have I any body in the nation's service, who is capable to procure me any good intelligence, or qualified to manage any affair for me at the Port in my own absence. However I will use all possible diligence to discover the French intrigues and disappoint them, if it lies in my power under the disadvantages of being at a distance from the Court and unprovided of people proper to be employed in matters of this nature, as well as the

other great defect of money or presents, the efficacy whereof is well known in this Country, where all people are wonderfully affected with them. R. Sutton.

2.

Stepney angol követ Hedges angol ministernek jelenti, hogy Magyarország két részén zavarok ütöttek ki, és pedig Mohács vidékén egyrészről: ez a túlságosan nyomasztó adó által okoztatott, és mérséklettel könnyen lecsillapítható; más részt Kassa és Eperjes vidékein: ezt az adó, és a Rákóczi iránti rokonszenv okozták. Nigrelli tábornok s felső-magyarországi parancsnok jelenti, hogy 300 gyalog s 700 lovas van zászlók alatt egybegyülve, tart töle hogy e felkelés terjedni fog. — Stepney óhajtja hogy egy harmadik ok ne nevelje a bajt, t. i. a vallás miatti üldözés. Kollonich prímás és Menegati atya nagy szigort fejtenek ki a lutheránusok ellen s aligha nekik nem tulajdonítandják e zavarokat vallásuk kiirtására. Ily esetben Stepney Bruyninxel együtt a császártól egy részrehajlatlan biztos kiküldetését fogják kérni. Fél hogy ezen zavarok, ha le nem csillapíthatók, a császárt a francziа háború erélyes folytatásában akadályozandják; már is megakadályozták 4—500 lovasnak Schlick segítségére való küldetését.

State Paper Office Germany, N° 168. Vienna, June 2d 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

We have within these few days been alarmed with some Disturbances, which I have all along apprehended; I mean of an Insurrection both in Lower Hungary towards Mohatz, and in Upper Hungary abaut Caschaw & Epersis. The former of these Tumults may be easily appeased, if timely care be taken to ease them of part of the burden they lye under by too heavy Contributions, for the Emperour has demanded of All Hungary 4 Millions of Florins this year, as they payd the last, whereas they are not in a condition to pay it in ready money, which is grown very scarce among them, having no vent for their Product of

Cattle, Grain & Wine, now the Armies, who used to consume them, are no longer in the Country; and it is the foult of the Chamber to have drove these poor people to a degree of desperation, which however may be remedied by mild application. The Commotions in Upper Hungary are of a more dangerous nature; for besides the misery by reason of the Exactions above mentioned, there seemes to be amongst them some Symptomes of Rebellion in favour of Prince Rakotzi, whose Estate lyes at Mongatz and there abauts; & it is said several who adhere to his Interest, have been exasperated *[by the violent proceedings of this Court against him*)]* that they have scatter'd abaut Seditious Papers complaining against them as *[arbitrary and contrary to the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom]*. I have not yet seen any of these writings, but within these three days Gen[ll] Nigrelly, who resides at Caschaw and commands all the territory there abauts, has given Notice to the Emperour by a Staffette, that 300 horse and 700 foot were assembled with Banners & he was apprehensive that Infection might spread. It is to be wished a third ill Ingredient may not mix with the two former. I mean persecution upon account of Religion: Very great severityes have been used of late towards the Lutherans in that Country, and I cannot tell but the indiscreet zeal of Cardinal Collonitsch, now Primate of Hungary, and of Father Menegati the Emperours confessor may lay all the blame for the mischiefs that shall ensue at the Door of the poor Protestants, thô I have reason to think them as good & faithfull Subjects as any the Emperour has, if they were but treated with common Charity & Moderation. According as I find this ill Blood works, I shall noth fail to give you an account, and wait your Directions; But if I perceive the ill too violent, and that the Priests disguise the truth from the Emperour & intend (as I believe they do) to use this pretext for extirpating Religion under the false name of Rebellion, I hope her Ma[ty] will not disapprove me if I

*) A dőlt betűkkel szedett és zárjelek [ ] közé foglalt szók az eredetiben jelírásban vannak.

show myself in the Gap, with Mr. Bruyninx, by remonstrating to the Emperor how unrighteously he is served, & humbly desire Him to send into those Parts, some Commissioners of moderate Principles, to take an impartiall state of their Greivances, & to apply such Remedy as he in his fatherly Affection shall think necessary. Care must be taken to shutt this Back-Door, or the Diversion (joyned with what we already suffer by the Elector of Bavaria) will hinder the Emperor from continuing the Warr, as he ought to do, against France either in Italy or in the Empire. The little Fitt we have already has been thought of that consequence, that instead of drawing from Hungary 4. or 500 of Montecucoli's Cuirassiers (who are quartered abaut Caschaw) in order to reinforce Count Schlick before Passau, Gen^ll^ Nigrelli has represented the Conjuncture to be too dangerous to allow of that Detachement, & I belive this Court will acquiesce in his Remonstrance, & leave the Regiment entier as it is there.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

3.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek jelenti, hogy a magyarországi zavarok nem oly komoly természetűek mint utolsó levelében írta, inkább rabló-bandáknak mint lázadóknak mondják. Bercsényi köztök léte nem való. — Szirmay a német-újhelyi börtönből Bécsbe jött, hol fogva marad magán-házban, míg pere bevégződik. 100,000 ftot adott a császárnak, melyet 6% kamattal visszakap ha ártatlannak bizonyúl. Ezen kedvezményt a jezsuitáknak köszönheti, kiknek jószágait örökségbe igérte. —

Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna, 6^th^ June 1703.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Alarm of Rebellions in Upper & Lower Hungary does not prove so great as I reported in my last; & it is

hoped those disturbances will be appeased before they can come to a considerable Head; for now they are said to be rather Bands of Robbers then Rebells. It was at first reported one Berzini was amongst them (an Accomplice with Prince Rakotzi, & who made his Escape before him into Poland) but upon further Examination it is found not to be true. An other of his Treyterous Correspondets called Sürmay, who was seized two years ago with the Prince, & has ever since been Prisoner at Neustadt, has obtained leave to be brought hither within these 10 days & is in a private house under confinement, till his Process be formed after the usual manner. In the mean time He has been willing to advance the Emperour 100.000 florins to be repayed Him with an Interest of 6 per Cent, if it shall appear that He is innocent. The Jesuits have obtained this favour for him in gratitude for his having promised to leave them his Estate (valued at 5 times this summe) notwithstanding he has a wife & Brother yet living.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

4.

Stepney, Hedges miniszternek jelenti, hogy mitsem hall a magyar lázadásról többé, mi jele annak hogy jelentéktelen volt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna, 9^th^ June 1703.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I hear nothing more of the Rebellion in Hungary, which is a sign it will prove of no consequence, & by the paper annext*) you will see the Tumult on the Frontier of

*) Ezen okmány megvan az országos levéltárban, de az általam ezúttal czélba vettnél más ügyre vonatkozván, én azt ezen gyűjteményből elhagytam.

Croatia was occasion'd by the Imperial Comissary having had orders to disposses the Wallaches of the settlement they had made on this side the Unna, without being authorised to assign them any other Quarter for their abode. Our Councill of Warr has ordered this paper to be drawn up as a Speciem Facti, which I believe will be sent by a Courrier to the Ministers of the Ottoman Port within a day or two to convince them that the Disturbance does not proceed from any ill design on this side, for that the Emperour is perfectly disposed to leave the Boundaries as regulated by the late Agreement.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

5.

Stepney, Hedges miniszternek. Reméllí hogy a felsömagyarországi zavarok lecsillapíttatnak. Willson ezredes írja neki Eperjesröl június 10., hogy legnagyobb erejök Munkács mellett 200 lovas és 300 gyalogból állott Rákóczi lobogói alatt; de sem ő, sem Bercsényi, sem más neves férfi nem volt velök. Nigrellinek rosszaltatik, hogy semmiért oly nagy lármát csapott. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna, 16th June 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have hopes that the Commotions in Upper Hungary will also be appeased, if they are not already; for Colonell Willson, one of our Nation, who commands in Eperies gives me notice by a letter from there of the 10th inst, that their strongest body near Mongatz was not above 200 Horse & 300 Foot, a Mob half armed and half naked, with Standards & Colours bearing Rákotzi's Name, but neither He, Berzini, or any other Person of Note was at hand to encourage them & I find Count Negrelli who has the Supream Command in Upper Hungary & resides at Caschaw, is censured for

having given so loud an Alarm here, since the accident did not require so much attention.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

6.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. 18-án Nigrellitől hír jött, hogy Károlyi Sándor szatmári főispán megverte Dolha mellett a felkelőket; 100 halottat és 17 foglyot vesztettek, ezek valószinűleg kínpadon s karókra húzva vallattatni fognak. E csata 8-án történt, Rákóczi nem volt jelen. Négy Rákóczi-zászló vétetett el tőlök, de ezek nagyapja Rákóczi György zászlói voltak. Ezen csatával, úgy hiszi, vége a lázadásnak. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna, 20^th^ June 1703.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Good Providence seemes resolved not to abandon this Family, thô they will do nothing to help themselves. On the 17^th^ the Portugall Treaty arrived. On the 18^th^ we had News by a courrier from Gen^ll^ Negrelli that Count Alexander Caroli Obergespan or Lord Lieu^t^ of the county of Zatmar with some of the Militia & two Companies of Tierheims Regim^t^ of Foot has routed the Rebells in Upper Hungary at a Village Called Dolha 4. miles beyond Mongatz where 100 were killed upon the Spott & 17 taken prisoners who are likely to be tortured & empalled till they confess who instigated them to these rebellous practices. The rest of their Crew are fled by the way of the Mountains towards Poland, whither the Emperour's troops are still pursuing them: This Action happened on the 8^th^ inst^t^. Rakotzi was not among them, & I scarce believe He was as much as privy to the Disturbance; four Colours were taken that were said to bear his Inscription, but upon examination they are found to be his Grandfathers (old George

Rakotzi) with the arms of Transilvania, of which Province He was Prince. By this Conflict I hope the troubles are quieted.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

7.

Stepney, Hedges miniszternek írja, hogy Nápolyba segédcsapatok küldetnek, három zászlóalj már útban van Eszékről. Rákóczinak egy kiáltványát küldi mellékletben, de nem hiszi, hogy ő írta volna. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany, N° 168. Vienna, 22[d] June 1703.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

In the meanwhile all things are preparing for the Detachment towards Naples in the manner I formerly related to you, and the Emperour has been heard to say on Occasion That he would rather run the risque of losing part of Hungary, then fail in what He has promised towards carrying on that expedition. And yesterday I had advice from Generall Nehm (who commands in Peterwardin) that the 3. Battaillons appointed for that service were actually assembled at Esseck according to Order, & were on the 15[th] inst. on their March towards the frontiers of Croatia, except only two companies of Tierheims Regiment; the same (I suppose) which have been employ'd very usefully in defeating the Rebells in Upper Hungary. I add herewith a Patent that is said to have been scattered abaut there in Rakotzi's name, thô he is known to be a man of more sense & Style then what appears to be in that Paper.*)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

*) Az itt említett kiáltvány, megvan mellékletben. Latín nyelven, kelt: In Regno Poloniae in Arce Brisan die 12[a] Maij 1703, aláírva: P. Franciscus Rakotzi, Comes Nicolaus Bertsini.

8.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Eugen herczeg sürgönyt kapott Nigrellitől, mely szerint Montecuculi megverte Rákóczit Munkácsnál, ki 400 embert s három zászlót vesztett, maga is alig menekült. — Éjfél után általános riadót vertek itt, 40 huszárt láttak a császár nyári laka közelében. A testőrök eléjök menvén, kisült, hogy ezek Eszterházy herczeg nádor huszárjai, kik holmi rossz borokat kísértek ide Magyarországból. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna, 4th July 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Last night our new President Prince Eugene recd advice by a Staffette from Genll Nigrelli that Count Montecucoli with 600 of his own Regiment of cuirassiers had a second time routed near the Valleyes of Mongatz a Body of 1500 men which Prince Ragotzi had picked up on the Frontier of Poland whereof abaut 400 are said to be killed in the action, & 3. more Standards taken: The Prince him self was in the Conflict, & very narrowly escaped.

After Midnight we had a generall allarm here upon 40 hussars having been seen in a Body within twice musquetshot of the Favorite (the Country House where the Emperour now resides) & it was suspected these men were come thither on an ill design against the Imperiall Family, who use to be so slightly guarded that perhaps twice that number of resolute fellows might be able to execute some desparate attempt. As many of the Emperour's & King's Trabants as could be gathered at that dead season sally'd out with the Resolution to encounter the Vision, which upon their near approach they found to be a Guard of Hungarians belonging to our Palatin Prince Esterhasi, who had convoyed a parcell of bad wines, which were following him hither from that Country. I am obliged to tell you this foolish story, least otherwise the Gazetts might frighten you with a report of assasinations; & perhaps good use may be made

of our uproar, by warning the Emperour to take more care of himself & his family for the future.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the R^t Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

9.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Megerősíti a magyar lázadók másodszori megveretését június 28:, és hiszi hogy ezzel beérik. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna, 7^th July 1703.

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

My last will have told you the Rebells in Hungary have been a second time defeated: Their last Rencounter with Count Montecucoli was on the 28^th past, and I hope what they have súffer'd on these two occasions will discourage them from making a tird attempt; & consequently that there will be no nead from Mr. Bruyninx & me to sollicite the Emperour in the manner we intended, if those Commotions were found to have grown to too great a Head.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

10.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Tudósítja, hogy Zrínyi gróf, ki közel 20 év óta Rottenbergben fogoly volt, most a gráczi várba záratott. Több év óta magát némának tetteti; 14 napi útjában az őt kísérő tiszthez egy szót sem szólt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna, 12th July 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I told you the unhappy Count Serini*), who had been Prisoner near 20 years in the Castle of Rottenberg, would be transported to some other Confinement, and now I hear he was putt into te Castle of Gratz in Stiria. Formerly He was knowen here to be a Gentleman of very good Conversation, but by reason of his long Detention is grown stupid, & for several years has affected to be dumb: In a fortnight time that his Journey lasted from Rottenberg to Gratz he never spoke to the Officer who conducted him.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

11.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Daczára kettős megveretésöknek a magyar lázadók száma naponként növekszik. Összesen vagy 4000-en lehetnek. Debreczen körül csoportosúlnak. 500 lovast Pest közelében láttak. Nigrelli beteg, a parancsnokságot Schlick veszi át, ki Szegeden sereget gyűjt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna, the 4th August 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Notwithstanding the Rebells in Hungary have been twice defeated, their numbers increase daily, & it is to be feared they may be as troublesom to the Emperor as the People of the Sevennes are to the French King: 'Tis true they hetherto appear but in small partyes ef 4. 5. or 600 men at most, but their severall Bodyes are computed to amount to no less then 4000 men: They are most considerable abaut the County of Zadmar, & 'tis thought they will have their generall Rendesvous not for from Debretzin, the richest and

*) Zrínyi Boldizsár, ez volt a hős Zrínyi család utolsó ivadéka.

most substantiall part of all Hungary: Abaut 500 Horse have been seen on this side the Tibiscus not far from Pest. — Count Nigrelli, who is Gen[ll] of Upper Hungary & resides at Cashaw, should have had the supream Command during these troubles, but being laid up with the Gout & other infirmities, Count Schlick is ordered to prepare for that service, he being Gen[ll] of the Countryes which lye between the River Marosch and the Tibiscus: He will be going shortly to Segedin, where will be the head Quarters till he has gott together a force capable to keep the field. What troops can be spared from Transilvania are marching that way.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

12.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. A magyar lázadók bevették Kállót, őrségét besorozták, onnan Debreczenbe mentek, mely ellentállás nélkül megadta magát. Glöckelsberg tábornok 600 lovassal közel áll, de erősítésre kell várnia. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N[o] 168. Vienna, 8[th] August 1703.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

By this Post I have ill news to send you from all parts.

The Rebells in Hungary by surprise in the night have made themselves Masters of Kallo, where they found abaut 60. foot & as many Hussars, whom they have obliged to take service with them; It is a little Town with 5. Bastions of Earth only, which however being repair'd may make a tolerable defence. From thence they advanced to Debrezin the richeste Village in Hungary; In the last Warr it furnished Commissary Gen[ll] Caraffa, 80000 florins per month for 6 month together. The Inhabitants there abauts are for the most part Protestants, & I wish the commotions may not afford an Opportunity to Cardinall Collonitsch & other indiscreet Zealots to extirpate the Religion under the pretext of sup-

pressing the Rebellion. I have been assured the People of Debrezin, as soon as they foresaw these Disturbances, applied in all Duty to the Emperor for assistance, remonstrating they were not able to make resistance of themselves without regular Troops, having no wall to cover them. Several month have since passed & no succour has been sent them, so they could not but submitt upon the first approach of the Rebells, who are likely to find them good stores of Provisions, Cloth and what else may be necessary towards promoting their ill designs. By our last letters of the 31st Major Generall Glöckelsberg was not far of with 600 Horse that have been drawn from Transilvania, but he must wait for a Reinforcement of Foot, before he can engage with any hopes of success.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

13.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Tudósítja, hogy július 30. Nagy-Várad mellett vagy ezer felkelö Teleky Rácz kapitány által megveretett, nyolcz zászlót vesztvén. Másnap pedig 500 felkelöböl Pocsaj mellett 300 megöletett, a többi Diószegre menekült. Se Rákóczy, se Bercsényi nem voltak jelen, valószinüleg Kállón voltak, hol 4—5000 felkelö van. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany No 168. Vienna, 11th August 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

On the 30th past a thousand Rebells Horse & Foot appeared not far from Great Waradin & were preparing to attack the Suburbs. But one Teleki, Captain of the Rascians with a Body of that Nation mixed with some Hussars & a few German Troops was ordered by the Vice-Commendant Major Böck to oppose them, & drove them in to the Morass where very few of them escaped being either killed or

drowned: Eight of their Standards have been taken; The day following an other Party of abaut 500 was likewise defeated near Pössay,*) & 300 killed, the rest were drove to Dioseck. Neither Rakotzy nor Berzeni were present at these actions; They ave supposed to be at Kallo, where the Rebells are most considerable being near 4 or 5000 strong.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

14.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Keletről jövő angol kereskedők jelentik, hogy Arad, Szeged és Szatmár körül a felkelők megleptek s megvertek több huszárcsapatot. — Utolsó tokaji levelek szerint a felkelők 10—12,000-en vannak Diószeg körül. Debreczen lakóitól kierőszakoltak 500 puskát, 6000 hajduruházatot, 24,000 koronástallért és sok élelmiszert. Félni lehet, hogy a hat hajduváros csatlakozik hozzájok. — Montecuculi ezredével Tokaj tájáról Ibrán felmentésére siet. Glöckelsberg Szatmár közelében vár az Erdélyből hozott csapatokkal, Bercsényit szándékozik megtámadni. Hannover és Schlick dragonyosok Passau vidékéről Budára rendeltettek segítségül. A felkelők kiengesztelése czéljából a császár a Magyarországra rótt 4 millió adóból, egyet elengedett. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper office Germany N° 168. Vienna 15[th] August 1703.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

Since my last some English Merchants from Aleppo and Smirna are arrived here: They accompanied the Prince of Wallachia from Turkey to his Residence of Bucharest, & in their way through Hungary happened to pass by Arat, Segedin and other Places in the Neighbourhood of Zatmar, & those counties which are now infested with the Rebells,

*) Pocsaj.

who (they tell me) have rallyed since their defeat of the 30th & 31st past, & surprized some partyes of Hussars whom they cutt off. Our last Letters from Tokai of the 9th say they were 10 or 12,000 strong near Dioseck, & that they had obliged the Inhabitants of Debrezin to furnish them with 500 Fusils, Cloathing for 6000 Heydukes $\frac{m}{24}$ Crowns in ready money & a good store of provisions. It is to be fearéd the 6 Towns called Hey Duke Städte (viz Böroslan, Boltzermintż, Nanas, Hathatz, Jasprin, and Bulga) may be tempted to joyn with them: These People formerly enjoy'd great Priviledges & Exemptions, for which they were obliged to furnish 2000 Horse & 6000 Foot upon any Emergency, but of late they have been neglegted & dissatisfyed, so that instead of being of use to the Emperor in this conjuncture, they may chance to take arms against him. Montecucoli was with his Regiment not far from Tokai, & was marching towards Ibran to deliver 40 Gentlemen who with their Retinues are blocked up by the Rebells in that Castle. General Glöckelsberg was not far from Zatmar with the Troops he has brought with him from Transilvania, wherewith he designed to attack Berzeni who is the next Person of note under Rakotzi, that occasions these Disturbances.

I hear orders are given for such of Hannover's Cuirassiers, & Schlicks Dragoons (now near Passau) as are dismounted, to be sent down the Danube towards Buda, where Horses will be delivered to them & they likewise are to be employed towards suppressing these Rebells.

In order to bring them back to their allegiance & to quiett Discontents that were spread throughout all Hungary, the Emperor has been pleased to remitt one of the 4 millions of florins which that Kingdom was taxed at.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Rigth Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

15.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. A felkelők száma Magyarországban igen nő. Gyanítják, hogy 100,000 livre segélyt kapnak havonkint Hamburg s Danzigon át. Azt vélik itt, hogy a háborút Erdélybe szándékoznak átvinni. — Eredeti holograf, bizalmas levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 18th August 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Rebells increase greatly in Upper Hungary, & large remittances $\frac{m}{100}$ livres p. month are supposed to be made them by the way of Hamburg & Dantzig: 'Tis supposed their design is to carry the war into Transilvania, where the discontents are as great as in Hungary.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

16.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. A magyar felkelők 16,000-en felül vannak, Montecuculi és Glöckelsberg tábornokok elégtelenek legyőzésükre. Itt gyanítják, hogy Francziaországból nem csak pénzt, de tiszteket is kapnak. — A császár elengedett egy millió adót a négyből, de biztosai szigorú végrehajtások útján ezt is beszedték több helyen, úgy látszik, hogy a katonaságot még sem fizetik. — Tartani lehet, hogy Törökországgal is bajba keveredik a bécsi kormány. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 22th August 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Besides this Distraction of the Emperors Forces, the Rebellion that is broke out in Hungary is likely to prove of more consequence then was first expected, & gives prince Eugene more trouble then any other of his affaires, as he

confessed to me himself last night, for the Rebells are grown to above 16,000 men, & are not to be dealt with by the small numbers which the Marquis de Montecucoli is drawing against them from Tokai & there abauts, and Generall Glöckelsberg from Transilvania.

I told you in my last that the French had found means of feeding that flame by Remittances from Hambourg & Dantzig, & 'tis suspected they have likewise sent some officers by the way of Poland to head & discipline the Rebells.

It were to be wished the Emperor had in time sent reasonable Commissioners to hear their Grievances & redress them, before their Discontents were gone to far: He has indeed remitted one of the four Millions of florins demanded of that Kingdom as this years Contribution, but there are severall Countyes which are not likely to find the benefitt of that Indulgence, since the Commissaryes who are employed in collecting those Taxes, have done it with the greatest eagerness & under severe Executions, pretending to have had no Knowledge of the Emperor's more Gratious Disposition; And not withstanding the vast Summes that have been extorted from that Country, it does not appear that the Garrisons there have been pay'd out of them, which Maladministration still heightens the Clamour, & encreases the number of the Malcontents.

We want but one Disturbance more to be in as miserable a state as it is possible, I mean a Breach with the Ottoman Port, and of that there is too great appearence.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

17.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. A horvát bán meghalt Bécsben aug. 26. — Bercsényi 7000 emberrel Buda felé megy, Rákóczi ugyan oly számu felkelővel Nagy-Várad felé. Ibrányi egy

csapattal átkelt a Tiszán s megy Pest felé. Fels Nagy-Váradba vonult. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 29th August 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

On the 26th Count Budiani*) dyed here; He was Ban of Croatia, & had signalized himself by many important services from the time that Vienna was besieged throughout the whole course of the late Warr in Hungary.

We have no other news from Hungary but that Berzeni was marching with 7000 Rebells towards Buda, & Rakotzi with a like number towards Grand Waradin, thereby to hinder the Troops under Generall Glöckelsberg from joyning those under Montecucoli. One Ibrany, who was formerly a Colonell under Tekeley, is said to be at the head of an other Party of Rebells, who have passed the Tibiscus, & are moving towards Pest; Count Fels is supposed to have cast himself into Great Waradein with some succour, of which place he is Governor.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

18.

Sutton egy angol államtitkárnak. — A magyar forradalom kitörése óta minden számüzött magyarok Konstantinápolyba gyülnek össze. — Eredeti levél.

Public Record Office Turkey N° 21. Pera of Constantinople, Aug. 20th O. S. 1703.

(Kivonat.)

My Lord.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Upon occasion of the rebellion in Hungary all the Hungarians about C. Tekely and the rest, that remain in these parts are repairing thither with all speed, and there is no

*) Batthyányi Ádám gróf.

possibility of hindring it, especially at this conjuncture of affairs in this country.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

R. Sutton.

19.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. A magyar felkelők bevették Huszt várát. Hírlik, hogy Somlyó várát is bevették volna. Bercsényi megszállotta Gyulát, de nemsokára onnan elvonult. A felkelés mindenütt rokonszenvre talál, s nem lévén ki ellentállhasson neki, valószinü, hogy tavasz előtt elnyomható nem lesz. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168 Vienna 5th September 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Our last letters from Hungary bring but a melancholly account, the Rebells there having made a considerable progress; The Castle of Houst, a Post of great importance between Transilvania & the Marmaross, is fallen into their hands by the revolt of the Garrison consisting of 50 men who murder'd their Commendant Baron Eythner. Here is a Report that a Party of Rebells have likewise made themselves Master of a Castle called Somlyo which formerly belonged to Rakotzi; It lyes somewhat above Great Waradin, & is likewise of consequence, being a Pass into Transilvania, whither Rakotzi is likely to bend his Course, the discontents in that Province being no less then those in Hungary. A large Body of Rebells under the Command of Berzeni had actually invested Giula, but finding the Officer who commanded there more firm & resolute then was expected, they thought fitt to retire, after having summoned him 3-times to no purpose. The Champion Country on both sides of the Tibiscus lyes open to the inroads of the Rebells, who find adherents wherever they come, & no Body to oppose them; from whence you may easily imagine what disorders

they committ & that it will require a winter's work before they be reduced.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

20.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Tokaji levelek szerint a felkelők felégették Patakot. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 8^th^ September 1703.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

By letters from Tokai of the 30^th^ past we hear the Rebells had burnt Patack, a city where Rakotzi formerly kept his Residence; There was a considerable Fortresse still last year that the Emp^r^ thought fitt to have it demolished to save the Expence of maintaining a Garrison.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

21.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. A felkelők három ágyuval Szatmárt ostromolják, mások Munkácsot vették ostrom alá. Egy huszár hadnagy 3—4000 felkelő élére állt s bevette Körmöczbányát és más két bányavárost. Egy másik csapat megszállotta Nagy-Szombatot. Egy harmadik csapat, 2—3000 ember, Morvaország határán barangol. Szóval alig van megye az egész országban, a hol nem volna 4—500 felkelő, tolvaj, vagy csavargó egybegyülve. — Eredeti bizodalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 22th September 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Reports we receive from Hungary are still worse & worse: The Rebells, who seiz'd Houst, are now before Zatmar with 3 pieces of Canon they found in the former of these places. Some others have blocked up Mongatz. An Ensign who served in Italy among Ebergenny's Huszars being sent home to make Recruits has put himself at the Head of 3 or $\frac{m}{4}$ malcontents, & has master'd Cremnitz and 2 other Towns in Upper Hungary, where are the Emprs Mines of Gold & Silver. Another Party has seiz'd Tirnau a little Town within 3 Posts of Presburgh; & a Body of 2 or $\frac{m}{3}$ more has been seen hovering on the borders of Moravia. In short there is handly one County throughout the whole Kingdom but is infested with 4. or 500 either Rebells, Theives, or Vagabonds, who hold correspondencies together, & may join upon occasion; whereby I fear Count Schlick or whoever else may be employ'd towards reducing them, will find it a very hard winter's work.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

22.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Vannak jelek, melyek oda mutatnak, hogy a Portával a béke tartós nem lesz. Rákóczi követei Konstantinápolyban voltak s szives fogadásban részesültek. Sutton tudósitja, hogy Tököly-féle menekültek egybegyültek s mennek Erdélyen át Magyarországba. — Szeptember 21-én 3000 felkelö bevette Szolnokot ostrommal. Walters irlandi százados volt a várparancsnok. Az örség, 100 ember, leöletett. 14 ágyut foglaltak el a felkelök és Orosz Pál s Ibrányi ezredesek fogságba estek, ezek azóta Rákóczi szolgálatába álltak s most Szatmárt ostromolják. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 26th September 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

From the Symptemes there are grounds to suspect their Peace with Christendome will not last long; and as a further argument thereof I am to acquaint you that some Deputys from Rakotzi arriv'd at Constantinople on the 6th and found a very favorable reception from the Ministers of the Port, which looks as if they had some design of fomenting the Rebellion in Hungary. At least Sr. Robert Sutton gives me notice that some few Noblemen of that Kingdome who followed Teckelis fortune & since his being banished into Asia have been scatter'd throughout Turkey, are rallied of late, and are either gone or going over Transilvania in order to join Rakotzi; under whom they hope to be more successfull, than they were with their former leader.

On the 21st Instant, at 5 in the Evening 3000 Rebells made themselves Masters of Zolnok, a considerable post on the Tibiscus: They took it by Storm, having scal'd it at 3 several places: One Captain Walters an Irishman commanded here and made all the defence that could be expected from a Garrison of 100 men only, who were all put to the sword, & by this acquisition the Rebells have got 14 pieces of Canon. Two officiers of note (Poul Orosz and Ibrani) who served the Emperour as Colonells in the last Warr & have since been neglected, are now before Zatmar with an other Party of Rebells.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

23.

Sutton egy angol államtitkárnak. — Tököli betegsége daczára, Magyarországba szándékozik menni. Sok bajba kerül a portát az avatkozástól visszatartani. — Eredeti levél.

Public Record Office Turkey N° 21. Pera of Constantinople, Sept. 23th 1703.

(Kivonat.)

My Lord

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Count Tekely (tho' very infirm) is endeavouring to go join ye rebels in Hungary, who have sent Deputies hither to solicit the Port for succours. They and their friends the French make their story very good here.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The chief matter at present will be to disuade them from giving any assistance to the Hungarian Rebels who we hear encrease much in number.

I am etc.

R. Sutton.

24.

Stepney, Hedges miniszternek. Spanheim által tervezett feliratot a protestansok érdekében alkalmilag be fogja nyujtani. Most nincs reá ok, mert nem üldöztetnek. — A magyar felkelés a legnagyobb, mely valaha volt ez országban, a felkelők száma 30,000-re megy. A lengyel király a császári követ felhivására egy kiáltványban szigoruan megtiltja alattvalóinak a magyar felkelés segélyezését. De ez nem fogja akadályozni a franeziákat, hogy őket Danczig és Krakón át ne segítsék. Eugen herczeg nem tudja honnan vegyen katonát elnyomásukra. Schlick főparancsnokká neveztetett Magyarországban, az ő s egy más vértes ezred Passauról Budára rendeltetett. — Eredeti bizodalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 29th September 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

When you shall be pleas'd to send me Mr. Spanheim's Project of a Representation in behalf of the Protestants, I shall best judge how far it may be seasonable to appear for them by presenting it: The Rebellion in Hungary has not much affected them hitherto, I mean none of the Reformed Religion have appear'd so as to make themselves or their

Principles obnoxious. For Rakotzi & his chief adherents are all Roman Catholics, and if any Protestants be here & there blended w[t] the Rebells, their discontents rather proceed from their being oppress'd in their Civil Rights, then from what they suffer in point of Religion: And this I have desired Cardinall Collonitz, the Bishop of Raab, & other Ministers & Prelates concerned in Hungary, to take particular notice of, to convince them that those of our Profession live quietly & obediently under the present Government, and are rather more faithfull to the Emperors interest during these troubles, then those of his own Religion.

The Rebellion there is the greatest that ever broke out in that Kingdom. I really believe there are above 30,000 now in arms ag[st] the Emp[r] scatter'd in several places; The paper annexed will give you a pretty distinct Knowledge where they herd, & under what Leaders: It was suspected the Poles supplyd them with officers & money, for which reason Count Stratman, the Emp[rs] Ambass[r] at Warsaw had orders to sollicite the king of Poland not to allowe them any encouragement or assistence, and to issue a Proclamation against all Subjects of the Republick who should offer in any manner to aid and abbett them. The King has readily comply'd with that desire, & has expressed his Prohibition (as you see) in terms that are severe enough; However that method will not obstruct the French from feeding the flame by the way of Dantzig and Cracow.

Prince Eugene is at a loss where to find Troops to suppress these Rebells in time before they make themselves Masters of several Strong-Holds where they may maintain themselwes all winter. Schlicks Dragons & the Regiment of Cuirassiers (who have been employed these 6 month abaut Passau) will be brought down the Danube to Buda, good part of them are already arriv'd here, & Count Schlick, who is to have the Supream Command in Hungary will follow thither in 5 or 6 days.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

25.

Stepney, Hedges miniszternek. Egy felkelö csapat kirabolta Párkányt, egy másik felhivta Pestet a megadásra, egy harmadik Kövár elött áll, ezek ellen Rabutin 2000 német és ugyan annyi rácz (oláh?) katonát vezet. — Forgách tábornok néhány száz magyarral Nyitra mellett áll, hogy Érsekujvárt fedezze a felkelök ellen. Nigrelli tábornok meghalt Kassán september 23-án. Carabelli folyamodik helyébe parancsnoknak. — Eredeti bizodalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 3d October 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

A Party of Rebells some days ago plundered Parkan, over agast Gran. The seme Detachement that took Zolnok has since advanced as far as Pest, & summon'd the Govr treatening to allow him no Quarter if he does not surrender within two days. Another Party is before Kövar on the Confines of Transilvania, to relief which Place Genll Rabutin is marched in Person with 2000 regular German Troops & as many Rascians & Militia.

Major Genll Forgatz has assembled some hundred Hungarians on this side & is posted abaut Neytra to hinder the Rebells from taking Neuheusel or advancing towards Presburgh.

Lieutt General Nigrelli who for several years has had the Supream Command in Upper Hungary & kept his ordry residence in Caschaw dyed there on the 23d Count Carbelli sollicites to succead him in ye Government; But whoever obtains it will find it a difficult matter to take possession, since the Rebells keep it almost blocked up. By Count Nigrelli's death an Impal Regiment of Foot is likewise vacant, for which there are many Pretenders.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

26.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. A felkelők elfoglalták Ráczkevi szigetet. Magyarország 72 megyéiből csak tiz maradt még egészen a császár mellett. Ezekben elrendeltetett az insurrectio. Pálffy Miklós Pozsonyba ment a rendelet végrehajtását sürgetni. A nádor Eszterházy 2—3 nap mulva szinte oda megy. Rabutin megverte a felkelőket Kővárnál, 300-at megölvén, a többi Nagybányára menekült, Rabutin pedig visszatért Szebenbe. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 6th October 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Since my last I hear the Rebells have made themselves Masters of Ratzen-Mark an Island below Buda, whereby they are likely to infest this side of the Danube as well as the other. Of 72 Counties (that ye Kingdom of Hungary is composed of) but ten are entirely for Ye Emperor, viz 1. Tranchin, 2. Neytra, 3. Presburgh, 4. Komorrha, 5. Raab, 6. Mosson, 7. Oedenburgh, 8. Castri Terrei, 9. Vesprim, & 10. Zalad. Throughout which districts orders are issued for raising the Militia, & Count Nicholas Palfy (Genll of Artillery in the Empers Service & Supremus Comes or Lord Lieutenant of the Courty of Presburgh) went by Post thither 4 days ago to see them executed; & in 2 or 3 days more will be follow'd by the Palatin of Hungary Prince Esterhazi.

Genll Rabutin has been very successfull in his Expedition towards Kövar (an important pass into Transilvania) which place the Rebells had besieg'd with 3000 men & in 11 days time had reduced the Garrison to yt extremity for want of water, that they were forced to capitulate & in 2 hours had surrender'd if Genll Rabutin had not march'd in all diligence to their assistance, & beat of the Rebells on the 13th past, having kill'd 300 on the spott, & forced the others to save themselves in Nebania 2 miles from thence. He durst not pursue them further & leave Transilvania quite destitute; so he is return'd to his Residence at Hermanstadt, after having reinforced the Garrison of Kövár with 150

foot and 30 Horse, & provided them with all that is necessary for their defence & subsistance.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

27.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. October 6-án Bécsben egy kiáltvány elrendeli, hogy minden család egy évi élelemmel lássa el magát, vagy hagyja el a várost, s minden idegent, különösen francziát bejelentsen. Két vértes ezred holnapra váratik Linzből. Kis-Szeben önkényt megadta magát a felkelőknek. Egy felkelő csapat Eperjesnél 100 halott veszteséggel megveretett Willson ezredes által. Bercsényi bevette Dobrováralját hol 12 ágyút foglalt el, s most Érsekujvár felé megy. Kaunitz gróf jószágát elpusztították. Gróf Pálffy Miklós 1000 pozsonymegyei insurgenssel Forgáchhoz csatlakozott, Nyitra mellett néhány száz embere pedig a Vág átmenetét őrzi. 350 pozsonyi lovas holnap Szereden gyűl össze, hova Pálffy is megy. Ujvár őrsége áll 100 német és 80 polgári katonából, van benne 200 hajdu s 100 huszár is, de ezek nem akarnak hazájuk ellen fegyvert fogni. A 18 év előtt lőtt rézs sincsen még kijavítva, ámbár XI-ik Ince pápa 300,000 koronás tallért adott e czélra.

Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 10^th October 1703.

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

On the 6^th instant a Proclamation was made here by sound of Trompet, enjoyning all Masters of familys in consideration of the present disorders on the Frontiers, & to prevent any inconveniencys for the future, 1^ly to furnish themselves with Provisions for a year, or else to quit the Town & Suburbs, 2^ly to give in the names of all Strangers particularly French, who are lodged and entertained in their houses, & 3^ly not to harbour any Vagabonds or Idle persons.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Schlicks Dragons & the Regiment of Cuirassiers which was at Passau were to be embarked at Lintz on the 8th and are expected here to morrow or next day on their way to Hungary where the disturbances still continue. The City of Leben*) in the County of Cepusia towards the Confines of Poland has submitted voluntarily to the Rebells, but a Party of them that infested the Neighbourhoud of Eperjes with a design to set fire to the Suburbs, have been surprised by Colonel Wilson & 100 of them were killed. Berzeni has saized a Castle called Posamk**) belonging to the Jesuits not far from Karpfen, where he found 12 pieces of Cannon which he has joined to those he had taken from the Towns where the Emperour has his mines & is now marching in order to attack Neuhäusel. Count Caunitz has lately purchesed a very good estate within a mile after that place, called after his own name, & had begun a large building and a breed of Cattle of all sorts, with a design of settling there his youngest son a Child of 7 years old, but the Rebells have laid waste his Estate & drove away 700 head of Cattle; To compleat his Misfortune this son (who was the hopes of his family) dyed last night of the small Pox.

I told you Count Nicholas Palfy was gone to Presburgh to put the Militia of the County in arms against the Rebells, & I have seen his letters of the 8th whereby he says they have already join'd Count Forgatsch with 1000 men towards Neytra, & sent some hundreds more to guard the most considerable Passes on the Waag; Beside which he had disposed the Nobility to give 350 horsemen who are to have their Rendesvouz near Zeret on the 11th inst: where the Count will be in person by that time. The Garrison of Neuhäusel consists but of 100 regular German Troops & 80 Burghers of that Nation capable of bearing arms: There are also 200 Heydukes & 100 Hussars, but these last have declar'd they will not serve against their countrymen, whereby

*) Kis-Szeben?

**) Podzámek, magyarul Dobro-váralja. Ez egykoron Verbőczy birtoka volt. A híres magyar jogtudós állitólag itt irta Tripartitumát.

you may judge in what danger that place is, especially since the breach is not thoroughly repaired which was made 18 years ago, when the Town was recover'd from the Turks, notwithstandig the good Pope Innocent the Eleventh actually gave the Emperour $\frac{m}{300}$ Crowns for those purposes.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

28.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Eugen herczeg 20—22,000 ujoncz kiállítását elrendelte az örökös tartományokban. Alsó-Austria már kiállitott 2500-at, ezekből 7—800 már el is küldetett a Dunán Magyarországba. Schlick-féle dragonyos s a La-Tour vértes ezred ma mentek hajókon Pozsonyba, Schlick tábornok maga is oda indul holnap, átveendő Magyarországon az egész sereg főparancsnokságát. Guetheim alezredes Pozsony város s vár parancsnokává neveztetett. Kyba tábornok egy csatában megsebesült s Szegeden meghalt. Emberei szét-szóródtak. — Ez fogalmazás, mely Stepney saját kezével van aláirva s itt-ott javítva, czímezve nincsen, de kétség kivül Hedges ministerhez iratott.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna October 17[th] 1703.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

That ag[t] next year the dispositions ewery where may not prove so deficient as the preparations for this Campagne have been, Prince Eugene has procur'd Orders to be given through the Hereditary Country's for furnishing $\frac{m}{20}$ or $\frac{m}{22}$ recruits to be in a readiness by the middle of February. And Lower Austria has raised the best part of their Quota of 2500 men which are to be distributed amongst y[e] 4 Imperial Reg[ts] of foot now in Hungary, viz: Heister, Nehm, Thierheim, and y[e] Grand maitre 7 or 800 are already gone down

the Danube to entre immediately into service, towards suppressing the Rebells.

On the 15th Schlick Dragons and the Regt of Cuirrassiers now belonging to Count La Tour came down in Boats and after a days refreshement in the Suburbs of this City were again embarked yesterday, and will be this evening at Presburgh, whither Count Schlick will be going to morrow to assume the Supreame Command over all the Forces now gathering in Hungary. Lieutt Colll Guetheim is appointed as Govr in the Town and Castle of Presburgh. Genll Kyba (whom I mentioned in my last*) attacked 3000 Rebells so successefully that hardly any of them would have escaped if he had not been dangerously wounded in the first onset, and carri'd off to Segedin where He dyed on the 8th as soon as he disappear'd His men for want of some person of Credit to kep them in Discipline fell to plunder instead of following the pursuit.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

29.

Sutton egy angol államtitkárnak. — A magyarok küldöttjei még folyvást Konstantinápolyban vannak és a franczia követ által támogatva a portától segitséget kérnek. A jelen vezir el van határozva a carlovici békét megtartani, de az ő állása ingadozó. — Eredeti levél.

Public Record Office Turkey No 21.

Pera of Constantinople, Oct. 18th 1703.

(Kivonat.)

My Lord.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Hungarian Deputies continue still here soliciting the Port for assistance, in which the French Ambr joins very heartily with them, and particularly labours to procure that Count Tekeli may be recalled from Nicomedia the place of his Excile and sent to head the Rebels. It does not appear hitherto that they are like to succeed in these

*) Ezen levelet nem találtam.

endeavours. The Vizir promises a faithfull observance of the Treaty of Carlowitz, and in conformity thereto hath sent Directions to the Pashas of Belgrade and Temeswar to forbear meddling upon this occasion. The latter of these Pashas is since removed to Belgrade, and the Pasha of Sophia succeeds him at Temeswar! 'Tis nevertheless to be feared that the Turks may underhand assist the Rebels in some measure, as it is very plain that the ministers, as well as the people, take a great pleasure in hearing anything to their advantage. But the greatest danger is that the Vizir may be suddenly changed and by those means the measures of the Port quite altered. It is the universal opinion, that he will not continue long in his post, and those who stand fairest to succeed him are men of very dangerous dispositions. The Janissar Aga is the man most discoursed of, and much in the new Sultan's favour, for which reason the French Amb^r has been very early to cultivate his friendship.

I use my best endeavours to destroy the general belief, which the French have begotten in these people, that the Emp^r is reduced to the last straits in Italy and Germany, while the Hungarian Rebels, whom they make to be $\frac{m}{30}$ men, meet with little or no opposition and are masters of the greatest part of Hungary. 'Tis very much to be desired that this Rebellion may be wholly suppressed this winter, that the temptation may not lye any longer before these people. The French have great friends in the Government already and use the best method to gain more.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

R. Sutton.

30.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Forgách megölt 300 felkelőt Nyitra mellett. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 20^th October 1703.

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

We have nothing of moment from Hungary except that Count Forgach is said to have killed 300 Rebells not

far from Neytra. We have currant here a formal List ·/.*) according to which their force ought not be despised.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 30-ik számhoz.

A magyar felkelők által kiállított s Rákóczi alatt álló ezredek jegyzéke.

Liste des Régiments formés par les Rebelles dans la Haute et Basse Hongrie sous le Commandement de Rakotzi.

Les Gardes de Corps de Rakotzi		Polonais à chev.	160
		Allemands à chev.	160
		Allemand à pied	600
		Des Hongrois	1200
Persceny	Infanterie		500
Scheney	Infanterie		2000
Oroz Paul	Infanterie		2000
Buday	Infanterie		1500
Torday	Infanterie		1500
Iberany	Infanterie		1500
Szalontay	Infanterie		1500
Szent Mariay	Infanterie		1500
Dazo Adam	Infanterie		1500
Nagi George	Infanterie		1500
Peta	Infanterie		1500
			18620
Szos János	Cavallerie		1000
Szazai Janos Diak	Cavallerie		1000
Diak Ferencz	Cavallerie		1000
Porboti Palot	Cavallerie		1000
Hatzozy	Cavallerie		1000
Ozkay	Cavallerie		1000
Horváth János	Cavallerie		1000
Gözy Sigmond	Cavallerie		1000
			8000
		En tout	26620

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

31.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. 500—600 felkelő Pest közelében megjelent. Almássy hevesi alispán Rákóczihoz csatlakozott. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 24th October 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Rebells in Hungary have of late done no great mischief; A Party of 5 or 600 has been seen near Pest: One Almaschi, Deputy Lieutt of the County of Heves, has taken part with the Rebells & encourages Rakotzi to attack Erla.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

32.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Schlick még Pozsonyban van, Léva bevételére készül. Sokan a felkelők közül átmennek Schlickhez zászlóstól. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 27th October 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

By Our Letters of the 24th from Presburgh Count Schlick was still thereabouts, but in a day or two was to begin his march against the Rebells, & try if he could drive them out of Leventz. Several Partyes of them submitt & come over with their Standards to Count Schlick upon the approach of Regular German Troops.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

33.

Sutton egy angol államtitkárnak. — A magyar felkelés nagy hatást gyakorol a törökökre. — Elhatározták néhány csapat janicsárt küldeni a határokra. — Eredeti levél.

Public Record Office Turkey N° 21.

Pera of Constantinople,
Oct. 27th 1703.

(Kivonat.)

My Lord.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Rebels of Hungary roving uncontrolledly all over that country makes a great noise among these people, who cannot be brought to examine things so nicely as they ought. It will much concern the Empr to use the means to suppress that rebellion this winter. It is discoursed among the Turkish Ministers, that the Port will send suddenly some chambers of Janissaries and other Troops to those Frontiers under pretence of securing them from the Insults of the Rebels. In order to it some commanding officers have been named and are preparing for their march. We shall shortly see whether they will carry on the design.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

R. Sutton.

34.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Schlick átment Sintánál a Vágon, ma Ujvárott lesz, onnan Lévának tart. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168.

Vienna 31st October 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Generall Schlick had on the 28th passed the River Waag over the Bridge at Schinta, & will be this day at Neüheüsell, whence he is to continue his march towards Lewentz, which place 'tis thought the Rebells will abandon at his approach.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

35.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Schlick bevette Lévát, honnan Ocskay a parancsnok megmenekült. — A császáriak 500 embert, 400 lovat s 12 ágyut fogtak el. Ocskay titkára is elfogatott. A császár valamivel jobban van, de még ki nem megy. Eredeti bizodalmas levél, a második kikezdés Stepney kezeirása.

State Paper Office Germany N° 168. Vienna 4th November 1703.

Sir

(Kivonat.)

This morning a Captain of Count Schlicks Regiment arrived express from Hungary, with advice that on the 31st past Count Schlick with his Detachment came before Leventz, which place the Rebells had fortified & provided with a strong Garrison under the command of one Oskay formerly a Corporall in Major Genll Forgatsche's Regiment. The Governor who at first pretended to make a vigorous resistance, sceing the Imperialists had forced the Gates, made his escape, but a great part of his Garrison were cut to pieces & 500 taken Prisoners with 400 Horses: His Secretary surrendered himself voluntarily & promis'd to make large discoveries. The Imperialists have found 12 pieces of Canon, & a great part of the plunder which the Rebells had gott & secured there. About 2000 more who were encamped at some distance to cover the Town, made their escape as well as they could.

The Emperour rested pretty well all night, & this morning is something better than he was yesterday; but does not appear in publick notwithstanding it is Gala for the K. of Spain's name.

I am with respect
Sir

Your most faithfull numble Sert
G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

36.

Whitworth Hedges ministernek jelenti, hogy Stepney elutazott Angolországba és hogy ő átvette a követségi teendőket. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 10th November 1703.

Right Honble

This evening Mr. Stepney set out for England, having first received the good wishes of most of these Ministers for his safe voyage & return; and during his absence, I shall in obedience to Her Majestys Orders, carry on the business and Correspondence of the place, with all possible Zeal & diligence.

The letters from Italy are not yet come in: nor is there any news of the Rebells in Hungary, since the late Check they received from Count Schlick at Leventz; so that I have nothing at present to add to the Informations which you received last post from Mr. Stepney.

I am with all imaginable respect.

Right Honble

Your most humble & most obedient Servant

Charles Whitworth. *)

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

37.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. October 27-én Rákóczi hátrahagyván Szatmár ostromára egy csapatot, maga Tokaj bevételére indult. Bercsényi Lőcsét ostromolja october 23-ka óta, s folyó hó 3-ka óta tüzes golyókkal lőveti. October 25-én egy 1300 emberből álló felkelő csapat Gyula-Fehérvár előtt megjelenvén, ott Rabutin 300 lovasa által meg- s szétveretett. — Lipót napján a római király s királyné Kloster-Neuburgba mentek templomba, de a császár orvosa tanácsára hon ma-

*) Whitworth Károly angol követ volt Frankfurtban. Stepney rövid időre Londonba utazván, mint ideiglenes helyettese Bécsbe küldetett. — Onnan későbben Pétervárra ment követnek.

radt — ma azonban kiment vadászni. Eredeti holograf levél, melynek első része olasz- s németországi ügyekről igen érdekes történelmi adatokat tartalmaz, de melyek e munka czéljától eltérvén, itt kihagyattak.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 17th November 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Rebells still continue to infest that part of Upper Hungary which borders the River Theys: On the 27th Octr Rakotzi having left a detachement to continue the blockade of Zatmar came to strenghten his main army which lyes before Tokay, Thô 'tis said the Garrison is in a condition to hold out a considerable time till succurs can arrive, But the rich Wines of the neighbouring mountains are like to fall to Rakotzi's share, who will probably draw a considerable sum of mony for them out of Poland.

Berzeny is beseiging Leutsch in the County of Cepusia with a separate body, he invested the place on the 23d Octr & on the 3d inst begun to fire with red balls from a Battery of 3 pieces of canon, which was all his Artillery, and thô He continued till the 8th he had done no damage when the last intelligence came from thence. On the 2d He would have sent a letter by a Trumpet into the Town, but the Governor would not receive the message, & stuck up a red flag as a sign he was resolved to defend the place to the last extremity.

On the 25th a party of 1300 Rebells has wandered as far as Weisenburg (or Alba Julia) on the Marosch, where 'tis suspected they had some intelligence with the Inhabitants, but a Detachement of 300 horse sent by Genll Rabutin attacked them so vigorously, as they were drawn up before the town, that all their foot, being near 600 men, were cut to pieces & the Horse forced to disperse & shelter themselves in the neighbouring montains: Thô I cannot learn that all these unsuccesfull Engagements have lessen'd the Courage or even the numbers of this miserable people.

On the 15th St Leopolds day the King & Queen of Romans went to perform their annual devotions to Cloister Neuburg but the Emperor having staid at home by advice of his Phisicians, the Cloister sent a deputation yesterday to present H. J. M. with a small parcell of Gold & Silver Medalls in honour of their saint, according to the usual custome. To day the Emperor found himself well enough to go out a hunting on the other side of the Danube.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

38.

Sutton egy angol államtitkárnak. — Benien befolyásos franczia jesuita nagyon fondorkodik a magyarok mellett. — A magyar felkelők győzelmei s a császári seregek rosz állása Német- s Olaszországban nagy ingerül szolgálnak a portának a magyar ügyekbeni beavatkozásra. — Sok keresztény s török átment a határokon hogy a felkelőkhez csatlakozzék. — A magyarok igen erélyesen dolgoznak Konstantinápolyba. — Eredeti levél.

Public Record Office Turkey No 21.

Pera of Constantinople, Nov. 18th 1703.

(Kivonat.)

My Lord.

The last I had the honour to write Your Lordship was of the 27th Octr and sent by an Impl Courier to Vienna, so that I hope it will have gotten safe to your hands. The passage of letters thrô Wallachia and Transilvania being now very uncertain by reason that the Hungarian Rebels infest the ways and have intercepted many Mails of late, I have chosen rather to wait a fortnight for an opportunity of dispatching this to Belgrade, whence it will find a quick and I presume a secure conveyance to Vienna.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

There is lately arrived here a French Jesuit named Benien, who is supposed to be an Emissary from that Court.

He hath formerly lived some years here, and having acquired the Turkish and Arabic Languages He hath contracted a very great acquaintance among the principal men of this Country & especially the Caddis and men of the law, to whom his knowledge of the Mathematics and Astrology, which last is in great Vogue here have rendered him very agreable. He is a man of great parts, learning and wit, very zealous for the French interest, and proper to insinuate any thing conductive thereto and he is particularly observed to be very intimate with the Hungarian Deputies, and to introduce them to the great men of his acquaintance.

The ill condition of the Emperor's affairs in Italy and Germany, which the French set off the utmost advantage furnishes them with arguments but too plausible to importune these people, while they represent the Hungarian Rebels to be masters of almost all that Country, and to have cut off the Principality of Transilvania from all succour or communication with the Emperor, which is therefore exposed as an easy Conquest to the Port, and the more cheap, because the Transilvanians are reported to desire it, as being generally very uneasy under the Emperor's Government, which suggestions carry too much the face of truth, and cannot fail of making some impression. But I hope such care will be taken to suppress the Hungarian Rebellion before next summer, that the temptation may not lie too long before a people, that considers little but the present time. The Turks can scarce be brought to look far into the future, or to examine their interests at a distance. That which is nearest to them is always the object of their care or fear, and they apprehend nothing that is remote. They cannot conceal the joy and satisfaction they feel at all the disadvantages, which tho Emp^r^ undergoes, and appear to be as great friends to the French, as if they had never been deceived by them. —

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

After having laid before your Lordship the situation of affairs at the Port, as near as I am able to inform you, I must beg leave to assure you anew, that I am industrious to contribute all that lies in my power to give the Ministers right conceptions of affairs in Christendom, and to keep

them to the faithful observance of their Treaties. In particular I have laboured to give them so mean an opinion of the Rebellion in Hungary, that they have hitherto behaved themselves as well as could be desired with relation thereto. The endeavours of the French to get Count Tekeli recalled from Ismit and sent into Hungary have hitherto found no impression. That matter has been represented to be so expressly contrary to the treaty of peace with the Emp[r] that I am fully persuaded the Port will not take off the said Count's confinement in any case, except that of an open rupture between the two Emperors, towards which, as far as I can penetrate or rely on the expressions of some of the Ministers, there are no great dispositions at present. Nor will there probably arise any, unless the state of affairs in Hungary prove too inviting, in which case they would be in a capacity of assembling a good Army of their best Troops in a very short time upon their frontiers, and would have Hassan Pasha, now restored to the Pashalick of Belgrade, who is accounted the best General in this Empire, ready to command it.

I am etc.

R. Sutton.

Nov[r] 28[th] 1703.

My Lord.

The messenger designed for Belgrade having been detained here thus long, I have opened my letter to acquaint your Lordship further, That some days ago there was a new Tumult discovered to be hatching by the instigation of the late Janissar Aga's friends and party. The Court had the good fortune to prevent it by timely measures in banishing the Spahilar Agasi, the late Janissar Agas Kehayah, and most of the Commanders of the Forces raised for and employed in the expedition to Adrianople. Others of the complices are fled, and inquisition is still making after the rest of them.

I am assured from good hands that many of the grand Signor's subjects, both Christrians and Turks, have passed

the frontiers and joined Prince Rakoczi. Undoubtedly the Pashas of the Confines will alledge this to be done without their leave: But I wish they do not connive at it. The French and Hungarians continue their solicitations of succour for the Rebels of Hungary. Among the rest of their artifices they have brought several ancient Turks of good reputation from the Frontiers on purpose to give an account of the prosperous success and progress of the Rebels, making use of their testimony to give credit and advantage to their representations and intrigues.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

R. Sutton.

39.

Whitworth, Hedges miniszternek. Károlyi Bécsben rosz fogadásban részesülvén, haragosan hazament és most átment Rákóczihoz. 70 zászló követte példáját. — Schlick Léváról Zólyomba ment két vértes ezred-, 500 német gyalog- és 600 huszárral. 15-én még távol volt Besztercze-bányán 300 lovassal, addig Bercsényi s Károlyi 16—20,000 emberrel körülvették Zólyom városát a benne lévő sereggel együtt. Schlick Körmöczre, onnan Bajmóczra vonult. Ha az elzárt két ezred megadja magát, ez pótolhatlan veszteség lesz, nem lévén mivel fedezni Morvaországot. A császár szándéka kérni az angol- s hollandiakat, hogy megengedjék azon sereg megállítását, mely Landau felmentésére indult. Ma este báró Reising az olasz sereg fizetésére 524,000 forinttal indul el innen. Eugen herczeg is oda megy néhány nap mulva. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 21th November 1703.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The news from Hungary is still more disagreable & of worse consequence.

You will have been informed by Mr. Stepney that when the Rebellion first broke out, Count Alexander Caroly Obergespan or Lord Lieut^t^ of Zatmar appeared early with the militia of his County in favour of the Emperor, & on

the 8th July beat and dispersed a body of Rebells not far from Mongatsch. This Gentleman came soon after to Vienna, expecting some Consideration would be had of his services and sufferings, part of the Rebells having taken the opportunity to burn & ruine his whole Estate; But finding himself and his pretensions neglected by the Ministry here, he returned home not without treats of a violent resentment, which he has now put into execution; for on the 8th Octr He oppenly went over to Rakotzi, & in 4 days had drown 70 Standards after him from the Neighbouring Countys, a very considerable & timely accession to the Malecontented party, where he now makes one of the cheifest figures.

You have likewise been acquainted in what manner Count Schlick has defeated a small body of the Rebells, & made himself Master of Leventz, in which occasion he took 500 Prisoners, but only kept the officers, dismissing the others home, as soon as they had renewd their Oaths of fidelity to the House of Austria. This success encouraged him to rescue the Bergstädte (or Towns in the Mountains) with the neighbouring Mines of Gold & Silver, out of the hands of the Rebells, to which end he broke up from Leventz on the 6th Inst: with the Regiments of Schlick & La Tour, 500 German foot & 600 Hussars. On the 7th he came to Karpfen, Psanck and Schabrach, from whence the Rebells were retired on his approach, and on the 10th he took possession of Altsoll, one of the Bergstädte and a Pass which serves to secure the rest: but this place was likewise abandon'd, (thô in a pretty good state of defence, & well provided with Artillery) & all that Neighbourhood seemed to be restablished in a full tranquillity. On the 11th & 12th He stayed to rest his Troops, and had notice that Berzeny and Caroli were drawing together several thousand Rebells near Setschin; and on the 13th a large detachement thereof being advanced as far as Jetrova, 2 miles from Altsoll he resolved to attack them, but as soon as he came within sight, they retired in great hast & Confusion. On the 15th being the commemoration of St. Leopold, Count Schlick detached himself with 300 Horse to celebrate the day by receiving Homage from the inhabitants of Neusoll, the most

considerable of the 4 Mountain Towns, having left Maj^{r} Gen^{ll} Forgatsch Col^{l} Viard and L^{t} Co^{ll} Stadelmayer to command during his absence; but he vas scarse got half way, when a Cornet overtook him with the unexpected advice, that Berzeny and Caroli had surroundet the Germans in Altsoll, with a body of $\frac{m}{16}$ or $\frac{m}{20}$ Rebells; The Hussars who were scattered in the neighbouring Villages, and had not time to get into the Town, being either gone over to the Enemy or wholly dispersed in making their escape. On this news Count Schlick would have endeavoured to fling himself with his 300 men into the place, but found all the ways and Posts too strongly beset by the Rebells, & without being able to get further Intelligence of what passed, was oblidged to retreat, to Cremnitz, the only road then left open, where he arrived on the 16th by break of day, and in the afternoon continued, his march to Boinitz, a Castle belonging to Count Palfy, in hopes to meet Major Gen^{ll} Reitschan, who had been left at Leventz to follow with some Recruits and Militia, but was not come up on the 16th in the Evening, when the Express set out. In the mean time Count Schlick and his small Detachement were in great apprehensions of being attacked, the whole Country being in arms, and the defection so sudden and general, that they could not tell how far it might spread.

The Emperor has yet received no account what is be come of the poor German Troops in Altsoll except that on the 15th great and small shot was heard till late in the evening & two fires were seen to break out near the Town, whereby 'tis thougt they had abandon'd some of the Posts which lay most exposed to the Enemy: However 'tis generally feared they cannot hold out long, & the loss of these two old Regiments will prove fatal at present, no other Troops being at hand to stop the Carrier of the Rebells, and cover the frontiers of Moravia.

In this distress Prince Eugene tells me, the Emperor is resolved once more to address himself to Her Majesty and the States General, & an Express will be sent to the Hague in a day or two, to desire the Troops now marching to releive Landau, may be allowed to take their Winter Quar-

ters on the Upper Rhine. His Highness says Count Kaunitz has likevise orders to acquaint Mr. Bruininx & me with the unavoidable necessity there is of this Proposal which will enable me to give you a fuller account when the Courier is despatched.

This Evening Baron Reising will set out with Bills of exchange for $^{m}_{524}$ florins designed to pay the Army in Italy, & Prince Eugene will follow in a few days if the growing disorders in Hungary put no stop to this Resolution.

I am etc.

Charles Withworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

40.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. A római király elnöklete alatti tanácsban elhatároztatott, az angol királyné s a hollandi rendek beleegyezését kérni, hogy a hesseni herczeg alatti császári seregek a felső Rajnán telelhessenek. — Zólyomból semmi ujabb hir, remélik, hogy az őrség tartani fogja a várost, míg segitség jön. De ezen sereg a legjobb esetben sem volna elég a felkelőknek ellentállani, vagy csak az örökös tartományok határait is megvédeni. A Zólyom előtti 18,000 felkelőn fölül, ezek számos csapatokkal rendelkeznek Eger, Tokaj, Szatmár, Eperjes, Kassa és Munkács körül. Nincs erő itten, mely nekik ellentállhasson, s ha a Duna befagy, Bécs elővárosaihoz jöhetnek. Félni lehet, hogy Alsómagyarország is hozzájuk csatlakozik, mely eddig hű maradt a császárhoz. Lengyelországon át kaptak sok fegyvert, lőszert, pénzt s több franczia tisztet. Franczia fogoly tisztek beszélik, hogy Barbezieres Rákóczihoz küldetett. Itteni tisztek azt hiszik, hogy 10—12,000-nyi rendes német katona elég volna leveretésükre, de nincs hol vegye a császár. — Olaszországból nem lehet elvonni semmit, hol a savoyi herczeg nagyon szorult állapotban van és a császári sereg nagyon leolvadt. — Németországból sem lehet elvonni a seregtől semmi erőt, hol a bajor választófejedelem Lajos herczeget védelmi állásban tartja. Ha a Passaunál lévő 4500 gyalog s 500 lovas elvonatnék, Austria, Csehország s Frankonia nyitva lennének a bajoroknak. — Eugen herczeg készül 40,000-re

emelni a cs. seregèket a birodalomban. De iró tart tőle, hogy erre nem lesz elég pénz. Az örökös tartományokban a pénz igen gyéren van. Tirol jövedelmét a császár elvesztette ez évben, a magyar forradalom szinte megfosztotta őt vagy 3 milliótól. Alsómagyarországban sem lehet szigoruan behajtani az adót, nehogy az is Rákóczihoz csatlakozzék. — Ha ez állapoton hamar segitve nem lesz, a császár kénytelen lesz káros békét kötni a francziákkal. — Az egyedüli hatalmak, melyek segíthetnek a császáron, Anglia s Holland, ha megengedik, hogy Landau közelében lévő seregeik a felső Rajnán telelhessenek. Elszámlálja az előnyöket, melyeket ez által nyerne a császár, s mondja, hogy Kaunitz gróf a császár nevében igen kérte őt annak kieszközlésére. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 25[th] November 1703.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am now to come to the second and chief motive of this dispatch.

On the 23[d] the King of the Romans held a Conference, on the present State of War in the Empire, and the necessity there is of intreating Her Majesty & the States General to let their forces commanded by the Prince of Hesse, winter on the Upper Rhine: And indeed without some such extraordinary assistance, it will be scarce possible for this Court to recover breath, notwithstanding the vigor and Application with which Prince Eugene & the several Ministers promise; to exert themselves against the next Campagne.

By last Post I had the honour to acquaint you with the ill Posture of our Affairs in Hungary. I have not yet seen any letters fresher then those of the 16[th] wherein Count Schlick gave notice, that He with a party of 300 Horse had been separated, and the rest of his Detachement unexpectedly surrounded in Altsoll by a body of 18,000 Rebells under Caroli and Berzeni Common report however says the Germans keep the Enemys at an awfull distance from the Town, and hope to maintain their Post till Count Schlick and Maj[r] Gen[ll] Reitschan can joyn & advance to their Re-

leif. But this little handfull of Troops thô their Entreprise should succeed at present, will not be able to proceed further against the Rebells, or even cover the other hereditary Countrys. For besides the 18,000 Malecontents above mentiond, very considerable Detachments, are still employ'd in carrying on the Blockad of Erlau, Tokay, and Zatmar, and such strong partys daily swarm abaut Eperies, Caschau, Mongatsch, and Pest (a City over against Buda) that the Garrisons dare scarce venture out to fetch in the forrage necessary for their subsistence: And if the Danube should once freeze up and give the Rebells opportunity to pass over on this side, here is no force at hand sufficient to stop their Incursions, or hinder them from plundering to the very Suburbs of Vienna: Besides in this case there is some reason to apprehend the Courtys of Lower Hungary which have hitherto continued quiet and faithfull to the Emperor might be tempted to join in these disorders. Nor are the Rebells (as at first) to be reckon'd a loose and undisciplin'd Rabble, for they have actually begun to form themselves into Regiments have received quantitys of Arms, Ammunition, Mony, and several French Officers by the way of Poland; Others have lately been detached to them from the Army in Italy, some whereof are seized and now Prisoners in Mirandola, and these give out that Monsieur Barbezieres was sent on the same Errand. Thus the designs and discipline of these Malecontents as well as their numbers are likely to grow more dangerous every day: Thô could a body of $\frac{m}{10}$ or $\frac{m}{12}$ regular German Troops (besides the Garrisons already in Hungary) be drown together, all the Officers here are of Opinion, they should have an easy success against Rakotzi and his Adherents, who have hitherto neither Magazine, Artillery, nor place of Arms, and are only grown insolent from the vast inequality of their numbers, which makes them insensible of little losses. But the main difficulty lyes, where the Emperor can immediately find such a Force, to be imploy'd on this important service.

From the Army in Italy no Draughts can be made to any purpose, without entirely abandoning the War, and diversion the Allys may expect on that side; For the Duk

of Savoy calls aloud for assistance, in his distress, and will either be ruined in our Interest, or forced to embrace that of the French on any condition, except some speedy and effectual care be taken to his releif; and the Imperial forces there by accident, sickness, or desertion are already reduced from sixty odd thousend men, which should be their full Compliment, to 21,676 men in a state of action including General Viscontis Detachments, & those who are to be left in Garrison; as you may find more particularly from the inclosed List (N° 1.*) which I have procured from a hand that may be relied on. Instead therefore of farther weakening these Troops, it is high time to think of recruiting them, which is Prince Eugen's cheif aim at present, as you will see by the dispositions, I have two Posts ago forwarded at his desire to Mr. Stepney.

The Army in the Empire will I am afraid be found in as little a condition, to spare the Detachement necessary to establish the Emperors affairs in Hungary, before the French or Turck can make any farther use of those disturbances. You have been already informed, at several times & from several hands with what difficultys the Margraf of Baden had drawn together an Artillery and Army, propper to appear against the French & Bavarians: And thô the Imperialists were by all accounts at the latter end of the Campagne superior to the Elector in number. Yet by the situation of his Country, the disposition of his Troops, and his Personal Vigilance & Bravery, H. E. H. has not only maintained his ground, but oblidged Prince Lewis to stand on the defensive. The Relief of Kuefstain, and the taking Kempten seem also to be convincing proofs that the Emperors Arms under the Margraf have themselves need to be reinforced, by as many Regiments as ever Count Stirum can spare, without entirely exposing the Dutchy of Wirtemberg the Countys of Pappenheim, Oetting and other Parts of Franconia: And if Tallard should once be allowed to force a passage into those circles on his side, it cannot be well

*) Ezen melléklet kimutatása a Németbirodalomban s Olaszországban lévő császári seregek létszámának.

expected they should hold steddy under such violent persecutions. There still remains a body of 4500 foot & 500 Horse near Passau; and Gen^{ll} Herbeville has scrapet ut about the same number (most belonging to the Circle of Franconia) before Amberg; But thô it should be found convenient to abandon the little posts and conquests won in the Upper Palatinat; yet those Troops can not be withdrawn without leaving Austria, Bohemia, & a part of Franconia open to the Insults of every little Bavarian Party, or to what impression of more consequence the Elector should choose to make.

Prince Eugen's care indeed extends likevise to this part of the War, and he is preparing to recruit the Emperor's own Troops in the Empire to $\frac{m}{40}$ men, and it ought to be hoped the Circles will vigorously follow this good example. But such a project requires time, at least the space of this Winter; and I wish the Funds necessary to levy and appoint such large recruits, do not fall short in the Hereditary Countrys, where the Species of Money seems to be deficient for private Trade, as well as for the Publick Credits: Besides the late Ravages in Tyrol have cut off for this next year, the little Subsidy, the Emperor used otherwise to draw from that County. The unlucky Revolution in Upper Hungary has deprived him of near 3 Millions; nor can they well venture to overcharge the Inhabitants of Lower Hungary, for fear of driving them to the same despair & disorders. And if any incursion should happen in the other Provinces you will easily judge how fatal these consequences will be to the best branches of the Emperors Revenue.

Thus I have taken liberty to give you a present sisteme of Affairs, as they stand in these parts; and perhaps I have represented them in their worst colours, which I rather choose to do, that you may better see how great, & how speedy a Remedy is required for carrying on the War in the Empire, which otherwise cannot fail from putting on all the Allys a ruinous & untimely Peace.

The only Powers that are in a condition to repair these losses, & prevent greater, are Her Majesty & the States General, & 'tis to their Friendship and affection the

Emperor has recourse, for a timely assistance, by allowing their Troops now near Landau to winter on the Upper Rhine. This is the chief dispatch of the Courier who brings my letter, and the subject of a Conversation Count Kaunitz had this morning with Mr. Bruyninx & me, wherein by express orders he represented and recommended to us in few words.

1ly The Emperors present necessitys which I have at large explained.

2ly That by this help the Emperor might make use of the Palatins & other Troops of the Circles where he should see occasion, & by such an Accession might hope either to reduce the Elector of Bavaria, or quiet the Rebellion in Hungary, during this Winter.

3ly That all necessary measures were taking to put the Imperial Troops in a posture, of acting offensively on all sides against the next Campagne. That to this and $\frac{m}{22}$ recruits were actually raising for the foot Regiments, the Horse having no difficulty to compleat themselves as soon as a fund can be found out for their remount. That free Companys are forming to be laid in the Garrisons of Hungary, when the old Regiments now scatterd there will be drawn together & recruited & augmented till they are a Match for the Rebells, in which points orders are already given out.

4ly That the Low Countrys have at present no great need of their own Troops considering the Enemys weakness, who had made some Detachements to Spain, & sent Precontal with a large body to the Upper Rhine.

5ly That these Troops would cost no more on the Rhine, then if they were actually entertained in the Low Countrys.

6ly That they might make their Recruits as conveniently there as in any other station, and might easily return to their natural service on the first alarm.

And lastly that the Emperor wanted nothing but breathing time, after which he hoped to be in a condition not only to sustain himself, but in his turn to assist his allys.

Count Kaunitz expressed to me the particular reliance the Emperor had in this occasion, on Her Majestys knowen

Friendship & favour to him & his family, which he should always be ready thankfully to acknowledge.

I am informed that in the dispatch sent to Count Wratislaw on this subject, it is not expressed where or how their Troops are to be employ'd; For I believe these Ministers will think it a great point gained, thô this Succor should only be allowed to lye in the Postirung, & guard the Frontiers & passes on the Upper Rhine.

I am now to beg yr pardon for my long letter and my discanting on matters, which perhaps I do not rightly understand. But I hope you will impute it to my zeal for the service, & my willingnes to do my duty: And since Mr. Stepney will probably be arrived in England much abaut the time with this letter, I must take leave to refer you to him for a more clear and just Information, which he will be best able to give from his perfect Knowledge of the State und Constitutions of this Country, and his great Intimacy with the several Chief Ministers.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

41.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Forgách s Viard kivágták magokat Zólyomból s egyesültek Scklickel Bajmóczon november 19-én. Gutheim 250 emberrel a városban maradt. 23-án Reischan 1500 emberrel csatlakozott Schlickhez, ki most Ujvárnak tart, egyesülendő Virmont ezredessel, ki 1800 emberrel a Duna jobb partján van. Igy a császári sereg 5000-re fog menni. A Tiszánál igen számosan vannak a felkelők. Dárday 2500 gyalog s 300 lovassal Nagy-Várad előtt megjelent, de Becker őrnagy által meglepetvén, megveretett november 10-én. Hirt vettek, hogy a Landau felmentésére szánt sereg a francziák által megveretett. Ennél fogva még inkább fogja a bécsi kormány sürgetni, hogy engedtessék meg seregüknek a felső Rajnán telelése. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 28th November 1703.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

On the 26th an Express arrived from Hungary with advice that Count Schlick had on the 20th been happily rejoined at Boinicz by the rest of his Detachement under Majr Genll Forgatch & Coll Viar: During their Stay at Altsoll they have repulsed the Rebells in several attacks & on the 19th in the Evening had surprised the out Guard, & forced a Passage over the next mountains before the Enemy had any notice of their Motions. Lt Cll Guethem is left with 250 foot Soldiers to secure the Town, which is in a tolerable posture of defence, and provided with the necessary subsistence for 3 Month. On the 23d Count Schlick was reinforced by Majr Genll Reischan with 1500 men at Trenschin, and is now drawing down towards Neuhäusell, to meet Cll Virmont, who is marching on this side the Danube, with 1800 old Soldiers from Buda to his assistence; By these helps his little Army will be increased to near 5000 men, & 'tis hoped will be then strong enough to oppose what ever the Rebells may farther attempt on this side. Their Party continue still very numerous and troublesome on the Theys; and some days ago one Capt Dorday had drown together 2500 foot & 300 Horse; & comitted many Insolencys by plundering & destroying all manner of Forrage to the very gates of Grand Varadin; But on the 10th Inst. Majr Becker with 500 of the Garrison being sallied out by break of day, surprised & routed the Rebells who were intrenched in a neighbouring village, oblidging them to leave their little baggage, & several Colours in the hands of the Imperialists.

By last Post we received the disagreable news, that the allys designed to succor Landau have been attacked & routed by the French.

You will easily imagine how sensibly this loss is felt here in the present conjuncture, which will engage these Ministers to redouble their Instances to Her Majesty & the States Genll for allowing their Troops to winter on the Up-

per Rhine, as the only means to secure the Empire from an inevitable ruine.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

42.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Eugen herczeg nagy készületeket tesz a jövő évi hadjáratra, terve már kész, de pénzük nincs, annak kivitelére. Sutton jelenti Konstantinápolyból, hogy a Portának nagy hajlama van hasznára fordítani a magyarországi zavarokat. — Léva a felkelők hatalmába esett. Szebenből irják, hogy Erdélyben a felkelők két császári csapatot megvertek. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 1[st] December 1703.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

By the Emperors answer it seems as if Prince Eugen's expedition was still uncertain & the Princes himself told me yesterday, no time is yet fixed for his departure *) the preparations to be made for next year, and the troubles in Hungary being very great objections against his absence; Howewer he hopes to set out in 8 or 10 days time for Italy, just to take the necessary measures for the subsistance & operations of the Army & then return to his Charge as President of War. His dispositions for recruiting the Emperors forces against another Campagne are already made, but I do not hear the main point, that is the Funds necessary for putting this Project in Execution, are yet settled.

After I have made up my letter to you by last Post, one of the Emperors Couriers arrived from Turkey having left Constantinople on the $\frac{1}{11}$ Nov[r] By this Conveyance I

*) Eugene herczegnek át kellett volna venni az olasz sereg főparancsnokságát, a mit a francziáktól szorongatott savoyi herczeg nagyon sürgetett.

received two letters from S[r] Robert Sutton dated the 16[th] and 27[th] Oct[r] whereof I send you the extracts (Nr. 1.*) relating to the Posture of Affairs in Turkey since their late change, & the temptation the Port might have (should the Rebellion in Hungary continue) to make their best advantage of those disturbances. I communicated a French translation of the said extracts to Prince Eugene, who told me Mr. Tolman the Emperors Secretary writ much to the same purpose, thô the Circumstances were not quite so bad; However the Caution was seasonable & he would take the first opportunity of laying it before H. J. M.

I have already acquainted you in what manner Count Schlick made himself master of Leventz; that place is again fallen into the hands of the Rebells by Capitulation on the 28[th] past. And letters from Hermanstadt of the 17[th] give an account, that the Rebells have made an Incursion into the Province of Transilvania, & defeated a body of Militia near Bunczida, taking from then 8 Colours, which they soon after made use of to approach a small Detachement of German Horse as friends, who not suspecting this Stratagem were surroundet, & lost in the rancounter 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Cornettes and about 200 common Soldiers.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

43.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Lőcse megadta magát Rákóczi csapatainak, őrsége Silesia felé menekült. — Bercsényi és Károlyi Nyitrára mentek Léva bevétele után. A császáriak a várba vonultak. Schlick Szerednél áll, védvén az átmenetelt s a morva határt. Virmont segitségére siet. A császári szolgálatban lévő dán sereg parancsot kapott Magyarországba menni, de ez 6000-ből 1400-ra leolvadt. Valószinü, hogy Schlick el fog mozdíttatni a főparancsnokságtól Magyarországban. — Eredeti levél.

*) Ezen mellékletet az irományok közt nem leltem fel.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 4th December 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The disorders in Hungary grow every day more dangerous. Leutschau a very large Town in the County of Cepusia, which has been for some time beseiged by a Detachment of the Rebells, is now fallen into their hands, the Burghers having mutinied against the Governor and his little Garrison, who with much ado saved themselves on the Frontiers of Silesia.

Berzeni and Caroli with the main body, are advanced from Leventz to Neytra, where they took Post, the Imperialists having on their approach abandon'd the Town, which is of no defence, & retreated into the Castle, a place prety well fortified with four regular Bastions. I have already had the honour to acquaint you, that Count Schlick was retired to Trenschin and finding his Troops too few to oppose the Rebells in oppen Campagne, he has posted himself at Zeret behind the Waag, with a design to secure the several passes on that River, & thereby cover the Borders of Moravia: Coll Virmont with 1800 men is marching in great diligence to his assistance, and all the Danish Troops in the Emperor's pay have received orders to advance this way on the same service. But these forces are considerably lessen'd, For of 6000 men who were two years ago sent to Italy only 1900 are returned into Tyrol & even of these 500 are not in a condition of proceeding any farther. The remaining 1400 will join the 2. Danish Battaillons, & the Regiment of Horse who have lain this Summer before Passau, and then together make the best of their way to the Frontiers of Upper Hungary.

'Tis also supposed a new General will be ordered to head this little Army, Count Traun the Land Marshal having lately represented to the Emperor very freely the great damage his affairs would suffer, if Count Schlick should continue longer in that Command; who besides his two unsuccesfull expeditions this year had by his Behaviour in the Turkish War, drawn on himself the Common hatred of

the Hungarians: However averse the Emperor is knowen to be to changes of this nature, 'tis believed the present necessity will oblidge him to comply, and to make the removal less grievous, Common report already designs Count Schlick either to be Vice President at War, or Envoy to the Duke of Savoy; which Post will soon be vacant, Count Aversberg having by the late Courier, received permission to return home.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

44.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Magyarországban a zavar mindig nagyobb lesz. Pálffy s Forgách Bécsbe jöttek s jelentik, hogy a felkelők folyvást nőnek számban, erőben, rend- s fegyelemben. Károlyi Nyitráról Sintára ment. Schlick visszavonult Szeredről Lipótvár alá. — Tegnap s ma kimondhatatlan zavar van Bécsben. A Dunán lévő bárkakészletből 14 hajó elveszett, azt gyanitván, hogy ez a felkelők által vétetett el, hogy átkelhessenek a Dunán, az egész külvárosi lakosság butorait s a t. holmiját a belvárosba hozta. A császár nyári lakából Favoriteből a butor szinte behozatik. Kimondhatlan tolongás s zavar az utczákon, várják a felkelők betörését. — A mészárosok s pékek parancsot kaptak, hogy lovaikat ki ne küldjék, de készen legyenek felülni. Minden ház köteles egy fegyverest állítani. — Ezen zavarok végett Eugen herczeg nem fog elutazhatni Olaszországba. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 8^th^ December 1703.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The disorders in Hungary begin to cause strange Alarms in all this Neighbourhood. On the 5^th^ Inst. Count Palfy and Maj^r^ Gen^ll^ Forgach arrived here to inform the

Emperor of the Progress made by the Rebells, as they gain ground their numbers increase, the Infection spreads in all the Villages who declare for Rakotzi on their approach, & the disciplin, the order of their March, their Attacks, and Retreats, are as surprising as their numbers.

From Neytra the body under Caroli is advanced to Schinta, over against Zeret on the Waag, from whence Count Schlick finding himself too weak, retired under the Cannon of Leopoldstadt. I cannot learn where he is at present. Common report says he is drown down towards Presburgh to observe and follow the Rebells, if they should make any irruption into Moravia, & in the mean time to cover Vienna where a very odd accident has put all in great Confusion. A little way from this Town a great provision of flatbottom'd Boats lyes always ready for any service; and yesterday a Story (which as I hear is but too true) was spread among the people, that forteen of the largest are missing, & are supposed to have been got off and carried down to the Rebells, who for want of this convenience have been never able to cross the Danube. You cannot easily imagine what an uproar this apprehension has caused in the Inhabitants of the Suburbs, who begun last night to save their effects in the Town, and today their disorder has been increased, by the removing of the Emperors furniture from his Palace of the Favorite, so that the Streets have been continually filled with a Procession of Waggons & people crouding in their goods, thrô all the Gates. I cannot believe the danger to be so imminent since Count Schlick has not yet been beat or attacked, & here is no certain news how far the Rebells are advanced: But this panick fear (as I hope it will prove) has so dispirited the Common people, and there is so little order, that thô I may modestly compute the Inhabitants capable of bearing Arms in the Town & Suburbs at $\frac{m}{60}$ men, yet 1500 bold Rebells might surprise & burn the Suburbs about their Ears. And should any such accident happen, the losing these few boats would be an unpardonable negligence, & cost these Ministers & Gentry incredible sums of money, which have been laid out on noble Palaces all round the Town. I will rather

hope that they will at last take the due precautions, & that their own impending losses will not only give them resolution & vigour to beat off the present danger, but make them seriously think of recruiting & maintaining their Armys, & putting every part of the Emperor's dominious in a better posture. Intimation has been given this morning; to all the Butchers & Bakers not to send out their Horses but to keep themselves ready to mount at the first warning; Every house is also order'd to furnish one man well arm'd, and to night stark Patrouilles will be send up and down the Suburbs, to give the alarm if it should be necessary.

This disturbance may perhaps delay if not disappoint Prince Eugen's Expedition tó Italy, from whence the Post not being yet arrived, here is no news fresher than that of the 26th November which I had the honour to send you in my letter of the 5th Inst.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whithworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

45.

Hedges minister, Whitworthnak. A savoyi herczeggel kötött szerződésen a császár által tett változás a mi érdekeink ellen van, igyekezzék azt megakadályozni. Ha a császár nem bir elég erővel, három felé háborut viselni, az egyetlen út a felkelő magyaroknak jó feltételeket engedve, békét kötni velök. Ön a királyné nevében sürgesse a császárt, hogy most engedjen a felkelőknek. Ha a császár méltányolja önnek előterjesztését, tudja meg tőle, mi módon érvényesíthetné a királyné befolyását a béke helyreállításának érdekében. Barátságos szolgálat, mediatio, vagy közbenjárás utján. A királyné csak azt kivánja tudni, mi úton lehetne a császár segítségére — de ez pénzsegélyre nem értendő. A seregnek felső-rajnáni telelése iránti kérdés tárgyalás alatt van, teszünk a mit lehet. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany N° 176. Whitehall 10th December 1703.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Hedges to Mr. Whitworth.

(Kivonat.)

I have received yours of 21, 25, & 28 past & the first inst with the papers that accompained them and your private letter which I thank you for. The alteration the Emperor has made of the 16. article of the Treaty with Savoy, for transfering the operations of the war from the Borders of France towards Italy, is against the Interest of the Allies and the measures the Queen & the States have taken, and therefore that alteration must be quiet laid a side and you are on all opportunities to insist upon it as a matter that her Maty and the States will not depart from. You have received Orders already to press the Emperor to Exert himself in an Extraordinary manner at this time, which it is thought fitt I should repeat to you, and the Melancholy account you give of the ill Posture of Affairs in the Empire, does necessarily require it. It is her Majesties opinion that since the Emperor is not able to find Troops sufficient to carry on, at the same time, the war in Italy, and on the Rhine, & to suppress the Rebells, the only way to put an end to these disordres will be, to give good terms to those Malecontents that are in Arms, and you are in her Majys name to press the Emperor on that head, as far as you can without giving him offence, representing to him that it may be more convenient to connive at some things at present and give them favourable conditions rather then not put an end to a business which gives so much Disturbance to his other affaires. Especially considering the advantage the Turcks may take at this Juncture if they are encouraged to it by the continuance of these divisions in the Emperors Dominions, & if you find his Imperiall Majesty gives any ear to what you offer upon this subject, you are to desire, he will be pleased to lett you know which way her Maty may contribute to the putting it in Practice, her Maty being willing to be Guarand of any Propositions that may be offered, if the Emperor thinks fitt to admitt of

such an overture between him and his Subjects, her Majesty wants only to know in what manner the Emperor likes best that the should concern herself in putting an end to these intestine Broiles, whether by interposition, mediation, or any other way that may be most agreable to his Imperiall Majesty.

As to Proposalls abaut wintering Troops upon the Upper Rhine that matter is under consideration here and her Majesty will contribute to it as far as she can, thô she understands Prince Lewis has refused some offers that have been made of that nature.

I must observe to you that the Queen is at a full stretch in point of Subsidies and therefore what is said before of any other way that may be most agreable to his Imperiall Majesty, must not be understood by the way of Subsidy. *)

46.

Hedges minister Stanhope követnek. Tudósítja, hogy Whitworth utasittatott, minden áron sürgetni a császárt a magyarokkali kibékülésre s e czélra a királyné jószolgálatait felajánlani, a ki kész akár mint jótálló vagy mediátor közbenjárni. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 76. Whitehall 10[th] Decem[br] 1703.
Hedges to Stanhope**).

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Orders were sent not long since to M[r] Whitworth to press the Emp[r] to exert himself in an extraordinary manner at this tine, which, it is thought fit, I should repeat to you. And the melancholy account we have of the ill posture of affairs in the empire, does necessarily require it. It is her Ma[tys] opinion that since the Emp[r] is not able to find troops suf-

---

*) Ez hivatalos másolat, mely a bécsi udvarnáli angol követségnek hivatalos naplójában találtatik, melyből ez lemásoltatott.

**) Stanhope angolország követe Hágaban.

ficient to carry on the war in Italy, and on the Rhine, and to suppress the Rebels, the only way to put an end to these disorders will be, to give good terms to those Malecontents that are in arms, and M^r Whitworth is in her $Ma^{ty's}$ name to press the Emp^r on that head, as far as he can, without giving him offence, representing to him that it may be more convenient to connive at some things at present, and give them favorable conditions, rather than not put an end to a business which gives so much disturbance to his other affairs, especially considering the advantage the Turks may take at this juncture if they are encouraged to it by the continuation of these divisions in the Emp^{rs} dominions. If he finds his Imp^l Ma^{ty} gives any ear to what he offers upon this subject, he is to desire the Emp^r will be pleased to let him know what way Her Ma^{ty} may contribute to the putting it in practice, Her Ma^{ty} being willing to be Guarand of any propositions that may be offered, in case the Emp^r thinks fit to admit of such an overture between him and his subjects, Her Ma^{ty} wants only to know in what manner the Emp^r likes best that she should concern herself, for putting an end to those intestine broils, whether by Interposition, Mediation, or any other way that may be most agreable to his Imp^l Ma^{ty}. When you know the Mind of the States in this matter, I desire you will please to give me notice of it.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

47.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. A zavar Bécsben három nap mulva megszünt. A kormány kiáltványban hármas adót rótt azokra, kik a városból haza nem hurczolkodnak. — A felkelők átkeltek a Vágon Szerednél. Schlick Pozsonynál van, egyesült vele Virmont, ezredével. Viárd 1200 lovassal megverte Pongrácz Gáspár 4000 emberét. Gróf Traun 50 császári testőrrel s számos szolga s vadászszal a Morva folyóhoz ment a határok védelmére. Morvában népfelkelés rendeltetett. A dunántúli kerületben a kamara be kivánta hajtani a császár által elengedett adót duplán, ebből majdnem zavar támadt, de Nessel-

róde pécsi püspök Bécsbe ment, hol a császár ez eljárást megszüntette. Eugen herczeg ma Pozsonyba ment, iró ugy hallja, hogy átalános amnestiát visz magával, úgy mint némely sérelmek orvoslását. — Pálffy altábornagy (János) ma este érkezett Bécsbe a birodalomból. Heister tábornok útban van Tirolból, Magyarországban fog alkalmaztatni. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 12th December 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I had the honour to acquaint you on the 8th instant what great Tumults were occasioned here by a report that the Rebells were advancing to this Neighbourhood; The Confusion continu'd on the 9th & 10th & the most considerable familys shelter'd themselves & effects within the Walls; But on the 11th the Regency thought fitt to publish an order, that all people should return to their dwellings & occupations, without any farther apprehension, & withdraw their goods from the Town under pain of paying treble duty. This Proclamation might as well have been made on the 8th, since all these Apprehensions, as I then hoped, were not founded on any reasonable grounds; For thô the Rebells have passed the Waag at Zeret, they have made no incursion into Moravia, being kept in aw by the Regular troops under Count Schlick, who has posted himself at Presburg, & been there joined by Coll Virmont & his Regiment: On the 9th Inst. one of his Partys had an other considerable advantage; 1200 Cuirassiers and Dragons under Coll Viard, having at some distance from Presburg met and attacked 4000 Rebells with such vigour, that they killed, about 300 took some Standards, a goodmany Horses & Prisoners, & pursued the rest above a mile. This Detachment was commanded by one Gaspar Bongratz who had been engaged in the former Rebellion but was pardon'd by the Emperor; He pretended to accompany Count Schlick in this Expedition as a mark of his Loyalty, but slipt avay as soon as he came in sight of his old Rebellions Companions. Thus

the Alarm, is prety well appeased, and has had a very good effect on the Resolutions of these Ministers.

On the 10th inst. Count Traun the old Land Marshall put himself at the head of the Austrian Nobility, & with 50 of the Kings Guards, and a great train of Servants & Huntsmen well armed, is gon to the River March on the Frontiers of Moravia, where all the Lordships have been summon'd to send in a considerable part of their Subjects, to draw Lines on the River for preventing any future Incursion. These Gentlemen marched to encourage their Peasants, & will stay out till the works are finished & the Guards regulated for the security of that Frontier. Like precautions will be used on this side the Danube, where the Hungarians who are hitherto quiet, had like to have been exasperated by an odd piece of Negligence. You will have been informed by Mr. Stepney that the Emperor some time since to quiet the minds of these people, had condescended to ease them of half their Taxes, & remit two Millions of the four, with which that Kingdom stood charged.*) About a week ago the Chamber intimated to the Countys on this side the Danube (who scarce make up a fourth part of the Nation) to pay the whole two Millions, by which they stood doubly 'sess'd instead of being eased; & would have been driven to an equal distress and dispair with the rest of their Brethern. But Baron Nesselrode the Bishop of Fünfkirchen, having timely notice of this proceeding, went immediately to the Emperor, who declared it was never his meaning, & that he only desired from the true Countys, a half of what they ought to pay as their share in proportion to the General Tax, which will prove very much to the satisfaction of these poor people, & may induce them not to engage in the present disturbances. Effectual means are also taking to reclaim & reduce the others, & Prince Eugene sat out for Presburg this morning to incourage the Inhabitants & Soldiers by his presence, & make some better dispositions. Lt Genll Palfy is arrived from the Empire this Evening &

*) Stepney szerint a császár csak egy milliomot engedett el a négyből, lásd Stepney levelét augusztus 22-ről 16. szám alatt.

Gen^ll^ Heister is on his way from Tyrol to be employ'd on this Expedition. Prince Eugene tells me he hopes to be back again in five or six days, and as I hear goes instructed with a full Pardon, & offers of Satisfaction to several greivances pretended by the Hungarians, as a means to withdrow the generality from Rakotzi & convince them his designs are level'd for private interest and Ambition, & not for the Common good of his Country.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

48.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. A bécsi kormány erélyes rendszabályokat hoz be. 12-én egy rendelet megtiltott minden közlekedést Bajorországgal — 13-án egy kiáltvány minden 10-ik férfi kiállítását elrendeli, felruházva s felfegyverezve egész Alsó-Austriában. Traun gróf nagy számban egybegyüjti Morva folyamnál a nemességet, melynek feladata az ott készítendő sánczokat védeni. De a négy mérnök, ki készítésükre van kirendelve, még Bécsben mulat, mert a kincstár nem képes nekik a szükséges költséget, 1500 frtot, kifizetni. — Eugen herczeg Pozsonyban a dán csapatokat rendezi. A magyar nemesség közül sokan jelentkeztek nála, szolgálatukat ajánlván neki. Pálffy altábornagy és a kalocsai érsek szinte oda mentek. A felkelők átkeltek Csallóközbe s több várost megsarczoltak. — Tokaj Rákóczi hatalmába esett. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 15^th^ December 1703.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Since last Post I do not hear that the Rebells have made any new attempt in Hungary. However the Regency of Austria continue to take the necessary Precautions for their Security. On the 12^th^ a Patent was published forbid-

ding all manner of Commerce and Correspondence with the Electorate of Bavaria: and on the 13th a Proclamatión was issued for raising the 10th man in all Lower Austria; they are to appear at their several places of Rendezvous in 8 days time armed and accuter'd and are to be maintained at the Countrys charge during the present troubles. Count Traun the Land Marshall with his Nobility is drawing together a good body of Militia at Orth, in order to cover the Lines & Redoubts which will be raised on this side the River Mark; But the four Ingeniers designed to oversee these works, loyter here for want of 1500 florins, which the Chamber had promised to advance for the necessary Charges of their Journey, nor will they stir till they are paid, notwithstanding yesterday the King of the Romans order'd one of his own Calesches and some saddle Horses to attend them.

Prince Eugene is likewise served by part of the King's Equipage, & is putting his few Dutsch Troops in order at Presburgh, where he has been met by a great part of the Hungarian Gentry, who offer their Credit and assistance to reclaim or reduce the Rebells Lt Genll Palfy and the Arch Bishop of Calocza a Prelate of good Reputation & Interest in those parts are also followed, so that a few days will probably give more light into their designs & success.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

P. S. Just now I am informed a Staffette has brought advice that a Detachement of the Rebells has passed over a Small branch of the Danube into the Island of Schüt, & put Sommorien, & the other best Towns under Contribution. Tockay is at last fallen into Rakotzi's hands by Capitulation.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

49.

Whitworth, Hedges miniszternek. Zólyom megadta magát a felkelőknek. Gutheim vagy 40 emberrel Pozsonyba menekült.

17-én Bogny zászlóalj megérkezett Passauból. A dánok útban vannak. Eugen herczeg 200,000 frtot kér, hogy sikerrel működhessék a felkelés elnyomására. Iró kételkedik, hogy ily nagy összeget képesek legyenek előállítani. Morvánál 5—6000-nyi népfelkelés van Gratz tábornok parancsnoksága alatt. — A mérnökök 16-án elmentek Bécsből a sánczoláshoz. Morva után a Lajtát fogják erősíteni. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N^{o} 173. Vienna 18th December 1703.

Rigth Hon^{ble}

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The affairs in Hungary continue in the same Posture; On the 15th L^{t} Co^{ll} Guetheim who was left Governor of Altsoll with a Garrison of 250 men arrived at Presburgh, having been oblidged to surrender the Place by his own Soldiers, most whereof took part with the Rebells, not above forty being retourned with their Commendant. On the 17th the Bataillon of Bagny arrived here from Passau, & was immediately sent forward; the Danes follow with all diligence, thô they are extreamly weakened with long Marches & other hardships they suffer for want of necessarys, and till they arrive Prince Eugene will not have a sufficient body of Troops together to enter into Action; That he may do it with success He demands $\frac{m}{200}$ Florins & hopes by those assistences to give a good account of the Rebells; But Mony is so scarce, that this considerable sum will hardly be raised in so short a time as is necessary. The Prince's Reputation however oblidges the Rebells to keep more close together then usual for fear of being surprised, & has hinder'd them from making any attempt on Moravia, where 5000 or 6000 Country People are assembled under the Command of Maj^{r} Gen^{ll} Gratz, to whom the disposition is left in the absence of the Land Marshall Count Traun. On the 16th the Ingeniers were dispatched & have begun to trace the Lines on the River March; From whence they will proceed to take the same precautions along the River Leyta the Austrian Frontier on the Other side of the Danube, where the Militia will be Commanded by Maj^{r} Gen^{ll} Ogiloy.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The King of the Romans has been indisposed with an inflammation in his Eye, and has kept his Chamber for some days; but is now pretty well again.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

50.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Eugen herczeg még folyvást a határ védelmével foglalkozik. — A felkelők főereje vagy három mértföldnyire Pozsonytól táboroz. A császáriak 1000 ráczot várnak Buda vidékéről. — A Morvát folyvást erősítik.
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 22^d^ December 1703.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Prince Eugene is still making the necessary preparations on the Frontiers of Hungary, to prevent the farther Incursions of the Rebells, who with their main body are in camped at Königsheyde abaut three Miles from Presburg, and have for some days made no farther ravages, for fear of being surprised by the Imperialists, who besides the Danes and other German Troops, will in a little time be reinforced by 1000 Rascians from the Neigbourhood of Buda. The Austrian Militia go on with their Lines & Redoubts along the River March, in which worke they have kitherto met with no Interruption from the Enemy.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

51.

Whithworth, Hedges ministernek. Deczember 24-én ismét nagy zavar s félelem volt Bécsben, a külvárosok lakosai a belvárosba menekülvén. Oka az volt, hogy a felkelők Hoff mellett meg-

vervén a császári csapatokat, átkeltek a Morva folyón, de kirabolván a várost, visszatértek táborukba. A császáriakból 200 ember s majdnem minden tiszt leöletett. Nagy szorgalommal dolgoznak a bécsi hidfő erősítésén. A dánok Passauból már Linczen vannak. Bareith ezred megérkezett Bécsbe Tirolból, a többiek útban vannak. Az austriai rendek az ujonczokon felül 400 lovast állítanak a Morva védelmére. Egy kiáltvány elrendeli, hogy minden kamarás két és minden más udvari tiszt egy lovat állítson nyolcz nap alatt. Waquerbahrt, a lengyel követ azt mondja, hogy királya kész a császárnak 3 lovas ezredet adni segítségül. Kaunitz pedig azt akarja, hogy az augsburgi őrség, mely megadta magát a bajoroknak s melynek nem szabad a bajorok ellen harczolni, szinte Magyarországba küldessék, ez 6000-ből áll. 18-án a császáriak egy kis csapat felkelőt megvertek a Duna mellett, nem messze Pozsonytól. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. **Vienna, 26th December 1703.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The affairs in Hungary are still in the same Posture; On the 24th the people begun again to save themselves on a new alarm raised in the Neighbourhood of this City by a strong Detachment of the Rebells who had crost the March at Hoff a pretty large Village belonging to Count St Julien: a little Retrenchment had been thrown up at the head of this place near the River, and was guarded by abaut 250 peasants headed by some Reformed Officers, & abaut forty old Soldiers drown from the Troops at Presburgh. The Rebells forded the River early in the morning in two bodys of abaut 500 each, & the Peasants seeing themselves overpower'd by numbers after two discharges flung down their Arms, & thought to save themselves in the Houses, where abaut 200 were killed or taken Prisoners: Most of the Officers were cut off in endeavouring to keep their Men firm, and in this number is Count Opperstorf their Commander in Chief, and Chamberlain to the Emperor, who had been sent the day before by Prince Eugene to quiet some dis-

turbances which had happened amongst the Inferior Officers; After this Success the Rebells plundered and burnt the Town & then retired to their main body, for fear of being intercepted by the Imperialists; However all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the ill effects of any surprise; a great many workmen have been orderd to repair the Redoubt which covers the end of the Vienna Bridge over the Danube, and the Guard is augmented to 100 men with some pieces of Cannon. The preparations to quench this flame are carrying on with all diligence. The Danes from Passau are already on their way, & have passed by Lintz, Bareith's Regiment of Dragons abaut 400 strong are ordered from Tyrol, from where the rest of the Danes were to set out on the 19th that delay having been necessary to draw their sick men together, who were dispersed in the Peasants houses all over the Country. The States of Austria besides their Quota of Recruits, are also raising 400 Horse to be employ'd on the River March, & for facilitating this Levy a Proclamation was issued on the 22d Enjoyning every Chamberlain to send in two horses & every other Officer of the Court one Horse with Arms & Accoutrements in 8 days time. The men to mount these Horses are listing in the Suburbs, & the Officers find so great a Concourse that the number will be compleated in a few days. Monr Waquerbahrt the Polish Envoy tells me, His Master is willing to lend the Emperor 3 Regiments of Horse & one of foot, in this Extremity, & that the Troops quarter'd nearest to the Frontiers of Hungary will be orderd to march on the Service; And Count Caunitz thinks the Garrison of Augsburg oblidged by the Capitulation not to serve against the Elector of Bavaria, may be most usefully employ'd on this side; which addition of 6000 men will put the disorders of Hungary in a fair way of Recovery. On the 18th a party of the Imperialists beat a little Detachment of the Rebells from a Post on the Danube not far from Presburgh, & either burnt or carried off all the Boats they had got by their sudden Incursion into the Island Schutt.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Gen[l] Heister is return'd from his Expedition in Tyrol, & will go for some time to his Estate in the Country.

Im am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

52.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. A felkelők elfogtak 800 akó bort, melyet Taschenmacher hollandi kereskedő Londonba szállított. Irt Eugen herczegnek, hogy a birodalmi véderő nagy erélylyel fejlesztessék. Azon lovasokon felül, melyeket az udvari tisztek kötelesek állítani, most a kamarai hivatalnokok, az egyetem és orvosi collegium köteleztetnek fegyveresek kiállítására. A bécsi nagykereskedők egy felfegyverzett lovas ezredet s minden ház egy gyalog-katonát tartoznak állítani. Az alsóaustriai rendek több lovas s gyalogezredet állítanak három hóra, kik mint zsoldosok szolgálnak. Igyekezni fog jövő postával tudatni, mi lesz mindezen csapatok száma. — Ezen felül kísérletek tétetnek a felkelők békés útoni megnyerésére. Tegnap Bécsbe jött Pálffy és Eszterházy, a nádor, Eugen herczeg által küldve, kik azonnal kihallgatást nyertek a császárnál s a római királynál. — Eugen herczeg magánúton Bercsényinek bizonyos ajánlatokat tett, melyeket ez Rákóczival közlött, ki Tokajban van, mielőtt választ adhatott volna. Azt mondják, hogy ez ajánlatok szerint a császár igéri Magyarország szabadsága s alkotmánya visszaállítását, Rákóczi jószágai s rangja visszaadását, átalános amnestiát s különös tekintettel lesz a főnökökre. — A háborúnak a birodalomban s Olaszországban erélyes folytatására is tétetnek készületek. — Mindezek kivitelére főakadály a pénzhiány. 22-én egy patens elrendeli, a vagyonadó egy ötödrészének azonnali befizetését. Terveztetik továbbá, hogy minden hivatalnok két évi fizetését az államnak 8% kamatra adja, utóda azt özvegyének s családjának tartozván megtériteni. Ez sokat fogna behozni, sok lévén a haszontalan hivatalnokok száma. Csak hogy ezen rendelkezések papiroson ne maradjanak. Oppenheimer zsidó számadásai jó ideje

hogy vizsgálat alatt vannak, több nevezetes visszaélés fedeztetett már fel hallomás szerint. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna, 29th December 1703.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Rebells have in a late Incursion on the Danube seized 800 Aimers of Buda Wine, which had been bought up on account of one Taschenmacher a Dutch Merchant in London, and his Factor having some hopes of recovering them by Composition, I obtained a Passeport for him from Prince Eugene, but do not yet hear that the Cargo has been retrieved.

This occasion however having open'd a Correspondence with the Prince, I thought proper in farther obedience to your letter of the 23d November and in consideration of the increasing disorders throughout the Empire & the Hereditary Countrys to sollicit with more earnestness (N° 1.) that early and effectual measures might be taken for recruiting and enabling the Emperors Army to act with more vigour, & better hopes of success this next Campagne. I here inclose the Prince's of Answer (N° 2*) whereby he refers me as to the several particulars till his return, which 'tis hoped will be in a few days.

In the mean time the imminent danger; and the repeated Instances of the several Forreign Ministers, seem to have had a good effect on the dispositions of this Court The Rebellion in Hungary being so far advanced, is what requires the most immediate care; & very vigorous Resolutions have been taken for stopping this Evil, before it can infect or ruine the other Hereditary Countrys; I had the honour to acquaint you on the 26th inst. That a Decree was issued for oblidging all Officers of the Court to furnish a set number of Horsemen, for the defence of the Country

*) Eugen herczegnek ezen levele, mely eredetiben itt találtatik, kelt Pozsonyban deczember 27-én 1703, azonban semmi fontos vagy érdekes dolgot nem foglalván magában, én azt feleslegesnek tartom lemásolni. — Whitworth 1. szám alatt említett levelét a herczeghez nem találtam.

according to their respective Qualitys: This Example has given a good beginning to several other Regulations; The numerous Officers of the Treasury, the University, & the Colledge of Phisicians & Civilians are also oblidged to make considerable Levys; The Wholesale Merchants & free Treaders in Vienna are to raise and Arm a Regiment of Horse & of the meaner Inhabitants every house is to provide a foot Soldier. The States of Lover Austria have likewise made a Repartition among themselves of several Regiment Horse & Foot, who are to serve in the nature of Trained bands & to be entertained for 3 Month on the Charge of the Inhabitants; but if their Attendance shall be thought longer necessary, the Emperor is to take care for their Subsistence. I shall endeavour to informe myself by next post more distinctly of the Numbers to which these Troops may amount, but in the mean time would not delay giving you an account of the measures which are actually taken by this Ministry, for their self preservation.

Besides these military Preparations, other endeavours are used to reclaim the Rebells by fair means, & last night Count Palfy came hither from Prince Eugene & Prince Esterhazy the Hungarian Palatin, & had immediate Audience from the Emperor and the King of the Romans; The substance of his errand is said to have been, that Prince Eugene had found means privatly to convey some Propositions of accomodation to Berzeny, who seemed to be pretty well satisfied with the reasonableness thereof, but desired time to communicate them to Prince Rakotzi (who is still at Tokay) before he could return any positive answer. I have not yet learned wherein these offers may consist, except what is said in general, That the Emperor promisses to restablish the Lybertys & Propertys of Hungary, to restore Rakotzi to his honours & Estate, to give an Amnesty to all who have taken up arms, & to have particular consideration for some of the Chief Persons engaged in this Faction.

As to the general State of War, care is taken for procuring the $\frac{m}{20}$ Recruits, promised to be ready by the middle of March; the stop formerly put to these Levys in Bohemia

& Moravia having at last been removed by Chancellor Kinsky and a Project is set on foot for drawing 5000 Horse in kind from the Hereditary Countrys, towards remounting the Regiments in the Empire & Italy, which Method is thought to be less grievous then, if the Inhabitants had been forced to furnish ready mony in their present scarcity.

The main obstacle to all these preparations is the want of ready mony, & the necessary Funds for supplying the Emperors great Expenses, which is now the chief matter of all the Conferences. On the 22d a Patent was published oblidging every one to pay down immediately a fifth part of the Vermögen Steyer or Capitation, which is to be levied this next year. And the Prince of Salms tells me it has been farther resolved that every Officer shall advance two years of his Salary at 8 p. Cent: and the Capital is to be made good to his Widdow or Heir, by whatever Person shall succeed in his Employment. This project 'tis believed will bring in a large sum, because of the multitude of useless Officers in the Revenues & other parts of the Government, but is like to meet with no little delays & opposition from the Partys concern'd, and I wish it does not fall as well as the Order for bringing in half of the Plate to be recoined, which thô twice enjoined has not yet been put in execution. The accounts of the late Jew Oppenheimer have been for some time under inspection, & I hear several great abuses & mismenagements have been discover'd.

This Evening the Danish Troops from Passau are arrived in the Suburbs of Vienna & will be immediately set forwand to reinforce Prince Eugene at Presburg.

I am with all imaginable respect.

Right Honble

Your etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

53.

Whitworth, Hedges miniszternek. A nyitrai várőrség deczember 30-án meglepett s szétvert egy kisebb csapatot. A két dán

zászlóalj összesen 800 ember, a Morvához küldetett. A lovas dán ezred, 530 fő, utána megy. — Eredeti levél, mely elején igen kimerítő s érdekes leirást ad az olaszországi ügyek állásáról.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. **Vienna 2d January 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

There is no news from Hungary except that on the 30th December the Garrison of Neytra surprised and beat a small party of the Rebells, from whom they took several Horses, & some Waggons of Provision, & Ammunition; Prince Eugene continues still at Presburgh, but the two Bataillons of Danes, being in all 800 men are sent away to guard the Lines on the River March; the Danis Regiment of Horse being 530 men, will follow in a day or two to strengthen those Posts.

This Evening the Venetian Ambassador made his publick Entry, being conducted with two of the Emperors Coaches, & a great train belonging to the Nobility of the Court.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

54.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Vette a minister abbeli rendeletét, hogy a királyné nevében sürgesse a császárt, a felkelőknek engedendő kedvező feltételek iránt, úgyszinte, hogy ez ügyben a királyné baráti szolgálatait, jótállását, vagy közbenjárását felajánlja. Érzi a feladat kényes természetét, de teljesíteni fogja a parancsot. Tegnap Bruyninx jelenlétében Salms herczeg minister előtt szóba hozta az ügyet, ki nem látszott azt rosz néven venni, de azt vélte, a császár könnyen nagy nehézségeket tehet ez iránt. — Már is folyamatban van-

nak némi alkudozások, Eszterházy, a nádor által, ki törvényes közbenjáró a fejedelem s a nép közt. Az eszköz ezen alkudozásoknál egy esztergomi kanonok, Bercsényi nagy barátja, ki most is nála van, s általa jól fogadtatott. Rákóczi, e fiatal úri ember irányában más eszközök tétettek mozgásba. Egy szép, főrangu özvegy, kivel egykor gyengéd viszonyban állott, küldetett hozzá, Tokajba. Eugen herczeg még folyvást Pozsonyban van. A császáriak megvertek egy felkelő csapatot, vagy 500 főből állót. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna, 5th January 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday I received the honour of yr letter of the 10th Inst with your orders to insist, that the Alteration made by H. J. M. to the 16th Article of the treaty with Savoy be quite laid aside, & that after the Conquest of Milan the Operations be not transfer'd towards Italy, but continued on the Frontiers of France: conformably to the Interest of the Allys & the measures taken by Her Majesty and the States Genll. In obedience to your commands I shall on all opportunitys sollicit the Emperor's Ministers to depart from this Amendment, which may very properly be done, when the Courier returns with the Dukes opinion of the other Changes made in the Latin Translation of his Treaty, several whereof he may probably think liable to objection.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have also received yr orders to press the Emperour in Her Majestys name as far as I can without offence, that favourable conditions may be given to the Rebells in Hungary, & an end put to a business which gives so much disturbance to his other affairs; as likewise to sound whether Her Majesty's good Offices, Guaranty, or Mediation may be agreable & of use on this occasion. I am very sensible that this Commission ought to be managed with the utmost care, & that the Offers of a Foreign Power to interpose though with ever so good a design, between a Prince and his Subjects, & especially those who are in open Rebellion is often liable to misinterpretation. However I shall obey yr Instructions

with all diligence, & yesterday I sounded Prince Salms by way of discourse before Mr. Bruyninx, the hint in general I found did not displease though he thought the Emperor would be apt to make very great difficulty in accepting any such Proposition. There is at present a Negotiation on foot by the means of the Count Esterhazi who as Palatin of the Kingdom has the Office of a Mediator between the Prince & People; and ten or twelve days will give some light into the success. The Instrument used to convey these Proposals is a Prebend or Chanoine of Gran, a man of sense, well intention'd to the Emperor, and a great friend to Berceny, with whom he is at present, & has been very well received with his offers; which as I had the honour to inform you last Post were forwarded to Prince Rakotzi: With this youny Gentlemen other means are used, and a fair Widdow of Quality, for whom he had formerly a great inclination has been sent to him to Tokay; on her way she was stopped by the Commandant of Buda, as she would have crossed the Danube, but Prince Eugene immediately sent an express to have the Lady set at liberty, & she has since pursued her Journey. Prince Eugene thô he gives daily hopes of his return hither is still at Presburgh: the Troops there will in a day & two be reinforced by Bareiths Regiment of Dragons which marches from Tyrol. A Party of the Imperialists has surprised 500 Rebells at Rackendorff wherof they killed about 150 & took some Prisoners with 90 Horses.

There are no letters come in from Italy since the last Post.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

55.

A magyar felkelők által kibocsájtott manifestum 60 pontjának lényege kivonatban.

State Paper Office Germany N° 176. Extract from Flying Post of Jan. 13th & Jan. 15th 1704.

Manifesto of the Hungarians.

Vienna Jany 5th 1704.

The Rebels in Hungary have published a large Manifesto to justify their taking Arms, it consists of 26 Pages in 4° and is divided into 60 Articles, in substance as follows.

1. That they have no design against the most Illustrious Emperor their sovereign; but, on the contrary, will be always ready to sacrifice their lives and estates for his glory, when he treats them like a good Prince, as they believe him naturally to be merciful and kind &c. 2. They demand to be restord to the same Priviledges and Prerogatives they enjoyed when they became his Imperial Majesty's Subjects. 3. That the Blood of their Martyrs cries for liberty to their oppressed consciencès, and demands their churches to be restored them for their Divine worship. 4. That the estates of their Consistories, now in the possession of the Jesuits be restored to them. 5. As also their Archives. 6. That they be rèstored to their Offices and Dignities as before. 7. That the Jesuits be banished out of Hungary and Transilvania. 8. That their Colleges and their revenues be restored. 9. That such as have been forced to change their religion, be absolved from that engagement. 10. That the books and other papers taken from the Protestants, relating to their grieviences, be restored. 11. That the assignments of Estates, from the persecuted Protestants to the Popish Clergy, be annulled, and the Estates restored to Protestants to maintain their poor. 12. That all the Popish Clergy (except native Hungarians or Transylvanians) depart the Country immediately. 13. That if the Emperor will name commissaries to treat of a firm and durable Peace, Prince Rakoczi will do the like, and agree on a Place where they may be secure and grant a suspension of Arms during this

Negotiation, the time of which shall be agreed on, that the treaty may not needlessly be prolonged. 14. That some Potentate may be Guarantee of this Treaty. 15. That without infringing the sovereignity of his Imperial Ma^{ty} they may send Deputies to the Diet of the Empire to take care only of their Spiritual Affairs. 16. That in order to bury in oblivion all cruelties committed against their Families, they may be exempted from all Taxes for 15 years. 17. That they may trade with any Nation in Amity with his Imperial Ma^{ty}. 18. That the Princess Rakoczi and her Family be set at Liberty, and that she have all her jewels restored, without stopping any thing for her maintenance, since she has been deprived of her revenues. 19. That the Castle of Mongatz be restored to the Princess as it is at present, and that she and her Posterity may enjoy it for ever, with the Lordships and priviledges belonging to it. 20. That the sentence given by the Emperor's Council against Prince Rakoczi be revoked, and that the Prince be restored to his former Honour, be acknowledged a Prince of the Empire, and put in possession of all his Rights, etc. 21. That such part of his Extate as has been given to the Jesuits be restored, as at present improved. 22. That there be a General Pardon granted to all that have any way soever assisted the said Prince. 23. That they be restored to their offices and estates that have been confiscated. 24. That Protestants Commissaries shall visit all the Nunneries to see if there be any of their Religion, who were taken away in their Infancy and bred Pupils, and if there be any, they shall take them out of the said Nunneries if they think fit. 25. The same shall be done as to married Women, Widows or Maids, in order to set at Liberty such as desire it. 26. That there be Protestants schools in all the cities of Hungary as formerly. 27. That the Lutherans shall have liberty to settle in any part of Hungary or Transilvania, as they shall think fit, that the Country, which has been laid desolate by persecution, may be Peopled afresh. 28. That there be Courts of Indicature, consisting of half Protestants and half Papists, in all Cities as before. 29. The like where there are several Magistrates, and where there is but one, the office shall be exercised

by Protestants and Papists by turns. 30. That Protestant Magistrates be not obliged to assist at any Functions contrary to their consciences. 31. That the Protestants shall not be obliged to place any ornaments before the doors and windows on the festival called Corpus Christi day. 32. That in case they meet the Host, they shall not be obliged to retire or kneel down, but only to take off their hat, as if they saluted the Prince. 33. That the Protestants have bells to call them to Church. 34. That as nothing is more capable to cause Union than a Agreement, they demand that when Persons of different Religions marry the Males follow that of the Father, and the Females that of the Mother. 35. No Parents shall inherit their Children for embracing the contrary Religion. 36. The Protestants shall hold their Synods as often as the affairs of the Church require. 37. That his Imperial Majesty, in order to be better convinced of their Loyalty may send a Commission to those Synods, to take care of his Interests, and that they meddle only with Church Affairs, provided this Commission be no Jesuit. 38. That they may publicly receive all Proselytes that shall come to them without being therefore divested of their Offices and Estates. 39. That the Hungarians now in Arms, to recover their ancient Liberties, declare before God and Man. That they are ready to lay them down, in case his Imperial Majesty give them good assurances of their reestablishment according to the articles contained here in writing. 40. That their Provisions and Manufactures may be transported through the Empire Custom free for 15 years. 41. They declare it's with much sorrow they behold the sad state of the Empire, and especially of the Cities where the Protestants had the free excercity of their Religion. 42. That on that consideration they will abate many of their Demands. 43. That if they receive a speedy redress of their Grievances, they'l furnish the Emperor 25.000 Men next year to re-take Ulm, etc. 44. They desire no other Pay for them, but what Contributions they can get from the Enemies. 45. That their other Troops shall lay down their Arms when they have received the Assurances they demand. 46. That at the end of next Campaign they will keep up but 6000 Foot and 4000 Horse,

which number they will furnish the Emperor as long as the War lasts. 47. These 10.000 Men being in the Field may be commanded by one of the Emperor's Generals, provided what places fall vacant be conferred on those of the same Regiments, who are to be advanced by Degrees. 48. They shall have their own Council of War. 49. And be sent into Winter quarters by the end of October at farthest. 50. They engage to recruit these 10.000 Men before April 15. 1705. 51. They shall have their own Artillery as shall be agreed on. 52. That upon a Peace they shall be all Disbanded, and conducted home the nearest way. 53. In case any thing be done contrary to this Treaty by Ignorance, etc., it shall be redressed immediately. 54. The day of signing this Treaty shall be celebrated annually with public Prayers by Protestants and Papists. 55. They engage to suffer no levies in their Country without the Emperor's consent. 56. They will assist the Emperor to the utmost of their Power in all his Wars, provided they be not against Protestants. 57. No detachment shall be made of these 10.000 Men to act separately, since there has been sad Experience last Campaign of the ill success that had in the Empire. 58. They will furnish all Necessaries for the said 10.000 Men. 59. They shall cast Lots with the other Troops for the Post of Honour. 60. When they enter into the Emperor's Service they shall take an Oath of Fidelity to him, in order to remove all ground of mistrust.

56.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Az alsó-austriai Landtag megnyitása. A császár 500,000 frt. önkénytes ajánlatot kér. Ez 300,000 frttal kevesebb mint a mult évben. Két század vértes lovasság s két ezred gyalog már ki van állítva az alsó-austriai rendek által. Ezt a rendes illetőségen felül állították. Naponkint jönnek s mennek futárok az udvar s Eugen herczeg közt, ki még mindig Pozsonyban van. Azt hiszik, hogy alkudozásokat folytat a felkelőkkel. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany No 173. Vienna 9th January 1704

Rigth Honble

(Kivonat.)

On the 7th Inst the Emperor made his Annual Proposition to the states of Lower Austria for a Subsidy to supply the necessary Expenses of the approaching Campagne, The Harangue made on this occasion by Count Buccelini the Chancellor of the Court, is at length in the inclosed Italian Journal, & is chiefly to represent imminent dangers which threaten the Emperor's Hereditary Country's on all sides, with the absolute necessity of having recourse to Extraordinary means & resolutions, by which alone the Emperor's honour their common preservation, & the blessing they enjoy'd under the gentle Government of the house of Austria could be continued: When he had finished, the Emperor took up the discourse & told the States he was very sorry to find himself obliged by the present necessitys to demand new imposts, instead of easing a Province which had always particularly distinguished themselves by their zeal & had been already to far drained on his account; But that that the Extry dangers to which they were particularly exposed, absolutely required Extry Preparations to preserv them, & their Reputation, Duty and Safety demanding they should exert themselves to the utmost of their forces, hoped they would readily comply with his Proposal, & show their zeal not by bare, promises & Protestations, but by a speedy and real effect. The Land Marshal Count Traun in the name of the Rest thanked the Emperor for his gracious declaration, & assured him they were ready to give the last penny, & if that were not sufficient would willingly mount on horseback, & offer up their lives for his service & the defence of the Country. The sum demanded of the States of this Province is $\overset{m}{500}$ Florins in the nature of a Don Gratuit beyond their ordinary Taxes. This is $\overset{m}{300}$ Florins less than what was proposed last year but their new Levys, & the entertaining to many of their Subjects on the Lines, has already engaged them in such large expenses, that this Moderation was wholly necessary, how ever unsuitable it may appear, to the exhausted Finances of the Emperor.

This morning 200 Dragons passed in review before the Emperor in the Court yard of the Palace; These are only two Company's of 6 which the States of Lower Austria raise and equip at their own cost besides what the Free Town as Vienna and others are to contribute, & the two Regiments of Foot for which the dispositions are making: No deduction will be made on this account from the proportion of recruits to be furnished by this Province as their Quota of the $\frac{m}{20}$ and if the other Hereditary Countrys Bohemia, Moravia, Stiria, etc. could be induced to make the same effort the Emperor would have very numerous armys in the field against the next Campagne. I have not yet procured any distinct account of the numbers to which these Extra-Levys will amount, but shall endeavour to send you one by the first opportunity.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Prince Eugene is still at Presburgh observing the Rebells, with whom I do not hear that any rencounter has happen'd since last Post; Couriers go almost every day between him & this Court which t'is supposed are occasioned by the Negotiation carrying on with the Malcontents.

I forgot to acquaint you in my last that the Venetian Ambassador had his audiences from the Emperor & the Empress on the 3rd Inst in the usual manner; The King of the Romans desired to be excused from that Ceremony, being not yet wholly recover'd of the Inflammation in his Eyes.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

57.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Kaunitz gróf betegsége nem engedte, hogy vele a felkelők iránti engedékenység érdekében szólhatott volna. Holnap látni fogja s azonnal kihallgatást kér a császárnál. — Eredeti, bizodalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna, 9th January 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

This is only to acquaint you that business or Indisposition having hinder'd Count Kaunitz from admitting me for these 2 or 3 days past, I cannot yet give you any account of the Commissious with which you have been pleased to honour me, about the Prohibition of Trade, the 16th Article of the Treaty with Savoy, the pressing the Emperor to allow good conditions to the Malcontents, & not to neglect *[Bavaria]*.*) To morrow the Count has promised to allow me an hour, & then I shall immediately take an Audience of the Emperor on the said heads.

I cannot omit acquainting you with an odd story; On the 2nd Inst I had the honour to send you in Cypher an Extract of the Project made by the Duke of Savoy for the Operations in Italy during this winter: Count Farini recommended the secret to Mr Bruyninx & me & made difficulty to let us transcribe the Dukes letter to General Stahremberg: But on the 7th Inst: I was extreamly surprised to hear a full Copy of it read by the Venetian Ambassador before a good deal of Company; and in the Evening the Ambassador made a Compliment to Count Farini, because on his Masters advice the Imperialists had desisted from their design of marching towards the Adda thrô the Territorys of the Republick. Whence the Ambassador got his Intelligence I cannot guess, since Count Farini assures me he gave no Copys to any one but the Emperor, the King of the Romans & Prince Eugene.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

58.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Bruyninx tegnap rendeletet kapott, hogy kormánya nevében támogassa az angol királyné

*) Ezen szó az eredetiben jelirásban van.

kivánságát, a magyarokkali kibékülésre, ugyszinte a savoyi herczeggel kötött szerződés megváltoztatására nézve. Bruyninx beteg lévén, iró maga volt Kaunitz grófnál. A savoyi béke, mint katonai dolog Eugen herczegre bizatik. Ezután a magyar ügyekbeni szolgálatát felajánlotta a királyné s a hollandi köztársaság nevében, ha ez a császárnak tetszésére lenne. Kaunitz köszönettel veszi a királyné gondoskodását. De ez igen kényes dolog. Azonban a királyné ajánlata nagy haszonnal járhatna, ha tudatnák a felkelőkkel, hogy az angol királyné kész érettük esedezni a császárnál s méltányos feltételeket eszközölni számukra, feltévé, hogy meghódolnak s hüségre térnek. Kaunitz bizalmasan azt is mondta irónak, hogy a lengyel király, mint szomszéd majdnem hasonló ajánlatot tett, mely sem el nem fogadtatott, sem vissza nem utasíttatott. A folyamatban levő alkudozásokról semmi ujabb hir. Itt sokan azt hiszik, hogy a magyarok nem szándékoznak komolyan alkudni, csak mint egykor Tököly szokta, a telet alkudozásokkal kihúzni. A Duna több helyen befagyott s a felkelők egyes csapatai átkeltek rajta. A hatvani postamester, ki most ezredes s parancsnok, betört Ráczkevi szigetre, mely Eugen herczeg tulajdona, és elhajtotta ménesét. — Schlick ide jött 9-én, lemondván parancsnokságáról, helyébe Pálffy (János) altábornagy neveztetett ki. A palota gróf ide váratik, 8—10 nap mulva. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. **Vienna, 12th January 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday Mr Bruyninx*) received orders to second Her Majesty's good intentions in the name of the States General, & to offer their assistance in appeasing the troubles of Hungary, if the Emperor should show any Inclination to make use of the Proposal. He is also jointly to sollicit that the Alteration in the 16th Article of the Treaty with Savoy may be laid aside; But if great difficulties should be made

*) Bruyninx János Jakab Van Hammel, a hollandi köztársaság követe a bécsi udvarnál.

on this account, he is directed not to press too far, & to report the State of the Case with the reasonings of these Ministers concerning the operations in Italy, a precaution perhaps thought necessary not to awaken their former Jealousy of a new partition.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

M^r Bruyninx being obliged to keep his bed by an indisposition, I have this morning been alone with Count Kaunitz who tells me, The Alteration in the 16^th Article of the Treaty with Savoy being a matter of war, will be left to be decided by the President Prince Eugene, & till he returns from Presburgh the Emperor can give no answer on that matter.

I then insinuated your orders about the troubles in Hungary & the advantages to be found by allowing good conditions to the Malecontents, & quieting those fatal disturbances to which Her Majesty and the States General were ready to contribute all that lay in their power as soon as they should be informed what way might be most agreable to H. I. M. Count Kaunitz has promised to make the Overture, & in the mean time told me as his private opinion, The Emperor ought to be very sensible of the Hearty & Generous care Her Majesty shows for every part of his Interest; thô this was a matter of the nicest concern, & could not admit of any formal Mediation or Commission, However Her Majesty's offer might be of great use in letting the Rebells know she was willing to intercede in their behalf & to procure reasonable conditions & Satisfaction for them, provided they would return to their duty & have recourse to the Clemency and justice of the Emperor. Count Kaunitz farther tells me in confidence, the King of Poland as next Neighbour has almost made the same proposition which has neither been rejected nor accepted, & by next post I hope to give you a fuller account of the Intentions of this Court. I have already acquainted you that a sort of Negotiation is carrying on, I have yet no authentic account of any advance that has been made, & find many are of opinion the Malecontents have no real design to treat but to follow the maxime of Count Teckeli who used to pass the Winter in

such Amusements & to break off a soon as the Grass was grown & his Troops could find subsistance in the field. The Danube is now frozen over in several places, & some partys of the Rebells have crossed on this side, but dare not venture far nor in numbers till the cold weather is better settled, a little Detachment commanded by the Postmaster of Hatwan, who now styles himself Colonel & Commandant (as you will see by his inclosed summons to the City of Pest) has fallen into Raitzen mark an island belonging to Prince Eugene which they have quite plunder'd, & carried away his fine breed of Horses. On the 9th Inst Count Schlick arrived here in private, & has kept close ever since; He has resigned all his Charges, and his Command in Hungary has been given to Lieut Genll Palfy who served this last Campagne in the Empire.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Elector Palatin is expected in 8 or ten days: his presence will be very necessary to quicken the resolutions of these Ministers who are ready to sink under such a complication of Cross accidents as have happen'd in two Months time.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

59.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Passau megadásának részletei. Ez által az örökös tartományok nyitva vannak a bajoroknak. Thungen tábornok üzeni, hogy pénz és élelem hiányában nem képes három ezredet is összetartani. Többen a bécsi ministerek közül gyanítják, hogy a bajor választó egyetértésben működik Rákóczival, s hogy segítségével Bécset akarja megtámadni, most Linz közelében áll, áttörvén a neumarki sánczokon, nagy tüzérkészlettel bir. — Kaunitz mondja irónak, hogy tudatta a császárral a királyné ajánlatát, a magyar zavarok lecsilapítása iránt, ki azt köszönettel fogadta, feltéve, hogy forma szerinti mediatio nélkül megyen a dolog, s ne hogy az

alattvalók egy rangba állíttassanak a fejedelemmel. Kaunitz azt hiszi, hogy ez ügyben nem kell időzni, s kérdi, van-e irónak meghatalmazása, mi nem volt. Stepney rövid időn visszatér s bizonyosan hoz magával, addig is iró kész a minister s Bruyninx utasítása szerint eljárni, ha ezt jónak látják. A teljhatalom, a császár reméli, ugy lesz kiállítva, hogy az ő tekintélyét sérteni nem fogja, hogy a királyné csak méltányos s általa is elfogadható feltételeket fog a magyarok részére kérni, hogy egyszersmind tudatni fogják velük, hogy ha ezeket el nem fogadják, mind az angol királyné, mind a hollandiak egész erejöket ellenük fordítják. Holnapra kihallgatást remél a császártól. Addig az alkudozások folynak, de eredményük titokban tartatik. Folyó hó 9-én Pálffynak találkozása volt egy ezredessel. A nádor titkára Rákóczihoz küldetett. A felkelők több ezeren átkeltek a befagyott Dunán és tegnap Sopronyt felhivták megadásra. Egy másik erős csapatuk betört Morvaországba. Itt erélyesen folytatják a hadi készületeket. 200 gyalog Pozsonyba küldetett, dán lovasezred Morvába. Alsó-Austria rendei 5000 rendes katonát állítanak. Waquerbart lengyel követ, királya közbenjárását, s Szepesbe küldendő öt század ezredet ajánlott. A svéd követ hasonló szolgálati ajánlatokat tett a császárnak, ha ez kivánná, de ugy látszik, erre utasítása nincsen. —
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. **Vienna 16th January 1704.**

Right Honble

On the 12th inst I had the honour to acquaint you that Passau was fallen into the hands of the Elector of Bavaria, & on the 13th Count Keufstain Court Marshall to Cardinal Lamberg arrived here with a long Relation to justify his Masters conduct and intentions. In my letter of the 16th Septbr I gave you an account of the place, & Lines thrown up by Count Schlick for the defence wherof so many troops have been employed all this last Summer. But the two Regiments of La Tour & Schlick with the Battallions of Bagny & Kriechbaum, the two Battallions of Danes, & a Regiment of Danish horse having been drawn away by degress to secure the Frontiers of Lower Austria against the

Incursions of the Rebels, the Garrison was reduced to 1503 foot & 400 Horse under the Command of Gen^ll^ Gronsfeldt; too weak a number to guard Lines of such an extent which being separated by the River Ihn the necessary Communication from one post to another was almost impracticable. Count Lamberg one of the Cardinal's relations has been all along Governor of the Castle of Oberhaus where he had 250 regular Soldiers & about 300 Militia; and Gen^ll^ Gronsfeldt was forced to make very warm instances, before his Eminence would let in a Captain with 200 Imperialists & promise to admit what other Numbers might be thought necessary in case of danger. With these assurances the Court was very well satisfied as you will have seen by my Relation of the 5^th^ Ins^t^ & such was the disposition when the Elector came before the place, with 20 Battallions & six Regiments of Horse, being between ten and twelve thousand men. The first attack was made against that part of the Town which lyes on the Southeast side of the Ihn, but the Imperialists having drawn the best part of their force to defend those retrenchments another Detachment of Bavarians advanced towards the Lines between the Ihn & the Danube, which being too wide & only sustained by 3 or 4 hundred men were abandoned, nor were the walls of the City judged of any better force, so that General Gronsfeldt designed immediately to retire into the Castle; But the Elector refusing to treat with the Town except the Castle was included in the Capitulation, the Cardinal to save himself and Subjects resolved to give up all, & had sent orders to his Governor not to receive any more forces; so that the General was obliged to comply & to sign the Articles jointly with his Eminence on the 10^th^ Ins^t^ On the 11^th^ the Garrison marched out with the usual marks of honour, & that night arrived at Neumark on the Frontiers of Upper Austria where they found Gen^ll^ Tramp with 800 Danes, & were to be reinforced next morning by some hundreds of Militia in order to defend the Lines which where drawn there last Summer, The Elector of Bavaria has only laid 1200 men in Passau under the Command of Maj^r^ Gen^ll^ Tattenbach, & has still left the Government of the Castle to

Count Lamberg with 200 of the Cardinal's own Soldiers, & adding an inferior officer with 200 Bavarians being the same number as the Imperialists had there; which piece of Confidence & complaisance is thought very extraordinary.

This easy giving of Passau the key to the Emperor's Hereditary Countrys on that side has caused a great surprise & consternation; the Cardinals conduct and self Interest has been mightily censured on this account, but his friends endeavour to lay the blame on the General who they alledge ought to have had no regard to the Cardinals weakness, & should have forceably obliged him to what he could in prudence do with a good grace; thô this bold step could not be well expected, since 'tis said Gen[ll] Gronsfeldt had just then received a Reprimand for having used some hard expostulations with the Cardinal about the first admission of Troops into that Fortress; & many blame these Ministers who thô often warned did not secure that important post, before things came to an Extremity.

Whether the Elector will content himself with good Winter Quarters in Upper Austria, and perhaps at the same time endeavour to make himself Master of Nuremberg by the French forces, is still uncertain. Wherever he turns 'tis to be feared H. E. H. will meet with little opposition or diversion, & Gen[ll] Thungen sends word that for want of Money, Magazines & other necessarys three Regiments of all the Imperial Army cannot be drawn together.

If Nuremberg is lost, the Circle of Francony is mined, & will be forced to a Neutrality to which several States of Swabia are too much inclined & Count Kaunitz apprehends they will at last publish a Manifest with an account of their Sufferings, & a Justification of any change they may make in their measures. And the consequence will be still as dangerous if as others of these Ministers suspect the Elector is in straight intelligence with the Rebels, & has thoughts of driving the Emperor from his Residence by their assistance. H. E. H. having forced the Lines near Neumark after little resistance was advanced to Aschau about two hours from Lintz on the 13[th] & brought with him a large train of Mortars & heavy Artillery. 'Tis true here are no

Troops in the Neighbourhood capable to make head against his farther passage, but the putting such a Project in execution is full of great difficultys and danger, and because the Rebels have for some time made no attempt in Austria several have been willing to flatter themselves that the generality at least of those Malecontents are not hitherto in League with the Emperor's Enemys & only make use of the present Conjunctures to procure good conditions and satisfaction in their priviledges.

Count Kaunitz tells me he has insinuated to the Emperor Her Majestys gracious offers towards composing those disturbances, which have been thankfully accepted, provided they may be employ'd without a formal Mediation, and in such a manner as may not be injurious to the common cause of Princes, or raise their Subjects to a sort of equality. Count Kaunitz was of opinion no time ought to be lost in forwardig. this business, & asked me whether I had any full powers to make use of the occasion; I told him I was only instructed to sound how far & in what manner Her Majestys offices might be agreable; But M^r Stepney would be probably returning from England by that time my letter could get thither, & I did not question would receive the necessary Instructions. In the mean time I offer'd to follow his and M^r Bruyninxes directions if they should judge any advance was necessary to prepare that matter. The Form of the Full Powers will be left to Her Majesty & Her Councill & the Emperor does not question but they will be drawn up with to much Circumspection, as not to prejudice his Authority or Reputation; and hopes Her Majesty's Intercession will only extend to such demands as may be reasonable & convenient; & that She & the States Gen^ll will at the same time give the Malecontents to understand they as Allys shall be obliged to assist the Emperor with their whole force, in case a moderate composition is refused. To morrow I hope to have an Audience from the Emperer & acquaint him with Her Majestys good intentions in the due form. In the meantime the Negotiation is carrying on, thô these Ministers keep the particulars & success thereof secret: On the 9^th Inst^t Count Palfy had a parley with a Colonel

of the Rebels, who was advanced with a Detachment of 3000 men near Presburg. This Officer declared they had no intelligence with France or Bavaria & had all respect for the Emperor & the King of the Romans, whom they own'd to be their Lawfull Soveraigns, & only desired their grievances might be redressed, & their Priviledges maintained; Whether this be their real disposition or only to colour other ill designs is what will be soon Manifest for the Palatin's Secretary has been dispatched to Rakotzi a day or two ago; but before his return here is likely to be a more real proof than any Message he can bring back; For all the Branches of the Danube being frozen between Raab and Presburgh several thousands of the Malcontents are crossed over, & were yesterday in the neighbourhood of Edenburgh, where they have summon'd the inhabitants to surrender, & 'tis to be apprehended the Countys on this side the Danube will take up arms & join in the same faction; Another strong detachement has passed the March and made an incursion into Moravia, thô I have not yet learnt the particulars of any mischief they have committed.

The preparations are continued to oppose this torrent; On the 13th 200 foot Soldiers levied by the Freetraders of Vienna were rewiew'd in the Court, and sent forward to Presburgh, & yesterday the Danish Regiment of Horse being 500 strong marched by to the Frontiers of Moravia; And the States of Lover Austria instead of establishing a Militia think it will be of as little charge & more use to take 5000 foot into their service, for a constant Garrison in the Country; & for this end they had a Conference on the 10th Inst with Colonel Erlach to whom they proposed the raising a Swiss Regiment of 2500 men, & desired He would give notice to the Cantons of this request; But the Levy if allowed will take up time, and the danger every hour grows more pressing.

I have already acquainted you that Mr Waquerbahrt the Polish Envoy has acknowledged the King of Spain, has offer'd his Master's good offices to quiet the troubles in Hungary, & has proposed the sending five Saxon Regiments to winter in the County of Cepusia, & keep those parts

in obedience, but on what conditions is not yet agreed. Mr Strahlenheim the Swedish Envoy has likewise been busy insinuating to these Ministers for two or the days past the good dispositions of his Master, and the probability there was of obtaining a speedy & considerable Succors, if the Emperor should think fit to acquaint the King with his necessity. Mons Strahlenheim yesterday prest Count Lamberg to make this Overture to the King of the Romans, & to procure a letter from him to the King of Sweden, with an application proper to the present Circumstances, which the Envoy offers to forward by his own Secretary as Courier; Thô I cannot perceive by his discourse that he has any real authority for what he advances, but only goes upon letters writ in general terms by private persons, & some imagine he only endeavours to amuse the Court, & delay the measures he may suspect they are ready to take with the King of Poland. When the Elector Palatin who is expected in few days shall arrive this motion will I beleive be more thorougly examined & be readily accepted in these necessitys, notwithstanding the deep scars the Swedes left in their last German Expedition; All business is indeed at a stand till the Elector can get hither, nor will any person be dispatched to sollicit succors in the Empire, before his opinion & the result of the Conference at Francfort be known; Thô the publick affairs suffer by this delay particularly what relates to the Translation of the Diett, or sending an „ordinary Deputation" to Francforth at which the King of Prussia makes new difficultys, as you will have seen by the Relations from Berlin; & Count Caunitz thinks the other Courts will be apt to follow his example.

Here is no farther news of General Stahremberg's march in Italy, except what has been brought by particular letters from Venice of the 5th Inst which say the Imperialists were advanced to St Giovanno not far from Stradella, where the French had thrown up a Line, but had so few Troops as not to be able to make any considerable opposition.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

60.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Értesíti, hogy a magyarokkali kibékülés szükségéről szólván, egyszersmind utasításához képest a bajor választóvali kibékülést sürgette. Ez nehézségekre talál a minister s császár részéről, fenntartatik a határozat ez ügyben, míg a palota gróf megérkezik. Farini gróf tudósításai szerint a bajor hajlandó volna a császárrali kibékülésre. A császár ügyei a legnagyobb zavarban vannak. Az udvar attól fél, hogy Bécs ostrom alá vétetik, a bajorok 40 ágyu s 20 vetágyuval lévén ellátva. Szó volt, hogy a császár a várost el akarja hagyni, de hova menjen? s ha ez megtörténnék, tartani lehet, hogy a polgárok fellázadnak. Már most is igen sértő beszédet lehet hallani a kormány ellen. Most sokkal nagyobb a veszedelem, mint volt a török ostrom alatt. A pénz hiánya kimondhatlan. A bécsi bankárok összesen nem képesek 100,000 frtot készpénzben előállítani. Lamberg gróf nem volt képes 12,000 frtot találni Passau számára. Négy öt napi munka volt 5000 frtot teremteni Eugen herczeg számára, kit tisztjei mind el akarják hagyni. Katonái halnak az inségtől. Irja, hogy inkább lemond, mint lássa egyik korona elvesztését a másik után. A császár gyengesége s határozatlanságán minden terv meghiúsul. A ministerek le vannak hangolva, nincs köztük egyetértés, egymás ellen fondorkodnak. Reméljük, hogy a palota gróf segít a bajon. — Eredeti bizodalmas holograf levél. A [ ] jelek közé foglalt szavak jelirásban vannak.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 16th January 1704.

Right Hon^ble^

When I acquainted Count Kaunitz with Her Majestys readiness to interpose her good Offices for reclaiming the Malecontents in Hungary, I also informed him of the, private orders I had received [*to press an accomodation with Bavaria*]. The Count seemed te apprehend a great many difficulties, & thought [*the Elector's pretentions would rise with his successe*]. However Count Kaunitz tells me he mention'd likewise this part of my Commission to H. I. M. who see-

med surprised at the motion, & only said it would require great consideration & could not be hastily attempted; Count Kaunitz therefore is of opinion it should be let alone till the Elector Palatin arrives, and it can be seen what effect his presence & propositions may have.

Count Farini tells me he has advice — *[from Düsseldorf that the Elector Palatin would not be against an accord]* & had declared himself ready to sacrifice all his private Interests for the Emperor's Safety and advantage. Count Farini has yesterday received a long letter in Cypher *[from Mr Brereton dated at Munich]* the 20th Decbr and marked to be a duplicate; The original & probably a copy of the Cypher must have been sent by some other convenance, for as all accidents seem to run cross at present, the numbers do not agree with any of his keys, so that no use can be made of this dispatch *[which he believes relates to the Negotiation]*. It has been handed therefore to Count Trautmansdorff this morning, to see whether his Abbé can unriddle the meaning as he has done with success some written by Marshall Villars and the Elector of Bavaria.

The Cardinal is still at Passau, & I do not yet hear whither he will remove; He had writ the Emperor word some days before the siege, that he had something to discover to his Majesty of such importance as could not be trusted to the Pen, & therefore desired His nephew the Grand Veneur might be sent to him; H. I. M. comply'd with this desire, & sent Count Lamberg on the 10th Inst but he meeting the news of his Uncles surrendry on the road, returned abruptly hither, (as I informed you by last post) so that the Cardinals secret is still a mistery.

I am very sorry that I am always to give you Melancholy accounts of the Emperor's affairs; at present they are in more confusion than you can easily imagine, or I ought to express in a Publick Relation; Between the Rebels and the Bavarians this Court is at a loss what measures to take, & begin to dread the besieging or bombarding of this City, from the news that the Elector carrys with him 40 pieces of Cannon & 20 Mortars, which train they think too large to be designed against Lintz or Entz, the only places in

Upper Austria which have the Shaddow of a fortification; Here has been for some days a publick report that the Emperor was resolved to retire; But the Duke of Moles Prince of Salms, & Count Caunitz assure me of the Contrary; thô by some of their discourse I could easily perceive the Question has been in agitation; But the main point is whither to go, Prague, & Gratz in Stiria, are almost equally exposed & less fortified, and 'tis to be feared the Burghers & Country would Mutiny if the Imperial family should withdraw; they can scarce be kept in bounds as it is, & their discourses are very outrageous against the present Government. Their danger is much greater than when the Turks last besieged Vienna, they had then one side open & the whole Empire to their freinds; and you may please to remember it was their Neighbours, and not their own efforts which saved them from their ruine; & it can be much less expected they should do wonders at present.

For thô perhaps Troops enough might be soon raised, yet the first spring of all action money is wanting, & the Species is so scarce that Count Tschernini has not been able to raise $\overset{m}{100}$ Dollars here or in Bohemia, so that he has been forced to send a blank signed with his name to Prince Lewis, wherein he offers to engage all his estate in Bohemia (near two millions) to any Merchants of the Empire who will advance that little sum, to put part of the Army in a State of Motion. I have enquired of several of the most considerable Bankers who tell me they all together cannot bring up $\overset{m}{100}$ Florins in ready money, thô it was to save their Master & their familys; Count Lamberg could not find $\overset{m}{12}$ Florins to carry to Passau; & it has been a work of four or five days to pick up five thousand, florins for Prince Eugene; from whom I have seen a very despairing letter of the 14th wherein he complains he has not Troops enough, & those with him dye for want & misery, that all the Officers demand leave to quit, & that he will lay down rather than see Crowns lost whilst the Employment is in his hands; which Expressions give little hopes of any sudden accommodation with the Rebels.

Several expedients have been proposed to relieve these wants, the calling in of the plate in private families, the borrowing half of that which belongs to the Churches, the raising sums on the Employments, the engaging the district of Schweibus in Silesia to the King of Prussia, & lastly the borrowing money from the Venetians on some Mortgage near their frontiers, but *[the Emperor's weakness & Irresolution]* as they make no scruple to alledge *[make all these projects ineffectuall]*.

Another great misery is the dispiritedness of several of these Ministers who visibly sink under the present Circumstances, & if the King of Spain had not been sent to England. I cannot tell to what Extraordinary Methods they might have had recourse. A third misfortune is the several factions which are grown to a greater violence than ever, & they openly lay the blame of all miscarriages to one another's door. What one proposes the other immediately contradicts, by which means the Emperor is always kept in suspense; And I wish the Elector Palatin's presence may have the effect which is expected, since one party are already making intrigues to gain him, and the others to frustrate whatever he may design.

If the present Storm blows over there may be a better prospect; But I must beg leave to acknowledge that I am not a capable Judge in matters of such Moment, & therefore must wish M[r] Stepney or some other Minister of Age & Experience was on the place to give you such informations as her Majesty might actually rely on. In the meantime I shall do my poor endeavours, with all possible zeal.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

61.

Whitworth, Hedges miniszternek. A bajor lassú előhaladása lecsilapította a bécsiek ijedtségét. 17-én a választó Bayerbachban

volt s 600,000 frt. s sok élelmi-szer sarczot vetett ki Felső-Austriára. — A magyarok sem nyomultak elő. Eugen herczeg 5000 emberrel átkelt a Dunán s Kitse s Hainburg közt táborba szállott — maga tegnap Bécsbe érkezett. — A palota grófot 23-ra várják. — A hadi készületek erélyesen folynak. A pénz hiánya folyvást tart, az ezüst beszedése a magánosoktól ujra elhatároztatott. A császár végre beleegyezett abba is, hogy a templomok ezüstje szedessék be. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 178. Vienna 19th January 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

Last post I had the honour to acquaint you, with the Consternation caused in the Neighbourhood by the unexpected Capitulation of Passau and the farther advance of the Bavarian Troops into Upper Austria; Several Ladys of the first quality were preparing to retire out of Town to Bohemia or Stiria; but the Electors slow marches, the rigour of the Season, & other difficultys which attend so great an Expedition having been considered, the Alarm seems to be over for the present: On the 12th Inst Genll Gronsfeldt posted himself at Beyrbach to defend the lines in Upper Austria, but on the 13th the redoubts at Wilibald & Riedau were attaked by the Elector with 10,000 foot and 3000 Horse, & thô General Tramp arrived with his Danes from Neumark time enough to second the Imperialists, yet by the inequality of Numbers they were oblidged to retire, & marched that night 3 miles to Efferding & the next day posted themselves at Weltz with 4000 men to dispute the passage of the River Traun, where they still were on the 17th Inst. The Elector's avant-gard was then at Efferding, and his main body at Bayerbach, from whence he has summon'd the States of Upper Austria to pay down $\frac{m}{600}$ Florins $\frac{m}{100}$ measures of Oats, $\frac{m}{80}$ Centner Hay, & $\frac{m}{50}$ Centner of meal in ten days time under pain of Military Execution: The Militia of that Province are almost wholly dispersed, & refuse to appear with the Regular Troops on the River Traun since their own Country has been abandon'd to the discretion of the

Enemy. Lintz the Capital is only garrison'd by a Colonel with 1500 Recruits against the insolence of little partys, for the place is not capable of any defence, if a considerable Detachment should approach.

The Apprehension of the Hungarian Malecontents is also lessen'd; the body commanded by Count Caroli which appeared near Edenburgh has yet made no attempt on that place; nor has ventured to advance any farther, on notice that Prince Eugene having left a Garrison at Presburg, had also crossed the Danube with 5000 Germans, & was canton'd in the Villages between Kethsee and Haimburg; and last night the Prince returned hither, having been summon'd by a letter writ with the Emperor's own hand, to finish the necessary regulations against next Campagne, & to prepare the matters to be consider'd when the Elector Palatin shall arrive, who is expected here on the 23rd. I have not yet seen the Prince & therefore cannot give you any farther light into the affairs of that Country; Nor have I procured an Audience, the Emperor having for these two days past admitted none but his own Ministers.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have at several times acquainted you with the extraordinary Levys made in Lower Austria: Besides the recruits designed for the Forces in Italy & the Empire, the States have almost compleated a Regiment of 1000 Dragons, to which they will add 2500 foot (& not 5000 as I had been misinformed) to be entertained in the Country at their own Expence; The Free Towns as Vienna Cremtz etc. & the Officers & dependants of the Court are likewise oblidged to make considerable efforts: And applications have been made to the Ministers of Sweden, Saxony & Prussia, to desire those Princes would send in their Contingents of the Empire, & assure them of the great obligations they should lay on the Imperial family, if they thought fit to spare any farther assistance in the present necessity.

As the scarcity of money has been for some time the greatest hinderance to all proceedings, frequent Conferences are held at Count Kaunitz's to find out ways & means for supplying this deficiency; And it has been resolved, that

the last Edict for bringing in the plate should be revived to which the Prince of Salms has given the first example, having two days ago sent in 200 marks of Silver to the Mint. The Emperor has at length consented to make use of the Treasures of the Churches & Convents & the necessary letters patents were to be prepared as last night. This Method is so extraordinary and so contrary to the Emperor's known inclination that I cannot tell how to affirm it, thô I have been positively assured thereof by the Prince of Salms; & Count Schönborn tells me, he has had it from a hand which in this matter may be better relyed on: That is Father Bishop a Jesuit & Confessor to the King of the Romans, who pretends to make it partly a merit of their Society, and says he had on his knees beg'd the Emperor to take that Resolution, & to begin with their order; to regain their reputation with the common people, who are used to lay all miscarriages at their door.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

62.

Sutton egy angol államtitkárnak. — A francziáknak sok barátja van a török kormányférfiak közt, s folyton működnek, hogy a portát a császár elleni fellépésre bírják. — Nem tudhatni meddig fog ez ellentállani a csábitásnak. — Legujabban hallotta, hogy több, keresztény s török Erdélybe ment volna, hol Urlai báró vezénylete alatt szolgálnak. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Turkey N° 21.

Pera of Constantinople, Jan. 18. O. S. 1703/4.

My Lord.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

In the mean time the French have several friends in the Government & are continually at work to engage the Port in a quarrel with the Emperor. The French Ambassa-

dor flattered himhelf so far lately with succeeding in his endeavours, that he gave hopes of it in his Dispatches to that king. It is likewise very apparent that the Port holds a Correspondence with the Hungarian Rebels, & lies under very strong temptations to take advantage of the present opportunity against the Empr so that it may not seem altogether safe to rely upon their fair words, which have been too often found deceitfull, and appear to be insincere at least in the particular of their under-hand dealing with the Hungarian Rebels.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

R. Sutton.

P. S. I am just now informed, that with the privity of the Ministers of the Port several thousand men have been lately drawn out of this Country for the assistance of the Hungarian Rebels. They are the greater part Turks, and some Christians, the former whereof wear Caps instead of Turbans. They are commanded by the Baron Urlai a Transilvanian, who was lately here deputed by Rakoczi. These troops are paid with French money remitted by this place. I look upon this advice to be true, having been told by C. Tekeli's Secretary to one of his friends in confidence from whom I have it.

63.

Észrevételek azon módra nézve, mely szerint az angol királyné s a hollandi kormány közbenjárása a magyarok kibékitése ügyében a császárnál érvényesitendő volna.

State Poper Office Germany 176.

Observations

touchant l'intercession de S. M. B. et des Seigneurs Etats Genaux des Provinces Unies auprès de S. M. I. pour procurer aux Mécontents de Hongrie des termes raisonnables d'accommodement.

(Kivonat.)

Il y a premièrement à considérer et a distinguer les personnes à qui l'on a à faire. En second lieu le but qu'on

se propose par la dite intercession. Et troisièmement la Méthode dont on devroit se servir.

Les Personnes avec lesquelles on a à faire sont d'un côté l'Empereur et de l'autre ses sujets mécontents.

Quant à l'Empereur il faut devant toute chose que l'Authorité et le respect du Souverain ne soit pas exposé par rapport à ses sujets qui ont pris les armes contre leur Prince naturel pour se procurer satisfaction sur leurs griefs qu'ils prétendent d'avoir été négligés. Et que le Souverain soit disposé à leur accorder justice et une satisfaction raisonable dont il faut qu'on puisse les assurer.

Pour les Mécontents ils sont de deux especes à scavoir. 1° Les Chefs, dont la plus grande partie ont peut-être à coeur leur propre aggrandissement et leurs intérêts particuliers, plutôt que le Salut de leur patrie. 2° Le peuple qui est à présumer qu'il n'a pris les armes que pour le bien du Royaume et pour se tirer de l'oppression sous laquelle certains officiers subalternes pourroient les avoir fait gémir contre l'intention de Sa Majeste Impériale.

Le but qu'on se propose est Ou de faire mettre bas les Armes et ranger sous leur Devoir tant les Chefs, que les peuples mécontents, en leur procurant une Satisfaction juste et raisonnable sur leurs griefs, Ou de les désunir et diviser entre eux, si en cas les Chefs ou quelques-uns d'entre eux ne voulussent pas accepter l'intercession de S. M. B. et de L. H. P., Ou qu'ils rajettassent particulières des termes d'accommodement qui leur seroient accordés de la part de S. M. I. et fissent ainsi échoue cette Négotiation. Cette diversité des Objets et du but rend aussi la méthode différente à l'égard des uns et des autres.

Il semble donc qu'au commencement il faudroit s'addresser aux Chefs et au peuple en même tems afin de les ranger, tous des bonnes conditions tous ensemble, s'il est possible dans leur devoir: Aux Chefs pour les empêcher s'ils se croyoient négligé de s'engager plus avant avec la France et la Bavière ou même avec les Turcq[s] et de détourner les peuples sous quelque spécieux prétexte de prêter l'oreille à tout accommodement: Et au Peuple, afin de le

préoccuper en faveur des bons offices que S. M. B. et L. H. P. sont prêts à leur rendre, et du fruit, qu'ils en doivent attendre auprès d'un Prince juste et clément. Et pour ne pas laisser le tems aux Chefs qu'ils puissent leur donner des mauvais impressions ou se servir de quelque artifices pour les detourner, et éluder les soigns des Ministres de Sa Maté Brittque et de L. H. P. en cas que les dits Chefs ne fussent pas porté dans le fond à un accommodement, et alors il est très apparent, que du moins la division se mettroit entre le peuple et les Chefs, et peut-etre entre les Chefs même, quand ils s'appercevront que les Chefs ou quelques-uns d'entre eux n'agissent que par ambition, ou par des veües particulières et non pas pour le bien du Royaume ce qui sera facile de leur insinuer.

Quant à la manière de s'addresser aux uns et aux autres avec espérances de success, il faudroit faire connoître à Rakotzi et aux autres Chefs les bonnes intentions de S. M. I. en leur faisant envisager le peu de fondement qu'ils doivent faire sur les instigations et les promesses de la Frances et de la Bavière, le jour qu'il y a d'espérer des conditions raisonnables par le moyen de S. M. B. et de Messrs les Etats Genaux, s'ils veulent s'expliquer promtement et comme il faut, et rentrer dans les bornes de leur devoir, le déplaisir que le contraire causeroit aux dites Puissces et le peu d'apparence quil y auroit qu Elles voulussent s'intéresser jamais à l'avenir auprès de l'Empereur pour eux, s'ils n'acceptoient de bonne grâce et à bras ouvert l'intercession de S. M. B. et de L. H. P. et des conditions raisonables que S. M. I. est disposée de leur accorder, mais qu'ils voulussent plutôt les rejeter ou tâcher de rendre illusoires leurs bons offices. Que S. M. B. et L. H. P. étant obligés de soutenir en bons alliés L'Empereur de toutes leurs forces, ne pourroient se dispenser en ce dernier cas d'envoyer avec d'autres bons alliés et amis de la maison d'Autriche de si puissants secours à S. M. I. que leur réduction par la force seroit infallible et leur perte inévitable. Et finalement qu'alors, ou si le bon Dieu venoit à tenir les efforts Extraord. que les Hauts Alliés vont faire pour la Campagne prochaine contre la France et l'Electeur de Bavière la porte

de la Grâce de l'Empereur qui est ouverte à present, leur seroit entièremt fermée, et en même tems celle de l'intercession de S. M. B. et de L. H. P. Pour ce qui est du peuple malcontent d'Hongrie, on pourrroit faire donner avis par lettres circulaires des Ministres de S. M. B. et de L. H. P. à toutes les Communautés tant celles qui ont consenti, que celles qui ont été entraînées malgré elles dans ces désordres. Que la Reine de la Grande-Brétagne et les Etats Généraux étoint prêts comme Elles l'avoit toujours fait paroître, d'interceder pour eux aupres de S. M. I. et qu'ils se faisoient fort d'obtenir de sa Clemence une Satisfaction raisonable sur leurs griefs touchant leurs droits et priviléges, pourvu qu'elles témoignent une veritable envie de se remettre à la justice et à la Clémence de l'Empereur, et de vouloir chercher de Soulagement d'une manière convenable a des bons et fidèles sujets. On pourroit les avertir aussi de ne se pas laisser aveugler par les menées de ceux qui pourroit n'avoir en veüe que leur intérêt particulier; De ne pas négliger une si belle occasion pour procurer le retablissement de leur droits et priviléges, qui ne reviendroit peutêtre jamais, et leur faire comprendre les Malheurs où ils reduiront sans cela infalliblement leur patrie avec une partie des raisons encore qui ont déjà été alleguées cy-devant à l'egard des chefs, et qui sont aussi applicables aux peuples de Hongrie en général.

N. B. Pour Rakoczi on pourroit par exemple lui faire écrire par quelqu'un de ses Parents ou parentes avec permission de S. M. I. et pour les autres il faudroit chercher les vôges les plus propres ou si on le trouve à propos les Ministres de S. M. B. et de L. H. P. pourroient leurs écrire ensuite eux-mêmes.

64.

Bruyninx megbizó levele, melyben a császár s a magyar felkelők közötti közbenjárásra felhatalmaztatik.

State Paper Office Germany 176. Febr. 1st 1704.

Powers for Mr. Bruyninx
to mediate between the Empr and the malcontents in Hungary.

Ordines Generales Unitarum Belgii Provinciarum omnibus et singulis quorum interest aut quomodo libet interesse poterit salutem. Cum propter amicitiam quam cum Cesarea Majte Suâ sinceram et constantem semper coluimus, propter studiosissimum nostrum erga Regnum Hungariae ejusque incolas affectum, Et propter perpetuum nostrum pacis et tranquillitatis amorem non sine gravi quodam dolore intellexerimus, simultates ab aliquo retro tempore in Regno Hungariae, susceptas, eo usque processisse, ut plurimi ejusdem Regni Incola absq dubio malevolorum et quietis non minus quam Caes. S. Matis inimicorum pravis et pervessis artibus seducti, arma sumserint, non satis attendentes quantam omnium malorum Scaturiginem et sequelam bella civilia secum trahant, unde res in eodem regno multum turbatae et afflictoe, majores etiam calamitates adducturae videntur, si non quanto ejus periculosissimi illi motus, aequâ et justa ratione sedentur, Cumq a Caes. Matis S. Clementissimo, et subditorum suorum amantissimo ingenio, nihil aliud expectari que at quam Caes. Matem S. facile se induci possuram ut justis et aequis subditorum, suorum desideriis satisfaciat, gravamina, si quae legitima sint, tollat, omnesq et singulos qui a recta via declinaverint, quam primum ad debitum Caes. Matis Suae Regis Hungariae et legitimi Principis obsequium redierint, ingratiam recipiat, et praeterea facile etiam nobis persuaderi patiamur, magis vi quâdam erroris et ballidis hostium Caes. Matis Suae consiliis, quam ex malitia vel ullo in Caes. Matem Suam odio, ad arma ventum esse, itaq pro singulari Nostra observentia erga Caes. S. Matem et pro affectu Nostro propensissimo quo Regni Hungariae et incolarum ejus quietem et felicitatem prosequimur, officii nostri esse Duximus ope-

ram et studium Nostrum offerre atq impendere, tam ad conciliandam, intercessione Nostra subditis Regni Hungariae, omnibus et singulis, qui ab obsequio recesserunt pristinam Caes. Ma^{tis} Suae gratiam et preteritorum, oblivionem, quam ad inpetrandam a Caes. Ma^{te} Sua aequam et rationi convenientem satisfactionem. in iis in quibus jure gravati esse possint hoc autem cum fieri nequeat, nisi aliquem constituamus, qui praesens partes Nostras hac in causâ suscipiat, propter ea confisi fidei et industriae ablegati Nostri Extraord: Domini Joanniis Jacobi Hamel Bruyninx eidem dedimus mandata nostra et potestatem omnimodam officia nostra tam apud Caes. Ma^{tem} Suam quam apud commotos ejus in Regno Hungariae subditos interponendi, ad componendas, aequa et justa ratione praesentes in eodem Regno turbas et omnem operam ad hibendi ad reducendos in gratiam Principis alienatos subditorum animos, restituendamq pristinam tranquillitatem et concordiam; itaq rogamus Caes. S. Ma^{tem} ne intercessionem Nostram hac in causa admittere dedignetur, petimus etiam a Regni Hungariae proceribus et aliis omnibus ad quos haec res spectat ut interpositioni Nostrae et pacificis consiliis, unice regni bonum spectantibus, aurem praebeant, et fidem habeant dicto ablegato Nostro Domino Hamel Bruyninx in omnibus quae nostro nomine hac in causa dicturus vel acturus est, spondentes et bona fide promittentes, nos rata, grata et accepta habituros omnia quae antenominatus ablegatus noster vigore, praesentium peregerit. Inquorum fidem litteras hasce sigillo Nostro ordinario muniri et per Consessus Nostri praesidem signari curavimus ut et per Graphiarium Nostrum subscribi jussimus, Hagae Comitum die 1° Februari anno 1704.

65.

Whithworth, Hedges ministernek. Mult hó 29-én Bruyninx kihalgatáson volt a császárnál s a magyarokkali kibéküléet sürgetve, felajánlotta kormánya baráti szolgálatát. Biztosítékot kért a 250,000 koronás tallér kölcsönre, mely Hollandtól kéretik. — A császár az angol s hollandi kormány közbenjárását a magyar ügyben köszönettel veszi, s rövid idő alatt tudósítandja, mi mó-

don lehessen azt érvényesíteni, továbbá megbizza a kamarát, hogy a kölcsönt biztosítsák. — A nádor titkára ujra Bercsényihez küldetik, s ha ez biztosítékot kér, tudassa vele, hogy a császár elfogadta Anglia s Holland közbenjárását. — Ezen határozat azonban Kaunitz gróf szerint változhat, ha Magyarországból jobb hirek jönnek. A kalocsai prépost tegnap Bécsbe érkezett, elhozván magával a felkelők sérelmeit s kivánságait. Két nehézség forog fenn. Először a felkelők biztosítást kérnek, és ez itt nem tetszik. Másodszor, hogy Kolonich bibornok a kormányzatból egészen kizárassék. Heister tábornok átvette Magyarországon a főparancsnokságot. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N^{o} 173. Vienna, 2^{d} February 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Right Hon^{ble}

On the 29th January M^{r} Bruyninx had an audience from the Emperor, wherein He represented: 1th The great advantage H. I. M. would find in reclaiming the Malcontents of Hungary by fair means, & the willingness of the States General to join their good Offices with Her Majesty towards appeasing those troubles. 2^{ly} He enquired what real security could be given for the $\frac{m}{250}$ crowns the loan whereof had been demanded from the States at the Conference in Francforth. 3^{ly} He moved the Treaty with Savoy might be brought to a conclusion without loss of time & 4^{ly} that some care might be taken least the Swiss Regiments in the Forrest Towns should desert the service, & the Emperor's credit and interest with the Cantons be entirely lost.

To these several points the Emperor answer'd 1st That having thankfully accepted the offers of Her Majesty & the States General for stilling the disorders in Hungary, due information should be soon given us in what manner their good Offices might be best employ'd. 2^{ly} That he would order the Officers of his Chamber to find out all possible security for the advance desired from the States Gen^{ll} thô he foresaw many difficultys and much loss of time, and hoped the States would consider that his & the Empires necessitys allowed of no delay. 3^{ly} That the differences which hinder'd

the Conclusion of the Treaty with Savoy were not great, and the work on his side should be made as easy as possible to which he hoped the Duke would show the same good disposition. 4ly That he would endeavour to satisfy the pretensions of the Swizzers at least for the greatest part if it could not be done in all points.

By last post I had the honour to give you some account of the Conferences held about the affairs of Hungary, & yesterday the report of their Resolution was to have been made to His Imperial Majesty. The Substance as far as I can learn was that the Palatin's secretary should be sent back to Berzeni with new propositions, & in case the Malcontents should still make difficulty to explain their greivances before a more real assurance was given them of Satisfaction; The Secretary was then order'd to offer the intervention of Her Majesty & the States General, & to let them know it had been accepted by the Emperor. But yesterday Count Caunitz told me in general terms they were obliged to alter their resolutions according to the different advices they received from Hungary, thô the change was now for the better, & we might be assured, if the Offices of any Foreign Power should be necessary to the making up of these disturbances the Emperor would have recourse to nothing but the approved friendship of Her Majesty & the States Genll I have been since farther informed of the occasion of this discourse; which is, That the Archbishop of Colocza a Prelate of Interest & Credit in his Country, having after long oppositions from Cardinal Collonitsch and his faction, been employ'd by this Court in conveying their propositions to the Malcontents, He has done it with such Success, that yesterday morning the Provost of his Cathedral arrived here, with a distinct explanation of the greivances they pretend and the satisfaction they demand. I have not yet seen the several Articles, but hear from a good hand, there are two which will probably occasion no small difficulty: The first is a real Guaranty on which they insist, thô they do not point at any in particular, saying they would not prescribe any conditions to the Emperor on that subject. The passing such an act between

Prince & people is so extraordinary, that all endeavours will be used to avoid it, or at least some expedients sought to soften the Empression; But if they must condescend at last, recourse will be had to Her Majesty and the States General, to prevent the Malcontents proposing the Kings of Poland, Sweeden, or Prussia, which would be more disagreable & inconvenient to the Emperor. The second Article is, That Cardinal Collonitsch shall be excluded from the public administration of affairs in that Kingdom, & be ty'd down to his particular functions of Bishop and Cardinal: As likewise that the Order of Jesuits who have appropriated to themselves the revenues of twentyfive Abbeys & other Ecclesiastical Benefices, shall be obliged to resign them all up, they having been granted contrary to the constitutions of the Kingdom & to the prejudice of all the Nobility whose younger sons might have hoped to enjoy those advantages.

You will easily imagine from the factions & dispositions of this Court, what obstacles such hard terms will be to a Conclusion, tho' perhaps they may be at last outbalanced by the present necessitys; In which case I find most of these Ministers are persuaded the Malcontents mean honestly and are willing to put an end to these intestine broils: Since my last here is news that Berzeny has repassed the Danube (before the frost broke) with the greatest part of his Troops, having only left Caroli with a small body on this side, to keep the Country in their present disposition. Gen[ll] Heister has now accepted of the Command in Hungary expedients having been found to remove the dispute between him & Prince Eugene, who only reserves the chief authority for himself, when he shall appear there in person.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

66.

Stepney, Hedges miniszternek, Hágából midőn útban volt Bécsbe. Ugy látja, hogy a császár nem ellenzi a királyné s a hollan-

diak közbenjárását, de annak nincs nyoma, hogy a magyarok elfogadják-e. Véleményt mond, mi módon legyen a meghatalmazás kiállítandó. Azt hiszi, hogy a porosz király is kivánni fogja, hogy a közbenjárók közé felvétessék, mit ő nem tart tanácsosnak. A meghatalmazással egyidőben jónak vélné, hogy a királyné erről levélben tudósítsa a császárt, megirván neki, hogy az csak az ő kivánságára lesz használható. Mellékletben átküldi Bruyninxhez küldött utasitásokat s meghatalmazást. — *Eredeti holograf levél.*

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. **Hague, 5th February 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

You will have seen a Project Mr Bruyninx has made in wt manner the Malcontents in Hungary ought to be treated with; which in the main is pretty reasonable: I perceive the Empr & his Ministers are not averse to Her. Majesty & the States General being concern'd in that transaction; But I have not observ'd the Hungarians have hitherto expressed any desire of our Meddling one way or another, except in the 14th art. of the Print which speaks indiffirently de quelque puissance without determining whom they mean; Besides those conditions are in several parts so absurd & extravagant that I can scarce think them genuine; yet they are the only ones that are come to my hands as yet.

Since the Duke of Malboroughs being in this Country, the Penitenciary has had so much business on his hands that I have not had an opportunity of discoursing with him, but shall in a day or two, I desired him by a note this morning to give leave to the Greffier to put into my hands a copy of such Instructions & Povers as have been sent to Mr Bruyninx that those wch are to follow me may be drawn up after ye same forme. I expect them every minute, & if I receive them before ye post goes away, they shall accompany this letter: In ye mean time I shall venture to give you my opinion.

That the Full Powers ought to be in the nature of Letters-Patents in a large & decent form with ye great seal

& Box, for y^e^ better grace of y^e^ matter; directed as Her Majesty uses to write to y^e^ Diette of Ratisbone or States of the Empire, viz: Celsissimis, Reverendissimis, Excellentissimis, Illustrissimis, Magnificis, Principibus, Presulibust Proceribus, omnibusq universim et singillatim Inclyti Regni Hungariae Ordinibus etc. and the Proeme to this effect. „That whereas the Crown of England & States Generall had by their Mediation at Carlovitz procured Peace & Tranquillity to the kingdom of Hungary they cannot but be sensibly afflicted to find their good endeavours so soon defeated by the intestine Commotions w^ch^ of late have broke out, & cannot but tend to their common ruine: To prevent which, & the effusion of Christian blood, Her Majesty out of regard to the Emp^r^ Her good ally, & in compassion to a people to whom she wishes all happiness without any interruption, is willing to appear in their behalf by handing to y^e^ Emp^r^ their just complaints, not doubting but he with a fatherly affection will upon their submission receive them to His Royall grace & favour — In order to these ends, we have appointed N. N. to be our Plenipotentiary etc. to whom etc.

I think no mention ought to be made of Religion of any sort, since Her Majesty ought to be generously employ'd for y^e^ common benefits of y^e^ whole nation, without any particular regard to Conditions or Professions.

We need not represent the advantage the enemy has by this unhappy distraction, since y^t^ consideration would be but a coarse compliment to the Hungarians who thereby will easily conceive w^t^ we aim at by our Mediation is for our own sakes rather than theirs, which is the plain truth of the matter.

I unterstand by some discourses I have had with M^r^ Smetteau, that the king of Prussia (who thinks he makes y^e^ best figure in y^e^ Alliance with y^e^ Emp^r^ after Her Majesty and the States Gen^ll^) has a desire of having a share likewise in this good work, & I beleive will offer himself to be joyn'd in the negotiation: Perhaps the public service may admit of him, & every body else that can any ways contribute towards healing this Breach; But it often happens that many hands do but spoil the matter; & we

shall have either disputes with his Minister for y^e preference in signing (however chimericall & ill grounded such disputes may be) or; some struggle will be made for a Clause of Religion in favour of y^e Protestants in Silesia bordering upon the Countrys of Brandenburgh, w^ch how reasenable so ever, is not our present business. If upon these considerations Her Majesty thinks the work of y^e Mediation may be carryed on better by Her Minister & M^r Bruyninx, the mention made of the Peace of Carlowitz, in the preface of her Majestys letters, may serve to give a sort of exclusion to any other Potentate, since none but England & Holland were concern'd in transacting y^t peace between y^e two Empires.

At the same time that these Powers are sent me, Her Majesty may be pleased to write a seperate letter to the Emp^r giving him notice thereof & expressing in y^e most friendly terms, That I have orders not to produce or make use of them otherwise than as H. J. Majesty himself shall advise & direct: This regard to him may take of the suggestions of Priests (& of some Ministers given y^t way) as if wee, for y^e sake of Religion sided in a manner with y^e Rebells to the refusing his soveraign authority. And when I have prepared the Emperor by these assurances of my acting only by his orders, I may have his leave to go out & converse with y^e Malcontents, w^ch correspondence will be otherwise very difficulty allow'd me.

Being about to close this letter I have rec^d from the Greffier the Powers & Instructions w^ch were sent to M^r Bruyninx by last Post, & w^ch you will find here inclosed. They seem sufficiently adapted to y^e present occasion, & you are the best judge w^t alterations or improvem^ts may be made from any thing that I have here above suggested.

Yo^r direction in this matter may overtake me by that time I get to my Station whether I shall be going by y^e end of this week after having rec^d from my Lord Duke & the Pensionary w^t they have further to say on this & other affaires.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

67.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. A magyarok kivánságait, melyeket a kalocsai érsek hozott, még nem ismeri, de hallja, hogy tulságosak. Többi közt országgyülést kivánnak Fehérvárra. Morva s Austria határai közelétől elvonultak. Rákóczi egy felekezet nélküli imát adott ki hivei számára. A hollandiaktól kért 250,000 koronás tállérnyi kölcsön fedezésére a már elzálogolt réz- s higanybányákat ajánlja a bécsi kincstár. Pénzszerzés iránt tett rendszabályok, erélyes végrehajtás hiányában, sikertelenek. Az ezüst lassan jön be. A jezsuiták a magukét csak 10,000 frt. értékre teszik, de 30,000 frtot kölcsönöznek önkényt. A jövedelem több mint egy harmaddal csökkent, a kiadás, a magyar háború miatt, szaporodott. A hus-adó 1.800,000 frtért kibéreltetett. A spanyol király elutazott Angolországból Portugalba. Angolországból az utolsó két posta kimaradt.— Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. **Vienna, 6th February 1704.**

(Kivonat.)

Right Honble

Since last Post no conference has been held on the affairs of Hungary, but the Articles sent by the Archbishop of Colocza are given to be perused by the Ministers who are to assist at that Councill. I am not yet acquainted with the particular propositions of the Malcontents tho' I hear they are very high, and amongst other points demand a free Diett of the Kingdom may be assembled at Stuhl-Weissenburg. In the meantime having consumed the Forrage on the Frontiers of Austria & Moravia, they are retired farther into the Country, & for their easier and surer Subsistance are providing four Magazines on this side the Danube, at Papa, Zocothurn, Canischa and Stuhl-Weissemburg. These two last places have been demolished since the Turkish Wars, but are still of great importance for their situation, & with little pains and time may be put in a sufficient State of defence. For the curiosity of the piece I here inclose (Nro 1.*) a form of prayer which Rakotzi has

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

order'd to be used indifferently by his adherents of all Religions.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

By the two last posts I had the honour to acquaint you with the urgent sollicitations used by this Court to M[r] Bruyninx for obtaining the loan of $\overset{m}{250}$ Crowns from the States General as was proposed at Frankforth; and on the 2[nd] Ins[t] Baron Beckman a Commissioner of the Treasury was to acquaint him, that the necessary instruction should be dispatched that evening to Count Goes to offer as security a farther appropriation of the Emperor's Copper & Quicksilver mines, which, under Guaranty of the States, are already mortgaged to several particular Merchants, for considerable Sums. But M[r] Bruyninx tells me the Undertakers are of late discontented, & suspect part of these Minerals is diverted to other uses, the quantity agreed on having not been regularly deliver'd, and therefore they desire that an Overseer according to their Contract may be allowed to reside on their account at the mines, to see the product faithfully applied; & without satisfaction be given in this point, & the terms of delivery more punctually observed M[r] Bruyninx beleives they will hardly lend any more money on that fund.

The $\overset{m}{220}$ Florins which as I told you the 30[th] past the Elector Palatin was willing to advance on Count Tscherni-ni's Credit, are the same for which this Gentleman sent a blank obligation to be negotiated in the Empire some time since; but the town of Nuremberg having shown some disposition to take this Security another Bill of Count Tscher-nini's will be offered them for the same sum. I have often mentioned to you the Edict for melting down half the plate belonging to private familys, and particularly on the 26[th] Jan[y] that the execution still met with great difficultys; it now seems to be wholly laid aside, The President of the Chamber (who has given in his own) saying the daily Clamours of those concern'd make the method so odious, as if some of the Emperor's Ministers resolved to take the bread out of his subjects, & bereave them of their last releif in case of any farther Calamity; tho' a few familys do actually

send in part of their plate to be melled down on their own account. The Resolution of making use of the Church silver will I am afraid have little better success, or at least take up more time than the present necessity's can well allow; For the decrees which have been forwarded to all the Ecclesiastical foundations do not order a present delivery of their plate, but a specification of the Quantity & Value, with which if inconsiderable, the Emperor will not meddle. This Method is likely to incourage great abuses & to frustrate the first Designs, since the poor Jesuits (as I hear) already pretend theirs in all will not amount to the pitifull sum of $\frac{m}{10}$ Florins; but to show their zeal for the service as far as their Power can go, they are collecting $\frac{m}{80}$ Florins as a free gift from all the Convents in the Hereditary Countrys. The Edict which was published on the 22^d^ Jan^y^ for a Tax on all houses in this Town to be raised in 7 days time towards repairing the Fortifications under pain of Military execution, has not yet been comply'd with, very few having paid, & none of the rest having been executed for their neglect or disobedience. Thus the necessary vigour seems wanting to inforce the Emperor's best orders, & till that can be remedied, any Extr^y^ methode of raising Money cannot be relied on, since none can be found which are not someways burthensome to the Subject, & will therefore meet with clamour & opposition. As for the ordinary branches of the Revenue they are lessen'd above a third part by the loss of Trade, the ravage of Tyrol, the revolt of Hungary, the incursions in Austria, & danger of the other Hereditary Countrys; & the expenses are increased by the new Army in Hungary, & the king of Spain's Court to be maintained in a Foreign Country. But it is hoped the Elector Palatin's instant Sollicitations will at last have some effect in seconding what may be proposed by the President of the Chamber to supply these deficiencys, who has lately farmed the Tax on Butcher's meat, at treble the sum for which it was let befor, having raised the price from $\frac{m}{600}$ to $\frac{m}{1800}$ Florins yearly.

Last night a Courier arrived from Count Wratislaw with the good news, that the king of Spain had on the

16th Jan^y N. S. set sail for Portugal; and a particular account & praise of the kind & noble entertainment which that Prince has received from Her Majesty at Windsor. The ordinary letters of seven posts from England are still wanting.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 67-ik számhoz.

Rákóczi Imája, mely 1703-ki betörése alkalmával nyomtatva az országban szétosztatott.

Rakoczi s Prayer.

State Paper Office Germany 176. Enclos N° 1. Feb^r 6. 1704.

Francisci Rakoczi de Felsö-Vadas Dei G. Principis et inclyti Comitatus de Saaros Supremi ac Perpetui Comitis, à Se pro mensurâ gratiae concepta Supplex Precatio. Qua Domini Dei sui faciem quotidie exorare solet. Nunc praelo publicata eum ob finem, ut Imperio ejus Subjacens Exercitus Hungaricus vestigia Clementissimi Sui Principis & Domini in devotione praecando sequi assuescat, Anno 1703.

Domine Deus Iustitiae Fons, et Clementiae inexhaustibilis Scaturigo, qui populum tuum à Semitâ mandatorum tuorum aberrantem, quandoque jugo servitutis punire soles, ut fracta cervicis ejus duritate, prout ei inpuniendo Justitiam, ita in parcendo notam reddas clementiam.

Fatemur Domine! iniquitatem Patrum Nostrorum cognoscimus quotidianas culpas nostras, quibus te Patrem offendentes digne flaggellum tuum experimur meriti sumus Domine ut Gloria gentis nostrae transeat in Exteros, & Filij nostri alieni populi subjaceant jugo, digni sumus, ut deleto semine nostro, pereat nomen originis et Gentis nostrae, quia à te Deo, Rege, et Domino nostro recessimus.

Veruntamen ô Domine! respice gementem populum tuum in hunc miseriarum Oceanum lapsum; ex audi multorum Paûperum, Viduarum, Orphanorum, ad te supplicantium

clamores, vide innocentem & à te vindictam exorantium effusum sanguinem, et ne obliviscaris misericordiarum tuarum quam olim electo, in servitute degenti populo tuo, demonstrare dignatus es, et siquidem animos nostros ad eliberationis nostrae intentum commovere dignatus es, actus nostros dirige, brachia conforta arma acue, ut benignam voluntatem tuam totis viribus sequi valeamus.

Da Domine, illis, quos ductores nostros esse voluisti, indisponendo sapientiam, in bello audaciam in somnis vigilantiam, ut in via bene placitorum tuorum procedant; metare Domine castra nostra et ea pallio misericordiae tuae circumdata ab hostium defende insidijs, pelle vigilantium soporem, ne improvisi reperiamur, sit Angelus tuus custos noster & ductor impraelio, qui tormentorum et sclopetorum globos discutiat, et prout Israelem per mare sicco vestigio, ità nos, per inimicorum nostrorum acies ducat incolumes; Praesta, denique Domine et Pater noster benignissime, ut recepto in sinum tuum populo tuo, à via mandatorum tuorum non aberremus, sed justificationes tuas custodientes, in tranquilitate ac pace, viae nostrae ad te dirigantur, qui nos ex immensâ tuâ clementiâ creatos et redemptos esse voluisti, per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum Filium tuum, qui tecum & cum Spiritu Sancto vivit et regnat in secula seculorum. Amen.

68.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Bruyninx urat igen sürgetik a kölcsön mielőbbi kieszközlésére, e nélkül mit sem tehetnek a birodalomban a háboru folytatására. A magyarok elfoglalták Csáktornyát s betörtek Stájerországba, hol majdnem Gráczig sarczoltak.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. **Vienna, 8th February 1704.**

(Kivonat.)

Right Hon^ble^

On the 30th Jan^y^ I had the honour to inform you of the pressing instances made by the Elector Palatin, for obtaining the Loan of $\frac{m}{250}$ Crowns from the States General, and by the inclosed Duplicate of the 6th Ins^t^ you will see

the Emperor's Quicksilver & Copper mines are offer'd for securiti: And a Courier being to return to the Hayne the Elector has again intreated Mons^r^ Bruyninx on the 7^th^ to represent by this occasion, the absolute necessity there was of raising this sum, whithout which the Prospect of their Operations could not be put in execution nor any head made against the Entreprises of the enemy in the Empire.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Here is advice from Hungary that the Malcontents who have taken post at Zacathurn (a place situate between the Rivers Drave and Muhr on the Frontiers of Stiria), have made an incursion into that Province, seized on Lutenberg & one or two Castles belonging to Count Lesly, and demanded Contributions almost as far as Gratz.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

69.

Hedges minister Stepneynek. — Nincs ellenvetése az iránt, hogy a porosz király a mediatióba felvétessék, csak késedelmet ne okozzon. Mellékelve küldi Stepneynek a felhatalmazást. Rövid idő mulva meghatalmazást küld neki, a bajor v. fejedelemmel alkudozhatni. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség hivatalos naplójából. Stepneynek iratott, midőn ez Hágából útban volt Bécs felé.

State Paper Office. Germany N° 176.

Letter from M[r] Sec[y] Hedges Rec[d] the 7[th] March 1704 at Vienna.

Whitehall, the 8[th] Feb[r] 1703/4.

Sir,

I have received the favour of yours of the 5[th] Ins[t] from the Hague of the 12[th] from Leyden N. S.

As to the King of Prussia or other Princes interposing for an accommodation between the Emp[r] & the Malconts in Hungary, or being Guarands for the performance of what shall be promised & agreed on, there is no objection to the taking them in, provided it does not give occasion to delay

the business, & thô that matter is to be governed as the juncture & circumstances of affairs shall require, yet whateever will breed delay is to be avoided, & every thing promoted that tends to a quick dispatch of it. I send you herewith a Commission*) for composing the commotions in Hungary, under Her Majesty's larger Signet, which you think will be sufficient, & next post I shall send you the letter you desire for the Emp^{r}

In a post or two I shall likewise send you a Commission for endeavouring to gain Bavaria, thô the letters from Vienna give no great prospect of Success, yet you may keep it by you, & if a favourable juncture offers, you are to move as the Emp^{r} directs & always in conjunction with the Minister of the States-General, having consulted measures with the Duke of Marlborough & the Pensioner & being Master of the whole affair, You will have very little need of further Instructions.

The style the Queen has used to the Duke of Moles & the Marquis del Vatto, is agreable to what was practised by King Charles the 2nd to Spanish and Neapolitan Dukes & Marquises in his letters de Cachet.

The King of Spain sailed to Saint Helens on Sunday in the afternoon & there being no news of him since we hope he has proceeded thô the wind has been but scanty.

I am etc.

C. H. (Charles Hedges).

Melléklet a 69-ik számhoz.

Anna angol királyné levele Stepneyhez, melyben őt a császár s a magyarok közti béke létrehozásában közbenjárásra felhatalmazza.

Public Record office Germany N° 176.

M^{r} Stepney's Commission about the Hungarians.

Anna &c. Omnibus et singulis ad quos praesentes Literae pervenerint, Salutem, cum ex Motibus Civilibus in Hungariâ

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

concitatis, et quod Quidam e Sacrae Caes^{ae} Ma^{tis} Subditis Arma contra ipsam sumpserint, haud mediocrem Dolorem ceperimus, tam propter Arctum Faedus quo cum Caes^{a} Sua Ma^{te} in Causa Communi Defensionis Libertatum Europae conjunctae sumus, cujus Foederis Vires in sedando Tumultu Hungarico occupate ab aliis Actionibus hoc tempore necessariis plurimum avertuntur, quam quod Subditos à Fide sua decissere, et Principem suum Legitimum apertè oppugnare sub praetextu juris sui asserendi et Gravaminum amoliendorum causa quorum Remedia nuper petita et negata fuisse, priusquam ad Arma recursum esset, non accepimus, non absque Maerore videre possumus. Nos igitur egregia nostra in C^{m} suam Ma^{tem} Amicitia, Amore Pacis en in Populum Hungaricum, Christianorum ex illa Europae parte propugnaculum, studio excitatae, quicquid opis in Nobis est, ad infelices hasce, et hoc praesertim tempore importunas simultates tollendas, ad Pacem et Tranquillitatem eo reducendam libenter conferre cupimus, ita ut Gens illa ab Aerumnis quas Dissensiones Civiles necessario secum trahunt, non solum Libera sit, sed et Occasione uti possit Auxilii Caes^{ae} Suae Ma^{ti} adversus Ipsius Eorumq hostes naturales, qui Ipsum hoc tempore graviter premunt, ferendi, cum autem innatam Caes^{ae} suae Ma^{tis} Clementiam cognitam habeamus, non dubitamus quin Ipsa Intercessioni Nostrae, uti subditis suis Veniam concedat, Aurem haud difficilem praebitura fuerit, qui, ut equidem Speramus, vel Errore lapsi, vel Fraude et Artificio quorundam hominum Callidorum decepti et impulsi, potius quam ex Malitiâ et Mente ad legitimam Principis sui Authoritatem oppugnandam composita, Eousq Iracundiae processerunt; Cumque Ipsos Morem Rationi gesturos, cum manifesto Illis Ante oculos posita fuerit, credamus, optimis nostris apud Caes^{m} suam Ma^{tem} Officiis utendi Consilium cepimus, Ipsamque ut Conditiones Rationi Consentaneas subditis suis indulgere haud dedignetur rogandam duximus, neque Ipsam graviter Laturam speramus, si eodem tempore officia nostra apud Illos pariter interponamus, Eos monendo et adhortando ut sese summittere, et Arma velint deponere, iis Conditionibus oblatis, quibus Libertates et Immunitates sartae illis et tectae maneant, Cumque ad ardua[3] illa Negotia gerenda,

opera Cujusdam ad eas Res idonei et paris Opera uti necesse sit, Nos Fide, Industria, et Prudentia Nobilis Fidelis Nobis et Dilecti Georgii Stepney Armigeri, Nostri in Collegio Commercii et Indiarum Consiliarii et Nostri in Aula Caes[ae] Suae Ma[tis] Ablegati Extraord[ii] plurimum Confidentes, Eundem ad opus hoc elegimus, Eique plenam Potestatem, et omnimodam Facultatem dedimus, Nostro nomine agendi et transigendi, tam cum Caes[a] sua Ma[te] quam cum ipsius Subditis, qui in Armis in Hungaria sunt, omni Conatu utendo animi Caes[ae] Suae Ma[tis] inflectendi ut subditos suos Arma deponentes, et Clementiam suam implorantes, in Gratiam et patrocinium suum recipere velit, Illosq adhortando et rogando ut omnes Simultates et Inimicitias deponant, et ut praeterita utrinque oblivioni mandentur. Nosq Proceres Hungaricos, Aliosque quorum interest, ut Interpositionem hanc nostram et egregiam voluntatem, quae ad Eorum Commoda et Otium unice spectat, boni consulant, et integram Fidem adhibeant praedicto Nostro Ablegato Extraordinario in iis omnibus quae nostro nomine in Eum Finem propositurus, aut acturus sit, Spondentes et bona Fide promittentes Nos omnia rata grata et accepta habere velle, quae Ille vi hujus Potestatis et Facultatis tractaverit, egerit et concluserit. In quorum majorem fidem et Robur hisce praesentibus Manu Nostrâ Regia Signatis Sigillum nostrum apponi iussimus, Quae Dabantur in Palatio nostro a Sancto Jacobo nominato. Die 8[vo] Mensis Februarii Anno Domini 1704 Regnique nostri secundo.

70.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Közli a Konstantinápolyból vett legujabb hireket. Az ott uralkodó elégedetlenség nem engedi a portának a magyar ügyekbei avatkozást. A felkelők követet küldenek a portához. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna, 9[th] February 1704.

Right Hen[ble]

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The disorders in Hungary have for some considerable time made the ordinary Correspondence with the Ottoman

port very irregular and since the Malcontents have crossed the Danube no letters at all have come from those parts; but yesterday an express arrived from Peter Waradien, & by him I received several large Packets for the merchants in London, the last whereof were dated on the 10th Decbr I had none from his Excellency Sir Robert Sutton, so that I suppose he will have made use of some other Conveyance, But Mr Bruyninx has letters from Monsr Colyer with advice that on the 13th Novbr the Grand Sigr had in a Publick Divan ordered the Soldiers to be paid their old Arrears hoping by this means to have settled their affections: And on the 17th He deposed the Grand Visir Achmet Bassa, who had been promoted by the Malcontents in their late Expedition to Adrianople, & confer'd this important charge on his own Brother in Law Hashan Basha the Rekob Caimacan: He has also removed by degrees the other heads of that Rebellion, & is willing to discourage an example, which may be one day fatal to his person or Government. But the Soldiery is full of Jealousy and discontent on these changes, declaring they well know what reason the Grand Sigr has for displacing the very officers who were the Authors of his Advancement; and a report being spread abroad that the Grand Sigr had sollicited the Mufti to issue two decrees, the one declaring all those who were concern'd in the late Revolution worthy of death, & the other to forbid smoaking Tobacco under the same penalty; both which were refused by the Mufti as not grounded on any Laws of the Alcoran; The Common poeple seem ripe for another Mutiny, & the Grand Sigr & his privy Councill have been continually assembled to find out some means for diverting the seeds of this sedition: so that Mr Colyer is of opinion the Port have so much to do at home for the present as will hinder them from taking any advantage from the troubles in Hungary; tho' at the same time He says the Malcontents have sollicited & obtained Passports for sending thither a publick Embassy.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secry Hedges.

71.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Megküldi a hollandi pensionariushoz beadott emlékiratát, annak észrevételeivel. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. Leyden, 12th December 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am hond with yr letters of the 26th & 28th past.

In order to have the pensioner's opinion on severall articles relating to our German affaires, I sent him a Paper*) on ye 9th Instant, like what you find inclosed, & the day following discoursed with him on yt subject; what his sense was you will find in the Margin:

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

George Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 71-ik számhoz.

Stepney emlékirata a hollandi pensionariushoz s ennek észrevételei német s magyar ügyekről. — Másolat, mely Stepney saját kezével van aláírva.

(Kivonat.)

The Pensioners Opinion.

(a) That Mr Bruyninx is and may again be instructed in general terms to comply with any orders I shall receive except about money matters, wherein it is not expected He should keep pace with me, or make any steps

Mémoire pour Monsr le conseiller Pensionnaire.

Monsieur Bruyninx et moy aiant reçeu tous deux un ordre general d'agir de concert et de nous conformer aux Instructions que l'un et l'autre pourra recevoir, nous continuerous sur le méme pied en respectant égalemet les ordres

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

without particular orders from His Masters.

qui nous viennent de la part de Sa Ma^{té} Britanique, ou de Leurs Hautes Puissances, dont les Interêts sont si étroitament unis ensemble qu'ils demandent entre leurs Ministres une Correspondance parfaite.

Malcontents d'Hongrie.

Le Plein Pouvoir qu'on a envoyé à Mons^{r} Bruyninx pour traitter avec les mecontents d' Hongrie est couché dans des termes fort propres à l' occasion; Et vers le tems que j'arrive à Vienne, j'espere d'en trouver un pareil de la part de la Reine pour y employer aussy sa Mediation. Le point où je trouve de la difficulté est à l'egard des asseurances que les mécontents doivent avoir que la Cour Imperiale voudroit observer la Capitulation à faire, mieux qu'on a fait les Conventions stipulées et les Privileges accordés en leur faveur dans plusieurs autres assemblées et diettes de Leur Royaume; Et comme les mecontents auront toujours lieu de craindre que lorsque l'Empereur ne sera plus en Guerre et aura le bras libre, il Leur pourroit faire sentir Sa vengeance. La question est quelle Seureté ces pauvres gens peuvent avoir, qu'une telle disgrace ne leur pour-

(b) M^{r} Bruyninx writes to the same purpose. The Pensionary thinks we ought to act as the conjuncture will allow us, and as far as may be agreable both to the Emperor and the Hungarians, considering how distant England & Holland are from Hungary, it may be thought

difficult for us to oblige the Emperor to observe his engagements.

2. If it may not be proper to admit some neighbouring Potentates, such as the Poles the King of Prussia and the venetians to join in the mediation and Guaranty provided the Emperor and the malcontents should approve thereof.

roit arriver un jour; Et comme de leur côté ils ne voudroient plus se fier aux Simples paroles de la Cour de Vienne, Aussi il y a peu d'apparence que les Ministres voudroient commettre l'honneur de leur Soverain jusqu'à Souffrir qu'une Puissance Etrangere entreprenne la guarantie de ce que Serait conclû entre l'Empereur et ses sujets; Je vous prie Mons^r de songer quelle conduite Mons. Bruyninx et Moy avons à tenir, lorsque nous aurons mené la Negotiation jusque là.

Des Turcs.

Pour empecher que les Turcs ne soient pas tentés par ces troubles de Hongrie de venir à une rupture avec sa Ma^té Imperiale les Ministres de la Reine ont eté d'avis que lorsq Sa Ma^té Brittannique voudroit écrire au nouveau Grand Seigneur et au Grand-visir pour leur feliciter sur leur avenement à la Regence on pourroit insinuer dans la Lettre; Que comme la Curonne d'Angleterre et les Etats Generaux ont êu le bon heur de contribuer par Leurs bon offices à la conclusio de la Paix. Ils désirent qu'elle fut de longue durée pour la felicité de l'un et l'autre Empire.

(c) When the Earl of Nottingham shall have prepared Her May^{ty} Letter for the Port, the Pensionary desires a Copy thereof may be sent hither that one from the States may be writ on the same subject and both be forwarded together to Our Ambassadors, who being upon the place can agree when and in what manner they ought to be presented, or whether they ought to be retained till the Ottoman Court shall have thought fit to notify to Her Ma^{ty} and the states generall the change that has lately happen'd in the empire.

(c) Je ne crois pas que cette lettre a encore été expediée en Angleterre, mais je vous dis seulement les sentiments de Nos Ministers; Et je vous laisse à juger S'il ne seroit pas Convenable qu' une Lettre de la méme teneur soit envoyée à vôtre Amb^{r} Collyar pour étre presentée quasi en méme téms que le chev^{r} Sutton doit livrer celle de la Reine.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

(Signed.)

G. Stepney.

Given into the Pensionary by Mr. Stepney 9th Febr. 1704.

72.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. A magyar felkelők előnyomulása, Mannersdorff felégetése, nagy rémületet okozott Bécsben s Heystert Ebenforthig visszavonulásra kényszerítette. A kalocsai érsek által ide küldött magyar sérelmi panaszokra tegnap adatott válasz a császár által, mi az itteni ministerek szerint igen kedvező a magyaroknak. Kaunitz gr. tudatta velem s Bruyninxal a császár akaratát, hogy késedelem nélkül felajánljuk jó szolgálatinkat a felkelőknek. E czélra készitünk egy levelet Bercsényihez, mely egy e végből alkotott tanács által lesz megvizsgálandó. Gróf Pálffy János altábornagy horvátországi bánnak van kinevezve. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany No 173. Vienna, 13th February 1704.

Rigth Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

A new consternation has been lately raised in the neighbourhood of this City; an advanced party of the Malcontents having on the 9th at night plunder'd & burnt Mannersdorff, Hoff, and two little villages on the other side of the river Leyta, Genll Heyster who is posted with 3000 Imperialists on those Frontiers, & was marched with a design to attack Eysenstadt, has also been oblidged to retire to Ebenforth, & has sent back his heavy Artillery to Hohau (a village on this side of Laxemberg) on notice that a body of $\frac{m}{15}$ Malcontents were drawn together, & resolved to assault him in his Camp: Since his retreat the alarm is ceased, the Hungarians having not passed the River, tho' it seems wholly to depend on their good pleasure, the water being low & fordable in many places. The propositions lately sent hither by the Archbishop of Colocza have been examin'd in several Conferences, & the Provost was dispatched yesterday with the Emperor's answer, which these Ministers say is so favourable as not to be refused if the Malcontents have a real design or desire of returning to their Duty. I have yet received no Authentick information of their particular demands, or how far they have been comply'd with by this Court; But I hope in a few days that matter will be better explained to us; For on the 11th Count Kaunitz acquainted Mr Bruyninx & me with the emperor's pleasure, that we should offer to the Malcontents the good offices of Her Majesty and the States General without any farther delay in the manner we should think most proper; Provided no mention was made of a Guaranty, & no occasion given to suspect that the Intervention of the Allys had been sollicited by H. I. Majesty. But the better to avoid all offence & to act with greater security, Mr Bruyninx & I desired we might receive these directions in a conference, which has been already resolved, but the Ministers who are to assist at that Assembly are not named. In the mean time we are preparing a letter for Count Berceny to be then examin'd

& Prince Eugene will procure a passport from the Malcontents, for such Person who is to go on this Errand; and I shall not fail to give you exact accounts of whatever is done before M^r Stepney's arrival, who I hope will come instructed with a full power, M^r Bruyninx having by last post received his from the States General, which is dated on the 1^st of February.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

On the 9^th Ins^t L^t Gen^ll Johannes Palfy who was some time ago declared Ban of Croatia, arrived here from Hungary & when he has taken the usual Oaths of fidelity in the Privy Councill, He will repair to his new Government.

I am etc.

Charles Whithworth.

To the Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

73.

Hedges államtitkár, Stepneynek. Utasításokat ad neki a savoji ügyekben követendő eljárást illetőleg. — Átküldi a királyné utasítását a magyarokkali egyezkedés tárgyában. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper office. Foreign Various. To Stepney N° 16. — Whithehall, Feb^y 15. 1703/4.

(Kivonat.)

Sir!

Yesterday arrived here three Dutch Mails, but had none from you I am however to acquaint you, that you are to look upon yourself as under orders to second Count Farini in pressing the Emper^r to Dispatch the Treaty with the D. of Savoy, and upon this occasion I cannot omit giving you this hint, that if you should find any overtures made for concluding a Part with the D. of Savoy for the subsidies to be paid him by her Ma^ty and the States Gen^ll you are not to give any encouragement to such a proposal for if ever such separate agrement should be brougt about, or even any hopes given that it would be done, it is much

to be feared that the Court of Vienna might be thereby inclined to defer concluding the Treaty with the Duke of Savoy and beleive that the war might be carried on without it.

I send you herewith Her Ma[tys] Instructions *) for you in relation to an accommodation with the Malcontents in Hungary.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

C. Hedges.

Melléklet a 73-ik számhoz.

Anna angol királyné utasitása Stepneyhez a magyarokkal megkisérendő egyezkedésre nézve. A császár kivánsága szerint kellend eljárnia, s egyetértésben a hollandi követtel. Mindenről tudósitsa Marlborough herczeget, s az egyik államtitkár-ministert. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség naplójából.

Public. Record. Offic. Germanny. N° 176.

Anne R.

Instructions
for our Trusty & well-beloved George Stepney Esq[re] our Envoy Extra[ry] to our good Brother the Emperor of Germany. Given at Our Court at St. James the 8[th] day of Feb[ray] 170$\frac{3}{4}$ in the second year of Our Reign.

Having desired the Emp[r] to compose Matters with his Subjects who have taken up Arms against him in Hungary, & finding that he is inclined to treat with them, & they are disposed to an accommodation, upon Reasonable conditions, we have resolved to use our utmost endeavours to bring about so good a work, & so necessary at this time, for the benefit of the Common Cause, & we have to that purpose given you a commission to interpose as well with the Emp[r] to receive his subjects to mercy, as with the Malcontents in Hungary to have recourse to it, & to lay down their Arms, & to soften things on both sides as much

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

as possibly may be, in order to the bringing them to an Agreement upon moderate terms, this being properly a domestic affair between the Emperor, & his subjects, it is the more difficult to meddle in. You are therefore to acquaint the Emp^{r} with the Commission we have given you, & to make such use of it & such steps in the whole matter, as his Imperial Majesty shall direct, as we have signifyed to him by a letter herewith sent you.

If a place of treaty shall be appointed at Presburgh, or elsewhere, You are hereby directed & authorized to repair thither forthwith after such Declaration is made, & there to use your best endeavours to put an end to the troubles in Hungary, in conjunction with the minister of the States-General of the United Provinces, or by yourself, as occasion shall present, for the best advantage of the service intended, & the spedy dispatch of it, which is very necessary in this Conjuncture.

You shall from time to time given account of your proceedings in this affair, to Our Right Trusty & Right entirely beloved cousin & councillor John Duke of Marlborough while he is in Holland, & constantly to one of our Principal secretaries of state, with whom you are to correspond, & you are to observe & follow such further Directions & Instructions as you shall receive from us, or one of our Principall secretaries of State.

A. R. (Anna Regina.)

74.

Whitworth, Hedges miniszternek. A kalocsai prépost elküldetett Magyarországba a császár engedményeivel. Ezek közt a legnevezetesebbek, hogy a jesuitáktól elvétessenek az elfoglalt jószágok, és hogy magyar helytartótanács állíttassék fel. A további alkudozások vezetésével Kaunitz gr., Moles hg., Zeilern br., Oettingen gr. bizattak meg. Bercsényi grófnénak megengedtetett férjéhez menni. A felkelők főnökei a kalocsai érsekkel tanácskoznak a békefeltételek felett, s míg onnan válasz érkezik, addig az angol s hollandi mediatio felajánlása elhalasztatik. A két követ ezen halasztás ellen emlékiratot adott át a Palota grófnak.

A császár Harrach grófot nevezte ki a mediatio elnökének. A török háborura készül a tavasszal. A magyarok valószinüleg egyetértésben vannak a francziák s bajorokkal. Károlyi nyilt levele az osztrák s stájerországi népekhez. Bercsényi üzeni, hogy Kollonicsot olajban főzik ha elfogják. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna, 20th Februar 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

On the 13th Inst I had the honour to acquaint you, that the Provost of Colocza had been dispatsch'd with the Emperor's answer to the Propositions of the Malcontents in Hungary, I am not yet distinctly informed of the several particulars, but the Elector Palatin tells me, the Emperor after a hard struggle has been brought to comply with the most considerable points, & has agreed that the order of Jesuits shall recede from their Usurpations, and a sovereign Councill be established in Hungary to judge of the affairs of that Kingdome without appeal. These are two weighty instances of the Emperor's Condescension, and to hasten the work Count Kaunitz, the Duke of Moles, Baron Zeilar, & Count Oetting (which three firsh were desired by the Provost) have been named to assist at the Treaty, if the Malcontents shall find this and the other Preliminarys adjusted to their Satisfaction; As another mark of the Emperor's favourable disposition, the Countess of Berceni has at her Husband's request been allowed to accompany the Provost of Colocza & to carry with her all her Furniture and Equipage; And the Provost has had large promises of Promotion for himself and the Archbishop provided their Negotiation is succesfull: Here is since advice that they are passed Presburg, and that the Chiefs of the discontented Party are assembled with the Archbishop, to consider of the Emperor's Proposals, so that an answer is expected with impatience; and till that arrives, this Court is willing to put off the Conference which the Emperor has some days ago resolved should be held with Mr Bruyninx & me, about the manner of offering to the Malcontents the good Offices

of Her Maj^{ty}; & the States Gen^{ll}; for here is still a considerable party which would willingly exclude them from any share in this business, or at least wait to the last extremity; & till the Hungarians shall have positively declard they will not enter into the merits of the Cause, without the Intervention of some Forreiyn Power. This management has at last been own'd to M^{r} Bruyninx and me, but we apprehending that if the Provost should return with a Refusal, the Offer of her Maj^{ty} & the States might be no longer seasonable, or even their good intentions prevented, and new difficultys raised, if the Malcontents should take advantage from our Silence, to propose Sweeden, Prussia, or the Republik of Poland; and finding the Duke of Moles absolutely of this opinion, We not only went our rounds with the several Ministers, but gave in yesterday the inclosed Memorial (Nr. 1*) to the Elector Palatin; and Count Kaunitz tells us the Emperor has at last begun to declare himself, having appointed Count Harrack to be the Chief of this Conference; But tis probable the Nomination of the rest will still spin out time, till some news can be had from the Provost of Colocza.

The letters from Turkey being just arrived, have furnished us with a new argument on this occasion, as you will see (Nr. 2) by the several extracts from Sir Robert Sutton, the last of the $\frac{8}{19}$ Jan^{y} affirming that nation was resolved to begin a War next spring, tho' where was still uncertain; The greatest appearance is against the Muscovites, & Count Kaunitz tells me one Coll. Gordon (an Officer in that service who has been lately sent to the Ambassador Prince Gallitzin) pretends to have advice, that a rupture is already declared between the Czar & the Porte: However it is not safe to rely on those hopes and appearances, & even was that side secure, the Intrigues of France & Bavaria ought to give us no less alarms: Count Trautmansdorff has shewn me the Copy of an intercepted letter from M^{r} Ricoux, dated at Munich on the 14th Jan^{y}, wherein he would have told Mons^{r} Puissieux, that he had found means to send forward to Prince Rakotzi some new Propositions, by one Coulon a swiss Officier, who had been recommended to him for that purpose: The Malcontents themselves own they have

engagements with France & Bavaria, but pretend they are only conditional, in case the Emperor should absolutely refuse to allow them a safe and honourable composition: The letters Patents (Nr. 3) which Count Caroli has sent to the Provinces of Austria & Stiria are still of a more dangerous nature inviting them to join with the Hungarians in seeking a more mild Government, and threatning them in case of Stubborness & opposition with fire and sword, as soon as the intended junction with the forces of France & Bavaria should be put in execution, These Patents by the date were issued while this Court were holding Conferences on Berceni's Proposals, so that the Elector Palatin is willing to hope their stile will change with the Emperor's answer. In the meantime Caroli goes on with his military preparations & Execution, has plunder'd Eysenstadt & other little places, & twice summon'd Edinburg. Two days ago a Captain in Prince Eugenes Regiment, who had been taken prisoner for some time since at a scufle on the River Mark, was allowed to return hither for a few days on his parole. Berceni had order'd him to make a Compliment to Prince Eugene, & to assure him they had not taken up arms neither against the Emperor nor the King of the Romans, for whom they had all possible veneration, but against some of their evil councillors, and particularly Cardinal Collonitsch, whom the Malcontents openly threaten'd to fling into boiling oil, if he should fall into their hands. This is what the Captain told the Elector Palatin & afterwards confirm'd to me himselt

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 74-ik számhoz.

Stepney és Bruyninx emlékirata a Palota gróf hoz s a bécsi kormányhoz, melyben előadják az okokat, miért nem kell várni a magyarok válaszát a kalocsai prépost által vitt engedményekre nézve, mielőtt az angol s hollandi mediatio nekik felajánltatnék. — *Másolat.*

State Paper Office Germany N° 173.

Mémoire pour S. A. E. Palatine, touchant les affaires d'Hongrie.

Son Altesse Electorale Palatine est trés humblement priée des Ministres de la Reine de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats Generaux „de representer vivement à Sa Maj[te] Imp[le] qu'il est de la derniere importance qu'Elle fasse tenir incessamment une Conference avec les dits Ministres, touchant les affaires d'Hongrie, afin de faire insinuer aux Hongrois la Lettre qu'ils ont preparé pour leur offrir d'une maniere efficace les offices de S. M. Britt[que] et de L. H. P. avant que le Prevost de l'Archeveque de Colocza revienne avec la Reponse des Chefs des Hongrois; par les raisons suivantes. 1°. Parce que cette insinuation, et les Egards que cette nation doit avoir pour l'interposition des dites deux Puissances, ne peut que faciliter la Negociation de l'Archeveque de Colocza et luy donner plus de poid. 2°. Parce que si par malheur le Prevost revenoit avec une reponse peu favorable de Berzeny et autres Chefs, il seroit peut-être trop tard aprés, de leurs offrir les bons Offices de Sa Majesté Britt[que] et de leurs Hautes Puissances sans exposer l'Empereur et les dites deux Puissances, ou du moins cela ne produiroit peut-être pas le meme effet. 3. Parceque on previendroit par lá que les Hongrois pourroient proposer á l' Empereur l'interposition, et la guarantie meme de quelques autres Puissances qui ne seroient peut-être pas si agreable á Sa Majeste Imp[le] que celle de sa Maj[te] Britt[que] et de L. H. P. 4. Parce que les nouvelles du Cheval[r] Sutton da 19 de Jan de Constantinople portent, que les Turqs se preparent á la Guerre et qu'ainsy il n'y est plus de moment á perdre, comme on verra plus amplement par l'Extrait cy-joint.

Vienne le 19 Fev[r] 1704.

75.

Sutton a bécsi angol követséghez: Ibrahim effendi, ki legközelebb Bécsbe megy mint követ, a legbékésebb biztositásokat fogja adni a császárnak, sőt segitséget is ajánlani a felkelő magyarok leverésére. — Másolat. A jegyzeteket a bécsi követségnél irták.

State Paper Office
Turkey N° 21.

Pera of Constantinople,
February 20th O. S. 1703/4.

Extract of a Letter sent to Vienna from Sr Robert Sutton.

(Kivonat.)

I suppose you will suddenly *) see Ibrahim Effendi the Envoy from the port at Vienna. They tell us here that he is not only to assure the Emprs of the new Sultan's intentions to observe peace and keep a good correspondence with him, but to express the Sultans grief and concern for the rebellion in Hungary, and to let his Impl Majesty know he is master of the Turkish forces on the Frontiers, which the Sultan offers to suppress his Hungarian Rebels. By this pattern you see we are not here so barbarous, but we can make a civil compliment sometimes.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

They **) design to send suddenly 10 Chammbers ***) of Janissaries to Belgrade & Temeswar to secure their frontiers (as they say) against the Hungarian Rebells, and to be ready at the Emprs command if he pleaces to make use of them to reduce them.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

76.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. A mediatio iránti tanácskozmányok megkezdődtek Bécsben; a ministerek közűl jelen voltak: Eugen hg., Harrach, Mansfeldt, Kaunitz grófok, és az angol s hollandi követek. Bruyninx egy levelet tervez Bercsényihez, mely némely módosításokkal elfogadtatik. Bruyninx meghatalmazása is felolvastatott s helybenhagyatott. Eszterházy nádor megbizandó lesz, hogy ezen mediatio iránti ajánlatot tudassa a

---

*) Whe have notice that the Envoy has already passed Belgrade and we suppose he is coming, hither by the way of Gratz in Stiria.

**) The Turkish Government.

***) Prince Eugene tells me a Chamber of Janissaries is generally computed at no more than 120 men.

magyarokkal kéz alatt is, nehogy a főnökök eltitkolhassák, kik most Óvár tájékán vannak a kalocsai érsekkel. — A bajor fejedelem uj küldöttje Rákóczit a kitartásra inti, igérvén neki, hogy ő s Francziaország nem kötnek békét anélkül, hogy őt is belefoglalják. — Kevés kilátás van a bajor fejedelemmel külön békét köthetni. A lengyel követ is irt Rákóczinak, ura közbenjárását ajánlván. Ezt a pécsi püspök eszközölte ki a császárné által, amiért most a püspök gyanuba esett. — A svéd követ szinte tett segítségi ajánlatokat a császárnak, de utasítás nélkül, melyek sikerében iró nem hisz. — E levél irása közbe vette Bercsényi levelét, mely kielégítő hangulatban van irva. — Heister tábornok Schwandorffnál van s várja a dán ezredeket. A felkelők Mosonynál, naponkinti csatározások. — Törökországból vett legujabb hirek megnyugtatók. — Bruyninx kihallgatáson volt a császárnál, előterjesztéseket tett neki az új hadjárat iránti készületekre nézve. A császár kedvező választ adott. — Bruyninx s iró kérik Harrach grófot, hogy a császár engedje meg követjének a dán udvarnál az udvari ceremoniáknál részt venni, mi iránt nagy udvari tanács tartása megigértetett. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna 27th February 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

On the 23d Inst I had the honour to acquaint you that a Conference had been held the same day with Mr Bruyninx & me. The Emperor's Ministers who assisted were Count Harrach, Prince Eugene, Count Mansfeldt, Count Kaunitz, and the Chancellor of the Court Count Buccelini, and were attented by the Secretary of the Latin dispatches & one of the Secretarys of war. Count Harrach as President open'd the Conference by acquainting us, that the Emperor being informed of the good Offices Her Majty & the States General were willing to interpose towards appeasing the troubles of Hungary, had not only accepted thereof, but order'd thanks to be returned his Allys for the constant care they had of his particular interest, as well as the common cause, and therefore desired to know in what method we thought the good intentions of Her Majesty and the States might be most ef-

fectually employ'd & the Authority of the Emperor not exposed. To these obliging expressions M^r Bruyninx made a suitable return, adding we were ready to receive their directions when & how our offices might be made use of, to the satisfaction and advantage of H. I. M. & in what manner they might be most properly insinuated to the Malcontents, which was to be considered in the next place, and for this purpose we submitted to their judgment a Latin letter (N° 1.) we had prepared for Count Bercheny. M^r Bruyninx then gave in a Copy thereof, and produced his full powers, which having been both read aloud by one of the Secretarys; Count Mansfeldt said that before we enter'd into any particular deliberation it would be proper to give us some general information of what had passed in this matter, the Malcontents having already demanded that before they came to treat, some Preliminary assurance might be given them, for the punctual observation of whatever should be then concluded: to pass which act they had proposed other Forreign Powers, whose Intervention the Emperor could not admit. But that te King of the Romans had by the Provost of Colocza assured them in answer, that at his prayer H. I. M. had been willing to receive his instances in their behalf, and was ready to name a place of Treaty; desiring that to facilitate so good a work they on their part would agree to a suspension of Arms, for carrying on the Negotiation without disturbance. As to the particular conditions demanded, or how far they could be comply'd with by H. I. M. Count Mansfeldt said the due account should be given us, as soon as our interposition should be accepted by the Malcontents. He farther told us there was some Jealousy and a tendency to division amongst their chiefs, which might be improved & their concert broke, and by those means the Treaty brought to a more speedy & advantagious Conclusion. That for the letter we offer'd he had nothing to object against the Substance; & must only observe that we used Amicitiae vestrae, instead whereof he proposed Illustrissimae Dominationis Vestrae, according to the stile of the nation, which was extreamly nice in those formalities, & would be too apt to take a disgust

at such an Omission, Count Caunitz then said, he was glad to find us prepared, since in his opinion no moment ought to be lost, for fear the Provost of Colocza might return with a refusal after which the offer would not probably have the same weight, besides it would come very seasonably to inforce the Negotiation of the Archbishop & could not fail of having a good effect amongst the Protestants, who in reality made up the bulk of this Commotion, & knew their own power, on which the heads, tho' Catholicks, would be obliged to make the due reflection. He then commended the form of M^r^ Bruyninx's full powers, & approved the letter, having only made the same reflexion on the Stile as Count Mansfeldt. Count Buccelini having praised the generous intentions of Her Majesty and the States & recommended dispatch of our letter, proposed another alteration, that opportunum remedium might be used instead of congruam satisfactionem this last word being in his opinion a tacit owning that wrong had been done the Hungarians, which was only to be decided when they had actually begun to treat. Prince Eugene also prest the letter might be sent without delay, & a duplicate signed least one copy should miscarry. He likevise moved hoc pacis negotium, might be changed for hoc compositionis negotium, the term Peace being properly applied to a Lawfull War, & when two different states are willing to come to an agreement, & therefore would do to much honour to a Popular Commotion. He then desired some mention might be made of the Full Powers, to prevent any objection or delay the Hungarians migth raise on this account, & that speciali mandato instructi might be altered for speciali mandato et Plenipotentia muniti. I told the Prince I could not well comply with this positive assertion, because I neither had full Povers nor expected any; But they all overruled this scruple, alledging it was the same thing if M^r^ Stepney had them, & that he would unquestionably be here before it was necessary they should be produced; Prince Eugene likewise observed the setting a Treaty on foot without a Truce was made would be extreamly prejudicial to the Emperor's affairs, since in that time

his Garrisons which were close blocked up, & already in great necessity, must fall for want of subsistance, nor could he imagine the Hungarians would let go the advantage out of their hands & by any agreement suffer those places to be revictual'd It was thereupon proposed some temperament might be found to remove this difficulty, & by a sort of capitulations the Garrisons allowed to fetch in provisions for their daily subsistance during the time of the Truce. But this point being one of the particulars & preliminaries which is to be negotiated, the final consideration was defer'd till we should receive an answer to the letter. M^r^ Bruyninx farther proposed some underhand Communication might be made thereof, which without disobliging the Principals, might inform the generality of the good opportunity now put into their hands, & therefore he offered that a copy might 2 or 3 days hence be given to the Palatin Prince Esterhasy, and by him sent to some of his friends in Hungary, which motion was approved by all; and lastly M^r^ Bruyninx hinted the difficultys likely to arise in a future negotiation if the king of Poland's offices were admitted which the Emperor ought on all accounts to do with the utmost caution, considering the situation of that kingdom, the shelter Rakotzi had found there, the genius of the present king, & his Circumstances which could not be rely'd on.

The Ministers took this point ad Referendum but thanked us for the seasonable reflection which they promised to lay before H. I. M. Thus the Conference ended, & Count Harrach having carried the letter to the Emperor, with a dispatch unusual to this Court we were acquainted with his Resolution, & two Copys were made and sent away the same Evening, as I had the honour to acquaint you by last post. We have since received advice from Gen^ll^ Heister, & Maj^r^ Gen^ll^ Reischan that they have forwarded our letters to the Malcontents, the Chief whereof are now said to be assembled with the Archbishop of Colocza near Altenburg, tho' as Prince Eugene & the Palatin told me yesterday, they had no certain knowledge at what place.

I here inclose (N° 2) a letter from Caroly to the Palatin concerning S u s m a r t o n or E i s e n s t a d t a town be-

longing to this Prince, where the common soldiers had committed some disorders. The letter is writ in the stile of a man that is in arms & feels his own power, and tho' the passage I have marked seems to give some hopes of his consenting to a truce yet the rest shows a spirit which is not forgetfull of the slights he has received.

Count Löwenstein has acquainted M^r Bruyninx with another particular of a more dangerous nature (if it be true); he having received private advice from Bavaria, that since the dispatch of Coulon, the Elector has sent another officer to Rakotzi & his Confederates exhorting them to persist in their enterprise, and assuring that he will try all possible means to come to their assistance, and that France and he will never make peace without including them & their satisfaction in the Treaty. To which it is pretended Prince Rakotzi has returned a very thankfull answer promising on his side never to listen to any sort of accomodation, without the prealable knowledge and consent of H. E. H.

On the 16^th Ins^t I had the honour to acquaint you with the little hopes Baron Stadion had found of reclaiming this Prince by fair means, or inducing him to quit his engagements with France (N° 3.); is a large account this gentleman sent to the Elector Palatin of his reception, the reasonings of Mons^r Reichard in favour of the French and their arms, & the Electors final answer, declaring he was no longer in a condition of hearkening to any private agreement but if the Allys had a mind to come to a general peace, he then did not question his offices would be very instrumental with the king of France towards procuring his consent.

You will have seen by my letter of the 12^th Jan^y that the King of Poland had offer'd his Mediation towards appeasing the Commotions in Hungary, before Her Majesty and the States General. Mons^r Wacquerbahrt has from that time continually sollicited to have his Master's offices received in form, but finding the Ministers had been prepossessed by Mons^r Bruyninx & me, He (as the Elector Palatin tells me) has made use of another canal; Baron Nesselrode the Bishop of Fünfkirchen having a day or two ago by the

Empress's means obtained permission to let Mr Wacquerbahrt send a letter to Prince Rakotzi, after it had been perused by the Emperor. H. E. H. pretends to have discover'd a greater intrigue in this matter, and calls Monsr Nesselrodes integrity & good intentions into question, alledging the Provost of Colocza had when last here given notice of his being in correspondence with the Malcontents, & produced some of his letters to the Emperor, who seem'd much concern'd at the reading of them, & cry'd *that goes to far* what were the contents of these letters H. E. H. could not tell, but said he beleived Monsr Nesselrode had only promoted Mr Wacquerbahrt's dispatch, with a design to make use of that conveyance for carrying on his own commerce with Rakotzi. I suppose you may have perceived by other passages in my former Relations that the Elector Palatin sometimes takes up his information too easily; Mr Strahlenheim had found means to persuade him the King of Sweden was ready to send some troops to the assistance of the Empr and his Allys, & might perhaps, fix his thoughts on one of the Arch-Duchesses; tho' when it came to the proof Mr Strahlenheim own'd he had neither full powers nor orders from his Master, to make either of the motions at which the Emperor has taken occasion to express his surprise. However the Elector has in his own name desired the envoy to represent to his Master by a courier, the dishonour and disadvantage it would be to let a branch of his family (the house of Neubourg) be ruin'd, for want of a timely assistance of $\frac{m}{6}$ or $\frac{m}{8}$ men; & if he can find any disposition the Elector offers to meet the King of Sweden, & personally concert this matter with him where he pleases. But it is to be apprehended these motions are only to amuse the Court & put by their embassy to Moscovy, which is laid aside for the present; and Mr Strahlenheim cannot forbear magnifying his own address, or contain the joy he has at such a successfull negotiation; and I have reason to beleive by some of his discourses that he has done Mr Nesselrode (whom he looks upon to be one of Mr Wacquerbahrts instruments) no good offices & helped to render him suspect.

While I am writing this, Prince Eugene has sent M^r Bruyninx & me a letter from Bercheny, whereof I enclose the Copy (N° 4.) & which is as favourable as could be expected on the first overture, from such people as have been incensed, & seem to have the Game in their own hands. I have at M^r Bruyninx's desire sent the original to Prince Eugene to be laid before the Emperor, & desired he will be pleased to give us H. I. Majestys directions without delay, what we are to do farther for advancing this great work, while there is an appearance of such good dispositions.

Gen^ll Heister with his little Army is now canton'd along the river Vischa & has his head quarters at Schwadorff, & in a day or two will be joined by the Danes who are drawing down from the River March to observe the Hungarians who having abandon'd their attempt on Edenburg are marched towards Wiselburg between the Island Schütt and the Neusidler See. The Imperialists have almost every day successfull recounters with little partys, and the Italian Print (N° 5.) will acquaint you with a considerable advantage one of their detachements has had over a large Swarm of the Malcontents in Transilvania, where they were endeavouring to seduce or force the Inhabitants from their obedience.

On the 25^th Ins^t the Secretarys to Sir Robert Sutton & M^r Collyer arrived here from the Porte & set out to day for England & Holland with letters of Notification of the Grand Seig^rs accession to the throne. Their arrival caused some alarm here but it was presently stilld M^r Bruyninx & I having given publick assurance at court that they brought no ill news, & were only employed on particular affairs; as was indeed the truth, they having only confirm'd the Military Preparations made by the Turks by sea & land, tho' it yet could not be perceived on which side the storm would turn; They left Constantinople on the $\frac{19}{30}$ Jan^y & were forced to take their way from Essech on the other side of the Drave thro' Stiria & Austria for fear of the Malcontents, In their passage by Belgrade they found there the Effendi who is coming to this Court with a letter & Compliment from the Grand Segn^r.

On the 22^{d} Mons^{r} Bruyninx had an audience from H. I. M., wherein he represented the necessity there was 1st to appease the troubles of Hungary without delay, 2^{ly} to restore the lost credit, & find out sufficient Funds for this years operations, 3^{ly} to despatch Count Trautmansdorff with full powers & Instructions for raising money on some Tracts of Land dans l'Autriche anterieure, which was the only means left to support the Army in Italy, 4^{thly} to give all possible satisfastion to the Duke of Savoy about such Clauses of the treaty as are still in dispute, 5th to have some spreedy regard to the pretensions of the Swiss Regiments & 6^{ly} to let the world see the Elector Palatins representations & the instances of the Allys had a good effect, without which whatever was proposed or expected for the future could not be relied on. To all which points the Emperor as usual returned a distinct and favourable answer.

Yesterday M^{r} Bruyninx & I waited on Count Harrach to represent jointly how much the publick affairs & the Emperors particular Interest suffer'd at the Court of Denmark, for want of an Imperial minister, who by some Instructions to comply with the new Ceremonial might render himself extreamly agreable & usefull at this Conjecture. After a pretty long arguing the case, Count Harrach said the point must be decided in a Conference of the Court Officers, who are the High Steward, Great Chamberlain, Court Marshall, Master of the Horse, & Chancellor, & promised us to propose such an assembly to H. I. M. with which advance we have acquainted Mons^{r} Wyberg the Danish Envoy, & shall help him to press for a favourable resolution.

The Emperor's answer to the conditions proposed by the King of Prussia for angmenting his forces on the Danube to $\frac{m}{14}$ men are now dispatch'd to Mons^{r} Heims the Resident at Berlin, who as I beleive has orders to beat down the market as low as possible, but however to finish the affair without delay.

Letters from Upper Austria say that General Gronsfeldt & Maj^{r} Gen^{ll} Tramp having drawn together some regular Troops and a strong body of Peasants, attacked the redoubt at Wilibald on the 25th Ins^{t} the Garrison

whereof capitulated about & the same evening. This redoubt lies near Riedau, & was taken by the Elector in his late Incursion after the surrendry of Passau, but being as it is ill built, will be now demolished, for the fear the enemy should once more seize thereof, & from thence lay the neighbouring country under contribution.

On the 24th Count Schönborn set out for Meintz.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

77.

Whitworth, Hedges ministernek. Jelenti, hogy ő s Bruyninx egy uj levelet irtak Bercsényinek, és Bruyninx elhatározta magát, személyesen elmenni s vele a békeelőzményeket megállapitani. E végett az e czélra kijelelt ministerekkel tanácskozás tartatott, hol a következő nyolcz pontban történt megállapodás: 1. Ha kénytelen volna Rákóczival érintkezni, megadhatja neki a herczegi czimet. 2. Ha biztositás kivántatnék, a római király jótállását ajánlja fel, ha ez elegendő nem volna, ezen kérdés halasztassék el a békealkudozásokra. 3. Ha lehet, teljes fegyverszünet köttessék, ha nem, legalább hetenkinti ellátás biztosittassék az ostromzárolt császári várőrségek számára. 4. A helyre nézve ne tétessék semmi nehézség, mennél közelebb lesz az összejövetel helye Bécshez, annál jobb. 5. A küldendő biztosok választása a császárnak fenhagyandó, de biztositás adassék a magyaroknak, hogy Kolonics, a nádor s a magyar cancellár nem fognak kineveztetni. 6. Az idő mennél előbb annál jobb. 7. A kalocsai érsek s prépost közöljenek mindent Bruyninxel, de ő leggen irányukban óvatos. 8. A császár ki fogja jelelni a ministert, a kivel Bruyninx levelezend. — A császár elfogadta ezen megállapodást, s Bruyninx tegnap este elindult Pozsonyba. Eugen herczeggel álland levelezésbe. — Ámbár az udvar a legjobb szándékkal van ezen kiegyezkedésre nézve, a siker mégis kétséges, mire Bercsényinek egy elfogott levele szolgáltat gyanut. — A felkelők apróbb csapatai minduntalan betörnek Austriába s egy-egy helyiséget felégetnek, de semmi fontos közelebbről nem történt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. Vienna 5th March 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

By last post I had the honour to send you the second letter, which Mr Bruyninx & I have forwarded to the Malcontents by the Direction of H. I. M. and at the same time I gave you an account of the Resolution taken by Mr Bruyninx, to go in person & settle the Preliminarys with Bercheny, if he should find any real disposition to enter into Treaty. But it being thought necessary to know the Emperor's pleasure more distinctly on several points, which might perhaps be mention'd by the Hungarians, & be an occasion or pretence for new delays; Another conference was appointed ad Count Harrach's on the 2d Inst wherein Count Kaunitz, Count Mansfeldt, Prince Eugene, Count Buccelini, Mr Bruyninx & I assisted. The Articles proposed were, 1st Whether the title of Prince might not be given to Rakotzi as had been generally practiced, if it should be necessary to write to him. 2ly what answer to return if the Hungarians should insist not to enter into Treaty, before a sufficient Guaranty was allowed, 3dly if the Malcontents should not be willing to agree to an entire suspension of Arms, & free Commerce with all the Imperial Fortresses in Hungary, whether an expedient might not be allowed, & the Garrisons furnished with a limited subsistance from time to time, as long as the Truce should last. 4ly If the Hungarians should not approve of Presburg or Edinburg for the place of Treaty, whether a greater choice might not be given them, or even an open place of meeting be appointed, if they should not be willing to hazard their persons in walled Towns. 5ly Whether it would not be proper to name immediately Commissioners for the Treaty on the Emperor's side, & to employ such ministers as were not disagreable or suspected to the Malcontents. 6ly What time or day might be appointed to begin this work. 7ly Whether it would not be necessary to send the Emperor's orders to the Arch Bp & Provost of Colocza that they should concert with Mr Bruyninx and

second his Negotiation; & 8^ly^ with which of the Imperial ministers it would be fittest for him to correspond with.

Count Mansfeldt as eldest Councillor gave his opinion to these several points. 1st That to avoid delays, the dispatching of Messengers backwards, & forwards & other Inconveniencys, it would be best not to enter into any Correspondence at all with Rakotzi, but if this step should hereafter be found necessary, Mr Bruyninx as a foreign Minister & stranger might treat him in the common stile of Prince which could neither prejudice the Emperor, nor decide any thing in favour of Rakotzi. 2. That the Guaranty of any Foreign Power was extreamly nice & delicate; but since the Malcontents had insisted on this security, as a Preliminary without which they could not treat; His I. Majesty had resolved to accept of the Instances (a new word for Guaranty) of the king of the Romans, which being inforced by the Mediation of Her Majty & the States General, He hoped would be sufficient. 3ly That the Emperor in return for this great Complyance, had on his side demanded a suspension of Arms as a Preliminary; tho' this point would most properly come into consideration, when the time place & manner of treating was agreed; For which purpose it would be necessary, the Deputys of the Malcontents as well as the Emperor's Commissarys shall be instructed with Full Powers, & those procured from their several Chiefs with all possible expedition: That it were to be wished Bercheny himself would assist at this meeting, & Mr Bruyninx might endeavour to gain him in particular, by representing the glory and profit of an accomodation would chiefly fall to his share, since the Emperor at the Intercession of Her Majesty & the States, would be soon induced to gratify him in his pretentions. 4ly That the Place of Treaty would occasion no difficulty, if within a moderate distance from Vienna, so as not to lose, too much time in expecting the return of Couriers; That Tirnau or Eisenstadt might be also proposed, or the Emperor would consent to withdraw his Garrison from any Town, provided Stations were appointed for a fixed number of Guards on both sides, at equal distance. 5ly That the Commissarys to be employed in this Negotiation were to be left to the

Emperor's choice, & should be named as soon as the time & place were settled. 6ly That for the time, the shortest was the best, and even to morrow or the same evening would be most agreable to the Court. 7ly That if the Arch Bishop of Colocza should treat seperately, it might occasion great inconveniencys, & give advantage to the Malcontents, & therefore that he & Mr Bruyninx ought mutually to act in concert. 8ly That the Emperor would name the person with whom he ought to correspond.

Count Caunitz then gave in his advice, 1st That it would be best to avoid any Commerce with Rakotzi, who was at such a distance, or else not to make any scruple in giving him the title of Prince, which he wished had been always done, whereby perhaps the present disorders had been prevented. 2ly That when the king of the Romans should confirm what he had already sworn, & be seconded by the Mediators, this Act ought to be reckon'd as a sufficient Guaranty. 3ly That a Suspension of Arms was certainly necessary but very difficult to be obtained or regulated; That it could not be expected the Malcontents should lay down their Arms before the Treaty was concluded, However expedients ought to be found, as that two or three countys might be ascertain'd them for their subsistance, That they should remove higher up into the Country, or at least leave off burning the Villiages on their frontiers; or if all these should be rejected, a Neutrality, be allowed for two or three miles round the place of Treaty. 4ly That to cut short all unnecessary dispute, any place should be accepted either walled or unwalled. 5ly That for the time the sooner the better. 6ly That the nominating Ministers for a Negotiation ought to be left in the Power of any Prince; But generral assurances might be given, that persons obnoxions to the Publick, as Cardinal Collonitsch, the Palatin Esterhasy, or the Chancellor of Hungary should not be employ'd in this business: That Mr Bruyninx ought to press the Malcontents to appoint deputys with full powers and shold in the mean time endeavour to gain over Rakotzi Bercheny & Caroli, by offering them all private advantages. 7ly That the Communication between Mr Bruyninx, & the Provost of

Colocza ought to be reciprocal, & 8ly the Emperor would appoint some person to carry on the Correspondence.

Count Bucellini only conform'd himself to the two former votes, But Prince Eugene added the following observations. 1st That if a Correspondence was necessary with Rakotzi, no difficulty ought to be made at the title, since in all probability the Emperor would confirm his pretensions to that dignity, if such a condescension could procure a peace. 2. That if an entire suspension of Arms could not be obtained, or the Malcontents at least persuaded to repass & keep themselves on the other side of the Danube, it would be better for the Emperor to have none at all; since his Fortresses would fall for want of Provision, nor was the expedient sufficient to have a proportionable subsistance furnish'd by the Malcontents, who might perhaps not act fairly, & allow a fitting entertainment, of which we could not have regular notice for want of a free Commerce with the Garrisons now blocked up. 3. That as to the place the nearest was the best, but he could not advise the Emperor to rely on the good faith of the Hungarians & withdraw his Garrisons from any of the few Towns which still remain'd in his hands. 4. That the Archbishop & Prevost of Colocza should have orders to second M Bruyninx, tho' he ought not to open himself too much to them, since it was not certain how far they were to be trusted, & that their negotiation seemed to be at an end by his journey, except the Emperor should hereafter think fit to name the Archbishop for one of his Commissarys.

Count Harrach sum'd up & agreed to most of the votes which had been already given; alledging particularly that the Archbishop of Colocza ought not to be too much rely'd on, and that as for Commissarys two or three should be named by the Emperor, as soon as the other matters were regulated, and in the mean time M Bruyninx might inform himself to what persons the Malcontents would willingly give the Exclusion. That if he observed any good disposition in Bercheny, He should then speak more freely, & sound what advantage might be most agreable to him, Ragotzi, or Caroli in particular; But if he found many difficultys or delays

were made He then ought to cut short, that the Emperor might know what he had to trust to.

You will observe in this Conference the greatest difficulty was raised about the Act of Guaranty, and the Armistice. It was therefore proposed, that the design of M[r] Bruyninx's journey being to settle the preliminarys, & get some light in the true intentions of the Malcontents, he should avvid entring upon any particulars which might occasion new disputes, especially since Bercheny's letter, the natural ground of his Negotiation, made no mention of a Guaranty; But if the Malcontents should prealably insist on this point, & reject the offer made by the King of the Romans; He ought then to have room left for giving general assurances, that this matter should be first debated at the place of Treaty & ways found to settle it to their satisfaction; that in the meantime the Ministers might consider of several expedients, & in the worst case it was to be hoped the Emperor would not lose a Kingdom for a single word. That it were to be wished an entire Cessation of all Acts of Hostility might be procured, & the Emperor be left at liberty to furnish his Fortresses (now in great necessity) with fresh provisions & Amunition; But if the Hungarians should resolve not to let go their present advantagés, that then the expedient of a weekly subsistance ought to be accepted, or any other which could be procured for their entertainment, till the Treaty was concluded or the Imperial forces in a better condition of marching to their releif, which it was too well known they could not think of untertaking in some time.

Thus the Conference ended, & the report being made to the Emperor, he with his own hand set down his Resolution in the Margin, Whereby as Prince Eugene tells me a great liberty is left to M[r] Bruyninx; for I have not yet seen the paper itself which was given to him yesterday, just as he set out for Presburgh. Prince Eugene is named for his Correspondent, & has already writ to the Archbishop of Colocza to communicate with him. The letter was sent last night after M[r] Bruyninx, but the Prince desires he would not deliver it except the Archbishop be on the place, least it might draw him thither; for I perceive this Court begins

to be jealous of the Prelates fair dealing. I expect every hour to hear of Mr Bruyninx's arrival at Presburgh, & to know whether Bercheny has sent the Passport as we desired.

On the 3rd in the evening Mr Bruyninx took his Audiences of leave from the Imperial Family, who were extreamly oblidging, & wished him all happiness & success in this occasion. The King of the Romans also said He might assure Bercheny in his name, of all possible marks of favour and protection, if he would be instrumental in appeasing these disorders; and Prince Eugene desired Mr Bruyninx to offer Bercheny either Titles, Money, or Lands, according as his fancy stood, and they should be consented to by H. I. Majesty. But notwithstanding the good dispositions of this court, there is some reason to doubt of the success; for the Elector Palatin, when Mr Bruyninx took leave showd'd him an intercepted letter from Bercheny to Caroli, giving an account that his wife had been sent to him, & tho' he had no great kindness for the old lady, yet he was glad to have her out of the hands of his Enemys, & should find some other way to shake off her importunitys: He then advises Caroli to stand upon his Guard, & keep his Troops quiet, while he on his side would play the game so as to gain time, & compass the junction with the Elector of Bavaria, as is supposed, the name having been put in Cypher. This letter was intercepted 3 days ago by General Heister; & Prince Eugene & Mr Bruyninx, tho' they could not tell me the date apprehend it was fresher than Bercheny's letter to us of the 25th past.

Little partys of the Malcontents continue to infest the Frontiers of Lower Austria on the River Leyta, & almost every day set fire to some out houses; and recounters happen frequently ou the Drave between them & the Croatians, but nothing of any consequence having passed, I shall not trouble you with a more particular account.

On the 3rd Inst Mr Bruyninx received two Orders from the States General; The one to press these ministers that a full communication should be given us of the State of their Negotiation in Hungary; And the other to sollicit recruits

remounts, and othor necessarys for that part of the Imperial Army, which has now joined the Duke of Savoy.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

78.

Bruyninx Whitworthnak. Nyitva küldi neki kormányához szóló leveleit megtekintés végett. Kéri, hogy Stepneyt birja reá, hogy utánna jőjön, mert ott dicsőséget arathat. Bercsényi Rákóczihoz ment, hogy vele író ajánlatait közölve, visszaérkezését bevárja.
Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional Manuscripts Nr. 7077.
Stepney Papers Vol: XX. pol. 17. Presbourg, le 6 Mars 1704.

Mon cher Monsieur.

Je n'ai pas beaucoup à vous mander, car je vous envoye sous cachet volant mes dépêches à l'Etat que je vous prie d'envoyer chez moy après les avoir cachetés.

Tâchez de disposer Mr. de Stepney de me venir joindre, car il y a de l'honneur à acquerir et je crains qu'il ne me faille attendre à Schinta ou Szeret jusque à ce que Bercseni se soit abouché avec Rakotzi pour lui communiquer mes propositions et s'aboucher avec luy, je n'ay pas assez de temps ny d'aide pour vous envoyer les copies de mes instructions et de la lettre à l'Archevêque de Calocza.

Je suis de coeur et d'âme
Monsieur
Votre très humble et très obéissant Serviteur
J. J. Hamel Bruyninx.

P. S. On vous pourra communiquer les inédits papiers à Vienne.

79.

Bruyninx a hollandi kormánynak. Tudósitja, hogy Bercsényivel találkozás végett a Dunán Pozsonyba megérkezett, s onnan Sintára ment. Megemliti, mi udvarias módon fogadtatott, Ritschan, Erdődi s a Pozsony városi elöljárók által. Másolat.

Public Record Office Germany N° 176. Presbourg, 6th March 1704.

Bruyninx to the States Genl.

Ick hebbe my under Godes geleyde den 3 Deserom te meer der seeckerheyt te water maa den Heere Grave Berczeni op weg begaren (de welche Sigtot Schinta bevind) om if t mogelyck te Proliminaria tot de Tractaten met de Malcontenten te prepareren ende dien dag van wegens de onge Stüyne Contrarie wind, niet verder als omtrent tivee Auren on der Veenen toe, hebbende kannen Avanceeren, to hebbe ick geresolveert myn Secretaris, de welcke behalven dat door een ge sivel aen Syn been Seer geincomodeert was, so dat besweerlyck verder dese ongemackelycke Rys met my soude hebben Kunnen nyt Haen, we derom met een brief aen den Prins Eugene te rugh te Senden, om my eene suffisante escorte ende de noodige Voitures tot bevordering van myne reyse te doen hebben (door dien aen beyde Kanten vande Rivier alle de menschen van haere leege huysen sig hier en daer op de Eylanden geretireert hadden, ende Ick altogeene voitures hulp of Seeckere naricht konde bekomen, maer de wind Sighnaer 24 unzen stillegens wederom gelegt hebbende, hebbe ick myne reise gifteren a vond tuschen 4 en 5 auzen wederom te water voort geset ende ben God lof van desen ogtent tem 10 Vuren alhier geluckig aengelanget, alwaer den Heer Baron Ritschan General Major en Commandant van dese Stadt myten aensien van, VW. Hr Mo. caracter met complimentatie, verschaaffing van logement, bedienning van syn Koctsen Paerden, nodiginge ter mall Ayd, met het geven van eene guarde van 15 a 16 man, afneeminge van het woord en verdens alle bedenckelycke cieviliteyt is bewysende, hebbende den Caemer President van Hungaryen Grave Erdöde my oock laeten ver welle

kommen, ende de Magistraet my'laeten vraegen naa een tyd van myne gelegenheyt, om my te Koomen Complimenteeren, de welcke ick van wegens de occupatien van myne haydige depeches morgen vroeg ben verwagtende. Den Heere Grave Bercseni heeft my seeckeren Vicegespan, Gerhardi genaamt, synde een van desselfs gunstelingen tot Pesing toe, om trent halver weegs van hier, te gemoed gesonden ende heeft den Heere Commandant van dese plaets huyden reeds en brief net een Expresse aen welg Heer Gerhardi ende een onder van my aen welg[d] Heer Grave Bercseni af gesonden, om nog eenige saecken tot bevorderinge van myne reyse te reguleeren, verhopende ick met Gods hulp overmorgen in staet te Syn van myne reyse wyders Voort te kunnen setten, God almagtig wille dese enderneeminge ten besten Van t gemeen Seegnen, ende verbleyre ick hier mede met diepe Veneratie.

80.

Hedges minister Stepneynek. Reméli, hogy megérkezett Bécsbe s hogy ott első rendben a magyar ügyeket fogja kézbe venni.
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Foreyn Various N° 16. **Whitehall, March 7, 1703/4**

(Kivonat.)

To Stepney.

Sir.

I have the favour of yours of $\frac{12}{23}$ past from Leitsellburg and of 2[d] N. S. from Breslau this latter giving a large account of the seizing of Prince James Sobietski and his brother Constantine by order of the king of Poland. I hope this will find you arrived at Vienna and that you have received all the dispatches that I sent you there at several times relating to the accommodation between the Emp[r] and the Malcontents in Hungary which will I presume be the first matter you will enter upon after your arrival there.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

C. Hedges.

81.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. Jelenti, hogy f. hó 6-kán megérkezett Bécsbe. Az alkudozást folyamatban találta, Bruyninx Sintán van Bercsényinél. Stepney közölte a kormánynyal meghatalmazását az alkudozásokra, és egy levélfogalmazást Bercsényihez, mind kettő elfogadtatott, s a levél s a megbizatás másolata Bruyninx által el is küldetett Bercsényinek. Kihallgatáson volt a császár s császárnénál, kik igen kegyesen fogadták. Nem volt képes senkitől még megtudni, mik a felkelők követelései. Azon 97 sérelmi pont, melyet Visa beadott a császárnak, nem hiteles. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. Vienna, 8th March 1704.

Right Honble

I arrived here on ye 6th Instant, & the day following had the honour to receive yr letter of the 8th of Febry O. S. with her Matys Full Powers towards composing the disturbances in Hungary: They came very seasonably for enabling me to join with the Dutch Envoy in yt good work, wch I find pretty well prepared by his care & Mr Whitworth's, who (as you will haveheard) begun a correspondence with Count Berzeni wch hitherto looks fair enough, & I hope may have a good issue; tho' no firm judgment can be made as yet, whether the Count be sincere or only amuses this Court by favourable appearances in order to gain time till ye forrage comes up, as has been the ordinary practice of Teckely & others on ye like occasions.

You will have heard Mr Bruyninx at the Elt Palàtin's advice & upon the encouragement given him by the Emperor's Ministers at their Conference of ye 2nd Inst resolved to undertake the journey to Hungary in hopes of adjusting some preliminarys: Accordingly he set out ye 4th by water for Presburg where he arrived the 6th in ye morning, & found in ye hands of ye Commandant Majr Genl Reitshan a second letter from Bercheny who continues to express himself more moderately than cou'd well be expected so soon from a man of his figure & engagements, It appears by yt letter he was

still at Schinta on ye 4th Inst & instead of proceeding to Miskotz near Tockay, where He was to meet & confer with Rakotzi, He had suspended his journey till he had spoke with Mr Bruyninx, towards whom (we hear) he had sent his favourite, one Gerhardi, as far as Pesing, half way between Presburgh & Schinta in order to conduct Mr Bruyninx to ye last of ye places, whence I hope to have news of him & his proceedings in 2 or 3 days, and shall take my measures accordingly.

Upon his arrival at Presburgh he was met by a Clerk belonging to ye Councill of War who brought him from Prince Eugene some Instructions the Empr. had drawn up by way of remarks on eight points wch Mr Bruyninx had recommended to ye consideration of these Ministers at ye conference above mention'd; I have not yet got a sight of those Instructions, but ye Prince has promised me a copy of them agst to morrow, for I hear they are to long to be transcribed & sent me this evening.

Not to be wanting on my part I lodged with Count Kaunitz the original of Her Majtyes Commission, to be immediately communicated to ye Emperor, & to know if it were drawn up to his mind; At ye same time I put into his hands a letter I had prepared for Bercheny, wch I likewise submitted to ye Emprs judgment, & referd myself entirely to H. I. Matyes directions either to stay here or follow Mr Bruyninx to Hungary when and in what manner should be thought most suitable to ye Emprs interest. This morning Count Kaunitz gave me back again both my Commission & letter with assurances that both were to the Emprs satisfaction; so I have forwarded ye letter this evening to Mr Bruyninx by him to be presented to count Bercheny, & have sent likewise a Copy of ye Full Powers to Mr Bruyninx, to be produced by him as he shall see occasions that no time might be lost in applying Her Majtys authority, wch cannot but have a due wheight with the Hungarian Nation.

This evening & was admitted to an audience of ye Emperor and Empress, who received me very graciously, & could not sufficiently express the obligations they have to Her Majesty, for ye great & generous regard, she has been pleased

to shew towards y^e^ King of Spain & the publick interest: I ventured to entertain them with hopes that by this time He may be got pretty near Lisbon since I had observed all y^e^ Road as I came from Holland that y^e^ wind was at N. & E. ever since the $\frac{9}{20}$th past, which being above 13 days, I reckon were sufficient to have made his voyage. The Emp^r^ likewise signifyed to me the satisfaction He had in Her Majes^tys^ using her endeavours with y^e^ people in Hungary, provided it might be done with due regard to his Soveraign authority & decorum; at w^ch^ words (I observed) he raised his voice, & spoke more distinctly than in y^e^ other parts of his Answer: And the Empress in her reply affected to do y^e^ same; from whence I infer they must have agreed on y^t^ point, tho' I see no occasion they had of using y^t^ precaution, since both by y^e^ style of Her Majes^tys^ Commission to me & of my letter to Bercheny, it is evident nothing can be more respectfull to y^e^ Imperial dignity than what is therein expressed.

In a day or two I shall have my audience of y^e^ King & Queen of y^e^ Romans, & then shall be prepared to seek my fortune in Hungary as the Emp^r^ & his Ministers shall direct.

Visa, the Provost of Colotza, has informed the King of the Romans, the Elector Palatin, & severall of these Ministers, of some discourses he had lately with Bercheny. But they contain nothing more than generall expressions, & scarce so much to y^e^ purpose as what you find in his letter abovemention'd N^o^ 1.

Nobody here has been able to give me any tolerable account of what proposalls the Malcontents have hitherto offer'd, or are likely to make: However I add herewith a wild paper of 97 articles said to have been given in to the Emp^r^ by y^e^ Provost when he was last here not as authentic prints recommended to him by any Chiefs of the disaffected party, but only such generall Notions as he had pick'd up here & there, & jumbled together in a very barbarous manner, so as not to be intelligible.

My audiences & attendance at Court have taken up so much of my time that I must beg leave to refer you till next Post for other material points which I cannot at present relate.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

82.

Willson, császári ezredes, Stepneynek. Hirt ad neki Eperjes magatartásáról, mely hat hó óta el van zárolva a magyarok által. — Segitséget kér, mert a sokaság ellen végre sem tarthatja magát. Márczius 24-én megverte a magyarokat. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany N° 177. Eperies, le 8 de Mars 1704.

Coll. Willson to Stepney.

Il y est plus de six mois que j'ay eté bloqué par les Rebelles et depuis le mois d' Oct[r] passé. Je n'ay eu la moindre parole de Vienne tout le passage etant fermés et toutes les lettres interceptées.

Ce qui m' oblige d'envoyer mon Adjutant à tout hazard avec quelques depeches pour le conseil de Guerre lesquels j'ay ecrit en Anglois, parce que si par hazard ils tombent entre les mains des Rebelles il n'y a personne parmi eux qui les peut entendre; Et comme en toute apparence vous serez obligé de les traduire, vous y trouverez ce qui s'est passé tout au long. Je vous diray seulement en general, que tout le pays est perdu hormis cette place et la Ville de Cassovie qui ne peut pas tenir longtemps.

Pour ce qui me regarde je me defendrai si longtemps qu'il m'est possible, bien que je n'ay ni argent ni amunitions ni provisions, ni rien que ce que je puis attraper en Chevalier d'industrie sur l'ennemi lequel j'ay battu cinq fois et ruiné leur blocus. Mais comme à la fin il faut succomber

à la multitude, je vous prie de presser qu'on me fasse tenir quelque secours. Je souhaite particulierement qu'on me renvoye mon Adjutant avec mon fils et trois ou quatre officiers Anglois recommendés au Prince Lubomirski qui pourra aider les faire passer, parce que je ne scauray pas me reposer sur les gens qui sont auteur de moy en cas d'extremité. Je suis le plus ancien Colonel, ceux pourtant de la Garnison de Cassovie ne m'ont pas voulu obéir ni rien risquer, bien qu'ils out deux mille hommes et je n'ay que 800, autrement nous aurions pu chasser les Rebelles de la Haute Hongrie et secourir les places qui sont honteusement perdu, et dont les Garnisons ont pris parti avec l'ennemi.

P. S. le 25e de Mars.

Mon Adjutant etant tombé entre les mains de l'ennemi par la trahison de son guide a eté obligé de se sauver dans un bois et de revenir icy n'ayant pourtant rien perdu que son Cheval; Ainsy je me suis servi d'un paysan pour porter ces lettres au Prince Lubomirsky à 2 lieües de Leublau.

Hier au matin j'ay battu les Rebelles a Sarosk ou ils avoient 2000 hommes, nous avous pris et brulé toutes leurs provisions de foin, avoine, bière, vin et autres choses, ainsy qu'ils auront de la peine à subsister dans ces endroits plus longtemps. Il y avoit parmi eux quelques deserteurs Allemands qui ont fait une autre sortie et ramener dans la place deux cents pieces de betail avec les pierres des moulins de Sarosch pour nous en servir icy en cas que les Rebelles nous brulent nos moulins, ou en detournent l'eau, ce que nous auront bien de la peine a empecher.

Les Rebelles receurent hier un renfort de 800 chevaux des environs de Cassovie, ils ne m'ont pourtant tué qu'un Fantassin et un Cavalier, de leur coté ils ont perdu plus de 20 hommes, & si j'avois 200 Mousquetaires de plus, je les chasserois de tous les pays.

83.

Bruyninx, Whitworthnak. Átküldi nyitva kormányához szóló jelentéseit tudomásvétel végett. Nem látja szükségét, hogy Stepney utána jőjjön, mert ott egyelőre mit sem lehet tenni. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional Manuscripts N° 7077. — Schinta, le 10. Mars 1704, aprè minuit.

Stepney Papers vol. XX. fol. 19.

Mon Cher Amy!

Ces deux mots ne serviront que pour accompagner l' enclose, sous cachet volant à l' Etat qui est tout ce que j' ay pu mander d' icy devant reserver le reste pour notre entreveue. Je vous prie apres l' avoir cachetée d' envoyer les encloses qui sout toutes parailles à ma maison afin qu'on les fasse partir avec le premier ordinaire.

J' espere que Mr. de Stepney y attendra mon retour, car pour le present il n'y à plus rien a faire icy, je suis

Monsieur, à la hâte — Vostre très humble et très Obeissant Serviteur
J. J. Hamel Bruyninx.

84.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Bruyninx elhagyja Sintát 12-én, nincs kilátása sikerre. A felkelők sem el nem fogadták, sem vissza nem utasították az angol s hollandi közbenjárást, hanem függőben tartják határozatukat. — Bruyninxot szivesen fogadták, különösen Sinta lakosai, kik többnyire protestansok. Ottléte alatt Munkács bevételét ünnepelték, úgy mint Ungvárét is. Több vár valószinűleg hasonló sorsra jut. Rákóczi, a kalocsai érsek s Bercsényi találkozni fognak legközelebb. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. — Vienna, 12th March 1704.

Right Honble

In my last I acquainted you that Mr Bruyninx arrived at Presburgh on the 6th Instant, & upon the 2nd obliging

letter he had found there from Count Berczeny was sanguine enough to write to M^r Withworth Tâchez de disposer M^r de Stepney à me venir joindre, car il y a de l'honneur à acquerir. *) But he has soon changed his note, in a pacquet M^r Whitworth rec^d from him this evening dated at Schinta the 10^th at midnight, wherein He says J'espere que M^r Stepney attendra mon retour à Vienne, car pour le present il n'y a plus rien à faire icy. **) In his letters to ye States Gen^ll of y^e same date he does not enter into the reasons of this suddain change, but only complains in gen^ll. That he finds the people much exasperated, & the business not so ripe as he could have wished; & therefore upon a supposition that his presence there would he of little use at this time, He intended to leave Schinta on this day (the 12^th) & to return hither, when he promises to give us a full account of his reception and proceedings. He says they have neither accepted the Mediation of England & Holland nor rejected it: but remain in suspense yet so as not to look upon his negotiation as desperate. They show'd him great civilitys, and seem'd pleas'd with his appearing among them especially the Inhabitants of Schinta, who are for y^e most part Protestants. He hopes his journey may produce a good effect hereafter, tho' there be but little appearance of it hitherto. This is y^e substance of his letter to y^e States. He further adds by way of news that y^e same morning Te Deum was sung at Schinta with a tripple discharge of y^e Cannon & small Arms for y^e Surrender of Mongatsch & Ungwar, & He hears severall other strong Holds in Hungary are likely to undergo y^e same fate. Prince Rakotzi was removed from Miskolcz & the Archbishop of Colocza (who is employed by y^e Emp^r to carry on y^e Negotiation) from Samoguivar near the Lake of Balaton, to have an Interview at some place between both these; were Berczeny likewise intended to join them as soon as M^r Bruyninx shall have taken his leave.

---

*) Lásd a 78-ik számot.

**) Lásd a 83-ik számot.

This is all I have to relate to you from those pats, & as it happens I am glad I made no more hast than good speed: By next you shall have a more full Information when have I heard M^r^ Bruyninx his story out.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

85.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Bruyninx csak az nap érkezvén vissza Magyarországból, nem adhat még részletes tudósitást. — Az itteni kormány csalódásban él, ha azt hiszi, hogy a magyarokkali kibékülés oly könnyü, vagy oly közel áll kilátásban, mint azt másokkal elhitetni szeretnék. Eddig még sem a magyarok nem adták elő követeléseiket, sem a császár nem nyilatkozott, mennyit akar engedni. Bruyninx küldetésének főleg két czélja volt; első: megtudni, mit kivánnak a magyarok, második: fegyvernyugvást eszközölni ki a felkelőktől; egyik sem éretett el. A svéd követ irónál volt s mondá, hogy ura is hozzá kiván járulni a békealkudozások előmozditásához. Iró azonban nem hisz neki, mert már máskor is ura nevében tett nyilatkozatokat, melyekre nézve kisült, hogy utasitást soha nem kapott. — A császár neheztel a lengyel királyra, hogy ez a két lengyel herczeget a császár területén elfogadta, miért is követjét több napi kérés után sem akarja elfogadni, hogy tőle ura mentegető levelét átvegye. Ez ügyben jött Bécsbe Fürstenberg herczeg szászországi helytartó is. — Lamberg bibornok szinte eljött, Gronsfeldt tábornok ellen elégtételt kérendő. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. Vienna, 15^th^ March 1704.

Right Hon^ble^

I was in hopes of relating to you by this post what reception M^r^ Bruyninx found with Berczeny and the other

Malcontents at Schinta: But he being returned only this day about noon, much fatigued with his journey, and requiring a day or two to digest all he has seen and heard there; I must beg leave to refer you to another Post for a more particular account of those matters: He has brought me an answer to the letter I writ to Berczeni, which I send you in the Original that you may see He is resolved to give me no hold on him.

In my letter to you of the 8th Inst I mention'd eight points which Mr Bruyninx had submitted to the judgement of these Ministers before he left this place, desiring the Emperor would be pleased to give him positive Instructions thereupon for his better guidance; which was done by a Clerk belonging to the Councill of War who overtook him at Presburg on the 6th and deliver'd him a paper from Prince Eugene whereof you will find the substance translated into English (No 2.)*) by way of Question and Answer. I will not trouble you with any remarks thereupon, since you cannot but observe yourself that nothing but the greatest necessity would have oblidged these people to accept the Mediation of England & Holland; and that they artfully decline the Guaranty of any Forreign Power, supposing the King of the Romans Intercession with his father to be all sufficient. If these refined notions will help them out of their distress, I shall be satisfied; but certainly no people was ever so industrious in amusing themselves and deceiving others with false appearances: A lively instance whereof you will have from Mr Stanhope, to whom (I find) the peace of Hungary has been represented both by Count Goes and Count Lecheraine as a matter entirely adjusted whereas God knows not one step has been made on either side hitherto that promises any tendency that way: For on one hand Berczeny's letters are but general terms of Civility, and neither the Malcontents are willing to explain what conditions they demand, nor the Emperor to declare what concessions He will make them.

---

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

It is reasonable to imagine this Court had two reasons for sending Mr Bruyninx in such haste to Bercheny. 1st To discover (if it was possible) by the complaints made him, what are really the greivances which the Malcontents desire should be redressed. No authentic points of that kind having yet been transmitted hither; the Long List I sent you with my letter of the 8th Inst is looked upon here to be little better than a scandalous Pamphlet compiled by one Cockrany (the Postmaster, of Presburg) who is likely to be severely censured for so doing; Nor do I perceive that Mr Bruyninx has drawn out of Berczeny any Articles to be relied on as a Ground work for a future Negotiation. He has indeed brought with him several Prints of Rakotzi's manifest which I never saw before tho' by the date it should be nine months old. *) The stile is not so correct as it ought to be but throughout the whole piece you cannot but observe something of a Patriot warmly asserting the liberty of his country which he alledges to have been violated in 20 several Articles, & then pleads his own cause in the 21st with a spirit which shows rather a resentment of past Injurys than a disposition to come to any terms of an agreement. The letter you find at the end of the Manifest is what he writ to the Emperor & left upon his Table when he made his escape from his confinement at Neustadt.

The second view of dispatching Mr Bruyninx to Hungary was to obtain a suspension of arms (mentioned in the third Article of his Instructions) & thereby means for the Imperialists to reinforce their several Garrisons or at least to supply them with provisions; But by what I related to you last post, you will have seen the Malcontents are not to be caught in that manner, being resolved to proceed after their own way by making themselves masters of one stronghold after another. The Castle of Mongatsch properly belonging to Rakotzi is famous for its inaccessible height,

*) Az itt említett manifestum Rákóczinak ismeretes manifestuma. „Recrudescunt inclitae Gentis Hungarae vulnera.“ Kelt „Ex Castris nostris in Dominio nostro Munkacsiensi positis die 7. mensis Junii 1703.“ A mely nyomtatva van ezen levélhez csatolva.

& for the resolution wherewith it was maintained during the last Rebellion by his Mother late wife to Count Teckely. Ungwar by its situation in an island is capable of being made one of the strongest places in Hungary; Yet such is the supine negligence of this Court, that about a year ago they allowed Count Berczeny to make a purchase of this Island; and have now let the Castle itself fall into his hands, there having been but forty men in garrison, & those almost famished for want of subsistance.

In your letter of the 8th of February you are pleased to tell me (There is no objection to the taking in the King of Prussia, or other princes who would interpose their Mediation or Guaranty, provided it does not give occasion to delay the business.) Yesterday Baron Strahlenheim the Swedish Envoy made me a visit, and told me his Master had received from Her Majesty an intimation of her desire that he would join with her towards healing these differences in Hungary; Upon which suggestion from Her Majesty (He says) His Master seems willing to interpose his good offices, and send him a Commission likewise to that purpose in a short time. He had been the same morning with Count Kaunitz giving him an information thereof, & was desirous to know of me what steps had hitherto been made towards obtaining that end. I told him the little I had heard of Mr Bruyninx and his expedition, and that I should be glad his master by the Reputation of his Arms, & by the opportunity he has of being in the Neighbourhood might find more success in the tender of his Mediation then we have done hitherto. But I must own to you I have no opinion of this gentleman nor of his proposal; for he has been known on several occasions to make the like advances of himself without having received any orders from his Master. So it happen'd lately by his flattering the Elector Palatin with the King's sending part of his forces against the Elector of Bavaria, and of his having a liking to our second Arch duchess, yet upon examination it was discovered no such Instructions had been given & that these loose notions proceeded from the

Envoys own imagination, and from the hopes of making himself thereby more agreable.

He has been very clamorous of late upon the two Princes of Poland having been spirited away in the manner I related to you from Breslau; and threatens as if the King of Sweden would find himself obliged to send part of his Army into Saxony to deliver them from their Arrest. I perceive this court is in a sort of pannick fear least under that pretence their province of Silesia may be invaded by the Swedes; To avoid which calamity, & to testify all regard imaginable to the King of Sweden in this conjuncture, the Emperor has been willing to show his resentment against the King of Poland for his violent proceeding in this fact, beyond what he would have done at another season, having refused to admit Mons[r] Wacquerbahrt the Polish Envoy to audience tho' he has continued to sollicit it five or six days together, having a letter of the 3[d] Ins[t] to present from the King of Poland wherein He much laments his misfortune in having been oblidged to come to such extremity with a person who has the honour to be so near allyed to the Empress, and likewise to have violated the Emperor's Territory by ordering the Prince to be seized within his Imperial Majestys dominions. But that the Preservation of his crown and dignity made him have recourse to these violent measures, after having try'd all the fair methods that were possible to reduce Prince James to a right temper, who instead of being reclaimed by that friendly advertisement had not only conspired against his Government but even against his person by having laid wait to intercept him lately in his passage to Poland, & likewise contrived to have him poisoned. All which he offers to make out by plain & evident proofs, as also that he had dangerous designs against, the Emperor's own Interest, by correspondence with his Enemys, meaning France, Bavaria, & the Malcontents in Hungary. However to evidence to the world the earnest desire the King of Poland had to show all submission imaginable to H. I. M. He was willing to put the two Princes into his hands to be kept in any part of his Dominions during these Commotions in Poland, provided H. I. M. will

answer for their not getting loose, & not carrying on any Intrigue against his person or Government. The offer, tho' in appearance never so fair puzzles this Court, and gives but little satisfaction particularly to the Empress, who after my audience was over on the 8th Inst & I was actually retired out of her presence, order'd me to be called back again on purpose to entertain me with the enormity of this fact in relation to the Emperor, tho' she could not but own her Brother in Law's behaviour & practices might have deserved no ordinary disgrace. I could administer no comfort to her, for I think any Prince in the desperate circumstances the King of Poland now lies under would have applied as violent a remedy for removing a little out of the way a Rival to the Crown. We hear the two Brothers were lodged in the Castle of Leipsic on the 4th Inst and are treated there in the best manner possible. Last night the Prince of Furstemberg Stadtholter of Saxony arrived here from Cracow, & I beleive has brought with him some of the proops above mentioned.

Cardinal Lamberg is arrived here to sollicit the Emperor for satisfaction against Genll Gronsfeldt; He insists that a Councill of War ought to judge whether the General performed his Duty so fully as he ought to have done in the Defence of Passau; If not that he may be punished like Count Arco; or if it shall appear that nothing more could be done for maintaining the place, that then the General should make him reparation for the Calumny he has spread against his Eminence, as if by his fault chiefly the Town was so easily surrend'd.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

I. melléklet a 85-ik számhoz.

Bruyninx hollandi követ által feltett kérdések és a nyert válaszok, mielőtt első magyarországi utjára elindult volna.

Published Record Office Germany N° 176.

Questions

proposed by Mr. Bruyninx to the Imperial Ministers before he set out for Hungary with the Emperor's answers by way of Instruction thereupon.

1. Quest. Whether He might give Rakotzi the Title of Prince if he should be obliged to write to him.

Ans. The best would be not to enter into any Correspondence with Rakotzi, but if it cannot be avoided the Envoy need not bind up himself to the rules of the Ceremonial.

2. How he should behave himself in case the Malcontents should require the Guaranty of any Foreign Power.

In the first place such a sort of Guaranty is without precedent, a lessening to the King and Kingdom, whereof a clear instance may be found in the Peace of Munster, The Duchy of Silesia having then demanded the King of Sweeden for their Guaranty, which was unanimously rejected, and the said King only admitted as to his Intercession and good offices (salva tamen semper pace). 2ly That the King of the Romans is already proposed to be their intercessor, against whose person the Hungarians can have no objection, He having never actually entered on the Governmen^t and consequently not in the least violated the priviledges of the Kingdom, which he had sworn to maintain at his Coronation; and he being now to interpose in what shall be concluded between the Emperor and the

Malcontents; will lye under a double obligation to see it duly observed, and 3ly Tho' his Interposition ought entirely to satisfy the Hungarians yet H. I. M. had likewise accepted the mediation of the Queen of England and the States General, on no other account but to remove any Pretence or Ground the Malcontents might have for declining an accommodation.

3. What method to observe about a suspension of arms.

There are two expedients to be proposed. 1° That the same order be now kept as was settled in the late Rebellion of Teckely, and to this end all acts of Hostility cease on both sides, the Malcontents retire into certain counties, the blockade of the places be raised and a free communication with them left open during the Truce; or 2ly That the hostilities only cease and a free communication be allowed with the places blocked up, and every thing else be left in the present state during the armistice; For the easier obtaining which point it may be represented, That by a Truce the first step is made to a lasting peace, The country which otherwise would lie waste may be tilled and improved. Trade continued, and a good under-

standing restored amongst the different parties.

4. What to be observed in relation to a place of Treaty.

There is no need to insist on one or two particular places, provided any be chosen near Vienna, and the guards who are to accompany the Commissaries on both sides be restrained to as small a number as possible.

5. What and how many Commissaries the Emp^{r} will be pleased to employ in this Negotiation.

H. I. M. has not yet pitched upon the persons, but has already resolved to employ no one who may be suspect or disagreable to the Hungarians; and it would be very well taken if Bercheny himself would come on the side of the Malcontents.

6. What time to fix for the Treaty.

That time is the best which will begin the work soonest, and this ought to be pressed for several reasons.

7. Whether the Arch Bishop of Colocza ought not to communicate with the Envoy.

This Arch Bishop has only a commission to treat with the Malcontents in secret, however he should have orders to live in a confident communication with the Envoy.

To whom he ought to direct his Relations.

Either immediately to the Emperor or to Prince Eugene the President of War; and for the better carrying on this correspondence a Clerk of the council of War with a Cypher and a courier shall be sent with him. He is also desired to press for a speedy and positive declaration. If

and how, the Malcontents design to treat, that the necessary measures may be taken accordingly; He is also allowed to ingratiate himself by promising Rakotzi, Bercheni, and Caroli, certain satisfaction, and advantages in their particulars; tho' this is to be done as if on his own account, and without any orders.

II. melléklet a 85-ik számhoz.

Rákóczi kiáltványában foglalt panaszok és sérelmek.

Grievances set forth in Prince Rakotzi's Manifest.

Public Ricord Office Germany N° 176. 7th of June 1703.

1. The changing Hungary from an elective kingdom into a Hereditary Monarchy the nobility having been frightened into a compliance.

2. The abrogating the decree of King Andrew of Jerusalem, whereby the States were allowed to resist their Kings, whenever they acted contrary to the laws of the Kingdom.

3. The conferring on Foreigners the Governments of Provinces and Strongholds contrary to the Reputation and Rights of the Natives.

4. The transacting here at court the chief affairs of Hungary, without the privity of the States thereof, particularly at the Peace of Carlowitz, wherein the limits of their Kingdom were settled without having consulted any of their Nation.

5. The exorbitant Power of the Chamber of Finances, whereby under pretence of new Conquest the ancient Estates of several Families lately recovered from the Turks have been confiscated and bestowed on Foreigners, and new principalities erected out of Lands belonging to the Secular and

ecclesiastical states, who were deprived of their possessions without being heard or adjudged.

6. The taking several counties and obliging them to buy off the right pretended by new Conquests before commissions set up contrary to the constitutions of the Kingdom.

7. The citing the natives out of the Kingdom by undue form of process to prove their rights and produce their deeds, being impleaded an tried by the Chamber who were both Judges and Partys without having recourse to the ordinary Courts of Judicature.

8. The annulling the ancient liberties of the Cumani and Jazigae, and selling the Tract of Land which they ought to have inhabited to the Teutonic order.

9. The depriving the National Chamber of its Priviledges, and making it depéndant on the Chamber of the Imperial Court.

10. The laying excessive Duties upon Salt.

11. The alienating the Crown Lands.

12. The doubling of the ordinary Taxes.

13. The authorising several Monopolies.

14. The exàction of Portions for Troops, the levying of money in an arbitrary way without the consent of the Diet, and the introducing a general excise.

15. The putting down the ordinary Courts of Judicature or not holding them at the usual seasons.

16. The disuniting the people and invading their liberties under pretence of suppressing a religion which is tolerated by the laws of the Kingdom and confirmed by the Emperor's decrees: As also conferring several Ecclesiastical Benefices on Foreigners who are neither acquainted with the language of the Country, nor reside at their Cures.

17. The not holding free General Diets but disposing of all things by the council of the Court.

18. The introducing inferior courts of Justice instead of Diets.

19. The holding an assembly of the chief nobility out of the kingdom four years ago, wherein several pernicious propositions were made. The turning the taxes which should be levied from year to year into an ordinary course of con-

tribution. The reducing the lower nobility to a level with the Common people and the retrenching the privileges of the chief nobility.

20. The erecting a bloody court of High Commission at Eperies.

21. The contriving to take away the life of Prince Rakotzi and eighty-two of the chief nobility whose names were marked.

86.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Küldi Bruyninx jelentését, Bercsényinél tett látogatásáról. Bercsényi ügye igazságára s erejökre hivatkozva, azt kivánja, hogy úgy a császár, mint a mediatorok úgy alkudjanak velök, mint egy nemzettel, mely saját sorsa felett szabadon intézkedik. Rákóczi is ezen nézetben van, mint ez leveléből látszik. Arra, hogy a bécsi udvar őket szabad nemzetnek elismerje, gondolni sem lehet. Új meghatalmazást kér, melyből minden kifejezés kihagyandó, mely a magyarokat e tekintetben sérthetné. Rákóczi rosz néven vette azt is, hogy Bercsényihez s nem egyenesen hozzá fordultak a mediatorok, s ebben Stepney igazat ad neki. A főkérdésre nézve, t. i. mi biztosítás nyujtassék a magyaroknak a kötendő békefeltételek megtartását illetőleg, sem Bruyninx, sem Bercsényi nem nyilatkoztak világosan. Két-három nap eltelik, míg a további eljárásra nézve megállapodás jön létre. — Pálffy, a horvát bán e hó 9. 10. és 11-én megverte a felkelőket Csáktornya mellett. — Heister Károlyi ellen készül, ki Kis-Mártonban van. — A 6000 dánból már csak 500 gyalog van és 400 lovas, de lova csak egyetlen egynek van. Most kapnak ujonczokat s lovakat. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. **Vienna, 19th March 1704.**

Right Honble

In my relation of last post I had the honour to acquaint you that Mr Bruyninx was then returned from Hungary. On the 17th he reported by word of month to the Emperor and the King of the Romans in what manner Count Ber-

cseni and others had received his first impressions. Ever since He has been employ'd in preparing for Prince Eugene, & the other Ministers of the conference an exact relation of his proceedings from the time of his setting out till that of his return hither. The whole cannot be got ready before the next post, however I would not omit by this to send you a copy of his Narrative as far as he has yet carried it; *) Not doubting but it will afford you an agreable Entertainment. (No. 1) You will see He demonstrated to Count Bercseni by very proper & natural arguments, How much it was for his interest, & that of his Country, to lay hold of Mercy while they might have it; But you will likewise observe with what an air of assurance Bercseni excepted against those Expressions, asserting the justice of their Cause, and the condition (He thinks) they are in to maintain it after such a manner as to deserve both from the Emperor and the Mediators to be treated with as a people no longer under subjection but a nation entirely at liberty to dispose of themselves as they think fit. I must entreat you to read with particular attention the letter (No. 2), whereby Rakotzi affects to be thought no (No 2.) less a patriot than the Prince of Orange who founded the libertys of the united Provinces and seems to chide Bercseni for being too hasty in beginning a Correspondence with the Ministers of England & Holland without having first laid down the Maxim abovemention'd as the Foundation of all Transactions with us.

The wonderfull success the Malcontents have met with hitherto encourages them to make this haughty demand; in hopes at one step to clear themselves from the Imputation of Rebels, and the Penaltys to which that denomination may expose them either now or hereafter. However 'tis not to be imagined this Court should ever condescend to treat with them as a free State, since that complyance would dissolve the Link of the Obedience which they have swore to this Family, & leave them at liberty to proceed to a new Election.

*) Lásd a 87-ik szám alatt az egész jelentést.

Yet since it is our business to make up these differences as well as we can without offending either party, I humbly submit to your opinion if it may not be convenient to send me other Full Powers wherein all Expressions may be avoided which can any way disoblige the Hungarians in a point wherein they seem to be so tender; In the mean time I shall continue to make use of those I have as occasion offers.

Another point of which Rakotzi complains is, That immediate application has been made to Bercseni; without, taking any notice of the person who bears the first character, under whose name all publick acts are passed, and even Bercseni's own Commission, as well as those of the other General Officers. I cannot blame Rakotzi for being nice in this respect, since it is not merely a Punctilio of maintaining the rank he bears, but a natural jealousy He ought to have, least the Imperial Court after having prosecuted him for two years, together with all ignominy and cruelty, imaginable should be so far from owning the injuries done him, or thinking how to be reconciled sincerely to him, that they are still tampering in order to single him out as a Sacrifice if they see any likely hood of obtaining their ends without him by their Correspondence with the General. Whatever may be the secret design of these Ministers, or the reasons why they will not allow him the Title of Prince, I think M^r^ Bruyninx and I ought not to stop at these difficultys, but for the future address ourselves directly to him since we find that is the most likely means of carrying on our Negotiation with success. In the first article of the Instructions sent to M^r^ Bruyninx you will have observed the Emperor would not have disapproved him tho' he had treated Rakotzi as a Prince, yet it was thought more adviseable to avoid all Correspondence with him, which makes the intentions of this court look a little suspicious; and for that reason I think both Rakotzi and Bercseni much in the right in insisting as they do, upon

The 3^d^ and main point, What security and Guaranty they can have for the observance of what shall be now concluded? on which subject neither

Mr Bruyninx nor Count Bercseni were sufficiently authorized or able to propose what might give satisfaction & be accepted on both sides.

We must allow Prince Eugene & others two or three days to examine the report made by Mr Bruyninx, & to reflect on what he has discovered to be the meaning of those people. Then I suppose we shall confer with these Ministers how far the Emperor may be advised to comply, & whether he will name Commissioners of his own to go out and negotiate with some Deputys from the Malcontents; or whether he will let fly Mr Bruyninx & me once more like the dove from the Ark, to try if the Conjuncture be now more favorable, than it was when he was last abroad.

You will find (No 3) eleven Laws which are esteemed the most fundamental of any in Hungary, & which the Malcontents pretend have been violated in every particular; The better to explain to you the 5th (which Rakotzi mentions as the second article of his Manifest) I send you (No 4) the Clause of King Andrew's Decretal allowing the Hungarians to resist their Kings if they should fail to observe their Coronation Oath; together with the 4th Article of the last Diette at Presburgh whereby the States of Hungary annulled and dispensed with the said Clause in favour of the King of the Romans Ano 1687, when he was crowned King of Hungary.

We do not so entirely rely on our Negotiation with the Malcontents as upon those hopes to neglect the means of reducing them by arms. And within these two days we have heard of an action to the advantage of the Imperialists at Csakathurn an Island on the Frontiers of Croatia in the middle of a little riwer between the Muhr and the Drave, which was purchased some years ago by the Marquis de Prié, late Ambassador to the Duke of Savoy. About 6 weeks ago the Malcontents made themselves Masters of this Island, where they laid in considerable Magazines and quarter'd about 4000 men who by their excursion caused great disturbance to that neigbourhood to prevent which Count Palfy the new Ban of Croatia resolved to rout them from this nest, and as he was on his way to Warasdin the seat of his

Government He laid the Design of attacking them with 1600 Croats (under the command of young Gen[ll] Heister & Rabata) and about 100 of Trautmansdorff's Dragons, which he did with such success on the 9[th] 10[th] & 11[th] Ins[t] that above 1500 of them were killed upon the place (among whom were three Colonels bearing Commisions from Rakotzi) and a considerable number drown'd & taken Prisoners of Counts Palfy's party not above 6 or 7 men were missing. After this advantage the Ban proceeded to Warasdin where he was to be installed on the 15[th] Count Drascowitz came hither on the 17[th] with this good news, and brought with him four of the Standards which had been taken from the Rebels.

Preparations are making on this side likewise to drive Caroli and his people from the possession they have taken of Eisenstadt a strong castle about 7 mile from this place belonging to the Palatin Prince Esterhazy; and there is no doubt but within three or four days wee shall have some good account of that attempt from Feldmarshall Heisier, who is now at Koting Eberstorff four miles off, & by to morrow night will have under his command 7800 regular Troops, according to the list you find (N° 5). This morning I saw upon the Glacis of this City part thereof being what remained of the 6000 Danes which served in Italy, who are now reduced to little more than 500 foot and 400 Dragons, whereof there is but one man mounted pour la rareté du fait. But I hear twelve hundred recruits are appointed for the Foot from Silesia, & 500 Horses are on their way from Moravia to remount the Dragons.

Yesterday a Courier arrived here from England with notice that the King of Spain sailed from St. Helens on the 25[th] with so fair a wind that I hope you will hear of his being arrived at Lisbonne before you can receive this letter.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

87.

Bruyninx, hollandi követnek titkos jelentése a császári kormányhoz, arról, mit tapasztalt Bercsényinél tett látogatása alkalmával. Márczius 4-től 15-ig 1704.

Pozsonyba érkezett 6-án, elindúlt Sintára Bercsényihez 7-én. Nagy pompával fogadtatott mindenütt, útközben úgy, mint Bercsényinél is. Sintára érkezett 9-én este. — Előadja beszédjének lényegét, melyet Bercsényinek mondott megérkezésekor s ismételt ottléte alatt, elsorolván az érveket, melyekkel őt a békére hajlandóvá tenni igyekezett. — Bercsényi válaszának lényege, melyben többi közt szemrehányásokat tesz Anglia és Holland követeinek, hogy nem eggenesen Rákóczihoz, a magyar nemzet vezéréhez fordultak. Kivánja, hogy velök mint szabad nemzettel alkudjanak s mindenek felett biztosítékokat adjanak arra, hogy a kötendő alku megtartatik, mert már annyiszor megcsalattak, hogy biztosíték nélkül az osztrák ház igéreteiben nem bizhatnak. Bruyninx a római király biztosítását ajánlja, de ez nem találtatott elegendőnek. Bercsényi elismeri, hogy szövetségben vannak más fejedelmekkel, s hogy minden udvarnál követjük van. — 11-én sétakocsizás közben kéri Bercsényit, hogy törekedjék a béke helyreállítására, ez viszont kivánja, hogy egyenesen Rákóczihoz forduljanak, hogy új meghatalmazást eszközöljenek ki, mely illőbb kifejezésekben legyen fogalmazva, hogy őt tudósítsák a Rákóczivali alkudozások menetéről s ő igyekezni fog elősegíteni a dolgot. Bruyninx megigéri, hogy kivánságát teljesítendi. — Visa meglátogatta őt Sintán, de ettől semmi lényegest meg nem tudott a kalocsai érsek működéséről. — 12-én elutazott, útközközben a nép mindenütt béke utáni óhaját fejezte ki, még a katonák közül is sokan. Különösen a protestánsok tanusítottak sok ragaszkodást az osztrák házhoz. — Mondják, hogy Tököly levelezésben van Rákóczival s jön Erdélybe 20,000 emberrel. A francziák- és bajoroktól is várnak segélycsapatokat, pénze elég van Rákóczinak, kinél egy franczia követ, több mérnök s tüzértiszt van. — A felkelők ereje a középnemesség, a papok, főrendek s a protestans nép császári érzelmüek. — Bazinban lévén, odaérkezett egy franczia emissárius sok levéllel és ment Bercsényihez. — 13-án Pozsonyba s 15-én Bécsbe visszaérkezett.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174

Relation Secrète de l'Etat des affaires en Hongrie

et de ce qui s'est passé pendant la Negotiation du S^r J. J. Hamel Bruyninx, Envoyé Extraord^re de la Republique des Provinces unies des Pay Bas aupres de Mr. le Comte de Bercsini Second, Chef et General des Mescontents d'Hongrie, se trouvant pour lors à Schinta en deça de la Riviere la Waag depuis le 4 jusques au 15^eme de Mars 1704.

Etant arrivé par eau à Presbourg le 7^e un peu apres midy ou Mons^r le Gen^ll Major de Ritschan Commandent de la Place m'a fait de la part de sa Ma^té Imperiale, tant en allant qu'en revenant, toutes les Civilités imaginables pour honorer en ma personne le Caractere de L. H. P. mes Maîtres, j'y trouvai la reponse de M^r le Comte Bercseni à La Lettre que M^r de Whitworth Ministre de sa Ma^té Britt^que et moy Lui avions écrite d'ici le 1^r de Mars avec le passeport que nous Lui avions demande pour moi, mais comme je trouvai le dit passeport très restraint dans ces paroles, Cum quinque aut sex suis praecise Domesticis, nec alienis, ce qui me donnoit quelque apprehension pour le Chancelliste et le Courrier de sa Ma^te Imperiale qui m'avoient joint une heure après mon arrivée à Presbourg avec quelques Instructions de l'Empereur, une Lettre de sa Ma^té à Mons^r l'Archeveque de Colocza, un Chiffre de la Chancellerie de Guerre, et un billet de son Al^sse le Prince Eugene à moi; je jugeai necessaire d'écrire encore une Lettre sur ce sujet au Comte Bercseni, et d'y attendre sa response pour ne me pas exposer à quelque accident facheux qui avoit pû faire du tort. A la delicatesse avec laquelle je devois menager le respect de Sa Ma^té Imp^le et en même temps au Succès de ma Negotation; Cette reponse m'ayant été rendue par Mos^r le Gen^ll Ritschan le 7 à 3 heures apres midi avec un Convois de Cinquante fantassins de la Guarnison de Presbourg qui m'accompagnerent jusques à Ratsdorff où le Coll. Gerhardi m'attendoit avec une escorte de hussars d'environ 200 que le Gen^ll Bercseni m'avoit envoyé au devant tant pour ma Seureté que pour regler tout pour ma reception le long de chemin; Cet

officier est un homme fort honnete et judicieux, de la Confession d'Augsburg et de beaucoup de Credit tant aupres du Comte de Bercseni qu'aupres de tous ceux de la Religion protestante dans le Royaume; tellement que je me fit une application particuliere pendant le Voyage, pour Lui donner toutes les impressions que je pouvois juger utiles pour avancer le but de ma negotiation aupres de la Nation et ceux de la Religion protestant qui au dire des hongrois generalement, et de l'aveu méme du S. Visa Prevôt de l'Archeveque de Colocza, sont sept parties de huict de tous les habitants du Royaume y compris la Transilvanie.

Je ne m'arreterai pas à faire un long recit des honneurs dont j'ay été comblé tant des Villes par où je passai, que du Comte Bercseni sur la route, à mon arrivée, et pendant le sejour que j'ay fait aupres de Luy, puisque cela ne fait rien à l'essentiel. Il suffit de dire que tout a été magnifique; et qu'on s'est efforcé de me donner toutes les marques possibles de Veneration pour les Puissances desquelles je venois offrir les bons offices à la Nation hongroise.

A un quart d'heure de Schinta je trouvai un Carosse attelé à Six Chevaux que le Comte Bercseni avoit envoyé au devant de moi avec le comte de Pekry qui me fit un Compliment de sa part; Il étoit accompagné de beaucoup de Noblesse a cheval et d'un grand nombre de Milice, sous les armes, au bruit de timballas, trompettes, hautbois et tambours, de plusieurs Cheveaux de main, de beaucoup de flambeaux, et enfin de tout ce qui pouvoit servir à étaler sa magnificence et à donner de l'eclat à la reception qu'il me vouloit faire.

J'arrivai à Schinta le 9eme à 9 heures du soir. Le Comte Bercseni me receut au Carosse, & me conduisit dans sa chambre, ou je commençai de Lui parler d'affaire, ce méme soir, ce qui je continuai de faire les deux journées suivantes par diverses reprises, en substance et à peu pres dans les termes suivants.

Que sa Ma^{té} Britt^{que} et L. H. P. avoient appris avec une extreme douleur les troubles et la guerre interieure qui agitoit ce Royaume, autrefois si florissant mais presentement épuisé par les longues guerres qu' il avoit souffert, et

le peril auquel il s'exposoit, en voulant se soustraire, à ce qu'il sembloit, à l'obeissance d'un Prince que la Nation avoit elle méme elu et couronné; Que l'intention de l'Emp[r] n'avoit jamais été de donner des justes sujets de plaintes aux hongrois, ou de les trop aggraver. Qu'il auroit déja soulagé la Nation à l'égard des griefs qu'elle pourroit avoir contre des certains officiers subalternes (lesquels ont peutétre surpassé ses ordres, et agit contre ses veritables intentions. S'il n'en avoit été empéché par des continuelles Guerres et par d'autres distractions très importantes; et Qu'il étoit tout porté et prét presentement de donner aux hongrois une Satisfaction raisonnable; Que toutes ces considerations jointes à l'affection très sincere que sa Ma[te] Britt[que] et L. h. P. out eu de tout tems pour le Royaume d'Hongrie tant en consideration de la comformité de leur Religion avec celle d'une fort grande partie du Royaume qu'à cause de leur application continuelle, pour la conservation de l'equilibre, de la paix, et de la tranquillité de l'Europe, et des peuples qui la composent, qui est le seul but de leurs armes et de leurs depenses, sans ambitionner ancun aggradissem[t] particulier, les avoient obligé de s'interesser aussi presentement pour la Nation hongroise, comme ils avoient toujours fait cy devant par leurs instances à la cour Imp[l] et par leur Mediation à la paix de Carlowitz, en offrant dans les Conjonctures presentes leurs bons offices à Sa Ma[te] Imp[le] pour moyenner un accommodem[t] bon et stable entre elle et le Royaume d'Hongrie, lesquels l'Emp[r] a accepté. Que je me flattois qu'ils accepteroient aussi à bras ouverts de leur coté les mémes bons offices que je venois offrir à la Nation hongroise, Lui presentent en méme tems mon Pleinpouvoir qu'il a lu dabord, et j'y ajoutois ensuite, Que je crojois que cet offre meritoit d'autant plus de reflexion, qu'ils pouroient aisement considerer que ces deux Puissances étant si étroitement alliées avec l'Empereur contre leurs ennemis communs et ceux du repos de l'Europe, ne pourroient pas laisser opprimer Sa Ma[té] Imp[le] et étoient assez puissants et riches pour secourier l'Empereur, en ouvrant leurs Tresors, et faire par un dernier effort une si grande diversion à la France et ses adherents qu'elle ne leur pourroit

étre d'aucun secours non obstant touts les engagements dans les quels cette Puissance et autres pouroient étre ou entrer encore avec eux. . . . . Qu'alors l'Empereur, ayant les bras plus libres, tombera infailliblement sur eux avec des forces considerables, aux quelles il leur seroit impossible de resister, et succombant aux armes victorieuses de la Maison d'Autriche, que Sa Ma[té] auroit raison apres avoir tenté sans succes la voye de douceur, de les en traiter en esclaves, et comme un Royaume purement conquis pas les Armes, au lieu qu'ils pouvoient à present par un bon accord rendre ce Royaume florissent et heureux, et retablir leur loix droits et privileges dans leurs premier vigueur sous une mediation si efficace la quelle il ne seroit plus temps peut étre d'employer dans la suite si les choses venoient à une plus grande extremité; du moins qu'on ne pourroit pas se flatter alors du méme succés.

Je Lui representai encore avec plusieurs raisons et exemples, tant modernes que du temps passé, le peu de fond qu'il y avoit à faire sur tous le traités avec la France, qui sacrifiait ses peuples, ses amis, son propre sang, alliances, serments et tout ce qu'il y avoit de plus sacré à son interest et ambition. Que la Paix Générale venant à ce faire aujourd'huy ou demain, telle qu'elle pourroit étre: La France les abandonneroit asseurement au ressentiment de l'Empereur faisant la paix à leur exclusion, et seroit capable méme de donner du secour à S. M. I. contre eux pourvu qu'elle y trouve son compte, quoi que cette Puissance puisse leur promettre presentement. Je n'ay pas oublié aussi de leur mettre, devant les yeux leur situation entre deux Empires très formidables dont ils seroient la proye ou de l'un ou de l'autre ou peut étre de tous les deux: Que Sa Ma[té] Imp[le] ne pouvant renoncer à ses droits ne les laisseroit jamais en repos, et que les Turcs profiteroient indubitablement de cette occasion pour les envahir. Soutenant de ne contrevenir pas par là à la paix de Carlowitz, mais de faire la guerre à une nation qui s'est soustraite de la domination de l'Empereur, et de pouvoir reconquerir la Hongrie sur les hongrois mémes; à quoy la France ne manqueroit pas dinstiguer elle-méme la Porte pour parvenir d'autant plus commodement à ses fins.

Qu'ainsi destitué de toute alliance et secours, exposé à tant de dangers, les Chefs seroient responsables devant Dieu et les hommes d'avoir été cause de la desolation, et de la ruine entiere de ce beau Royaume en precipitant en méme tems leurs propres personnes dans un gouffre de malheurs et de miseres, au lieu que le Ministre de Sa Ma[té] Brit[que] et moi pourions nous flatter de Leur procurer presentent, pour leur particulier, aussi de si grands avantages aupres de l'Empereur qu'ils pourroient vivre tres heureux pour le reste de leurs jours.

Mons[r] le Comte de Bercseni m'a repondu en substance sur mes propositions et representations susdites. Que toute la nation aussi bien que les Chefs, dans les quels Elle avoit mis apres Dieu sa confiance, avoient une obligation très sensible à sa Ma[té] Brit[que] et à L. H. P. de ce qu'elles se montroient touchées de leurs Calamité, et vouloient bien s'appliquer à y apporter du remede par leur puissante mediation: Qu'il prenoit pour une marque de leurs sinceres intentions, l'honneur que je lui faisois de lui venir parler de leur part, me remerciant de mes peines; — Qu'il n'y avoit pas d'exemple dans l'historie d'Hongrie d'une telle revolution et insurrection generalle de tout le Royaume, causée par les grandes oppressions tant du peuple en general, que de la Noblesse, et particulierement de ceux qui étoient presentement leurs Chefs par les quelles la Maison d'Autriche avoit necessité tout ce Royaume à chercher par desespoir de secouer le joug qui les pressoit, dans un tems et des conjonctures qui leur avoient paru si favorables pour cela. Que l'Empereur ne pouroit pas avoir ignoré des injustices, et des violences si criants comme ils avoient souffert depüis si longtems, puisqu'ils avoit porté sans relache une infinité de plaintes à ses propres oreilles, sans parler de memoires et écrits sans nombre qui Lui ont été presenté; Que c'etoit à sa Ma[té] de reprimer avec application la Licence de ceux qui excedoient ses ordres ou agissoient contre ses intentions et de les punir à tems, par ou le détail ne seroit échappe à sa connoissance, Qu'aucun autre guerre ou distraction ne pouvoit servir de suffisante excuse à une si longue dilation du remede necessaire contre des maux si

grands et importans dont il étoit aisé de prevoir les funestes suites; Qu'il avoit esperé que Sa Maté Britannique et L. H. P. auroient consideré les affaires dans cette Situation, et qu'ils auroient reguardé l'Hongrie comme un Royaume affranchi pour insinuer à la Nation et Lui faire gouter par le moyen des Chefs leur Mediation dans les formes, au lieu qu'il avoit vu avec douleur que le Ministre de Sa Maté Britque et moi ne nous étions pas adressé, comme il auroit été de la bien seance, au Prince Rakotzi, comme au plus qualifié et au premier Chef de la Nation; mais que nous avions passé méme, dans toutes nos Lettres, son nom sous silence, à quoi il avoit été sensible avec raison comme à une espece de mepris; Cependant qu'il en pouroit bien comprendre la raison, connaissant à fond la Cour Imple qui à tort faisoit difficulté de le traiter de Prince, quoi qu'il pourroit prouver clair comme le jour que ce traitement s'etendoit jusque à Lui par la pacification faite avec son ayeul en l'année 1647, sans compter les occasions modernes, où il a été traité ainsi. Que nos Lettres et méme mon Pleinpouvoir ne parloit que d'intercession et bon offices sans nommer la Mediation, Qu'on les y traittoit toujours de Sujets qui devoient implorer la grace et le pardon de l'Empr. Sans parler de plusieurs autres termes peu convenables à la vraie situation des affaires, et impropres envers une Nation, qui par la Grace de Dieu se croyoit libre et affranchie, puisque ce n'etoit pas une insurrection de quelques Comitats ou d'un petit nombre, comme dans des troubles precedents, mais que c'etoit un Royaume tout entier et a plus de $\overset{m}{160}$ hommes sous les Armes, à qui nous avions à faire; et qui pretendoient de se trouver armés à tout aussi juste titre, et peut étre d'avantage, que le Royaume de Portugal, la Republique des Provinces unies, et des Suisses l'avoient été. Que nous les appellions des Sujets d'un juste Roi oublionts que les Predecesseurs du Prince Rakotzi avoient fait en Princes libres des Traités et des Conventions pour le Maintien de la Liberté et des Privileges du Royaume; Que tout cela sentoit un peu trop la partialité pour ceux qui vouloient étre les Mediateurs, cependant qu'il ne vouloit pas dire par là qu'il falloit

desesperer de tout traitté d'accommodem[t] ou de l'acceptation de la Mediation de Sa M[té] Brit[que] et de L. H. P.; puisqu'ils avoient tous une telle Veneration pour ces deux Puissances, et une si grande Confiance en leur amitié, aussi bien qu'en leur justice et equité, qu'ils jugeoient presque tous unanimement cette mediation preferable à tout autre positis ponendis: Mais que le premier point essentiel dont il falloit convenir étoit la seureté et une guarantie suffisante, sans lequel preliminaire ils ne pourroient jamais s'entendre à en venir à des Traités ou à accepter aucune Mediation puisqu'apres tant de Traittés, pacifications, promesses publiques, et Sermens violés, ils croyoient ne se pouvoir plus fier à la bon foy de la maison d'Autriche sans des seuretés et des guaranties extraordinaires, et qui jusques ici n'ont pas été practiquées.

Je l'interrompis à cet endroir, Lui demandant s'il ne pourroit pas s'expliquer touchant cette Seureté et guarantie, et en quoi il jugeoit qu'elle devroit et pourroit consister; à quoi il me repondit, que c'etoit une question fort difficile, parce qu'on ne savoit presque plus quelle Seureté suffisante prendre: mais si on leurs vouloit proposer quelques Seuretes et guaranties, que cela leur donneroit occasion d'y repondre, et de s'en expliquer d'avantage, apres y avoir fait meure reflexion; puisque c'etoit à ceux qui cherchoient un accommodement, d'en faire la proposition, et non pas à eux qui se croyent en état de procurer leur entiere, liberté. Je m'imagine qu'il a jugé à propos de demeurer dans ses termes generaux, jusqu'a ce qu'il auroit conferé avec Rakotzi, et appris ses sentimens la dessus.

Il me questionna en suite, de ce qu'on disoit à Vienne de la guarantie de sa Ma[té] Brit[que], et de L. H. P. Sur quoi je repliquois qu'il pourroit bien s'imaginer qu'une guarantie de Puissances Etrangeres, entre un Prince et un peuple qui l'avoit une fois elu, couronné et reconnu pour son Roi, comme étant sans exemple, ne pouroit pas étre fort agreable à l'Empereur; Cependant s'il n'y avoit pas d'autre remede, que nous pourrions voir, si l'Empereur voudroit si laisser disposer: Je tachai apres de Lui faire gouter la seureté d'un engagement le plus fort et le plus sacré du Roi des

Romains, Que tout ce qu'on viendroit à leur promettre seroit inviolablement observé, outre celle qu'ils pourroient trouver si l'Empereur pourroit étre porté à remettre tous les emplois, et l'administration des affaires du Royaume entre les mains des hongrois mémes, mais je ne trouvai pas que ces expedients seuls étoient capables encore de mettre leur esprit tout à fait en repos la dessus.

Apres cette petit interruption il continua à me dire Qu'il ne pourroit pas disconvenir que toutes mes representations, et les argumens dont je m'etois servi pour les persuader à un accommodement, avoient assez de poid et meritoient des meures reflexions; S'enfonçant en suite dans un long detail du boulversement de Leurs Loix et priviledges jurés, des procedures informelles et sanglantes contre plusieurs Grands, persecutions, executions, mepris et autres traittements trés rudes; En fin il n'a rien oublié pour tâcher de me faire comprendre la justice de leurs armes me remettant entre les mains le Manifeste du Prince Rokotzi emané de Monkacz le 7 de Juin 1703 et me faissoit valoir que leur Cause paroissoit étre d'autant plus juste, que jusques icy la Cour Imperiale n'y avoit fait aucune reponse ou Contre-Manifeste. Il me donna aussi un abregé de Leurs Loix fondamentales, et la reponse que le Prince Rakotzi Lui a fait sur la Lettre dans la quelle il Lui avoit communiqué ce qui s'etoit passé entre nous jusques là me faisant remarquer dans le commencement de cette reponse le reproche que le Prince Rakotzi Lui fait pour s'etre trop precipité, Il y adjoute encore: Que comme la Republique des Provinces unies dans leur commencement avoient eû leurs Alliances et Traités avec des Puissances Etrangeres pour les soutenir, qu'aucune grande entreprise ou affaire de cette nature ne pourroit subsister sans cela; Je pourrois bien m'imaginer qu'ils y avoient songé aussi, et y travailloient encore pour s'en acquerir d'avantage; Il me dit aussi qu'ils avoient Leurs Ministres à toutes les Cours pour agir et savoir ce qu'il se passoit partout et je remarquai par ses discours qu'ils travailloient fortement avec la France, aupres du Roi de Suede, et se flattent extremement de le tirer dans leur parti. Le dit Comte me debitant méme pour

une verité qu'il venoit de recevoir des Lettres des trois differents endroits à la fois et entre autres de Varsovie du 27. Fev^{r} que le Roi de Pologne avoit été solemnellement dethroné, et que le Roi de Suede avec la Republique de Pologne avoient declaré la guerre à l'Empereur; Ce que je contredis et eûs lieu de refuter tout à fait par une Lettre, la quelle je trouvai dans mon paquet qu'un Courier de Vienne m'apporta le 11^{0} au matin écrite du S^{r} de Haersolte Envoyé Extrad^{e} de L. H. P. en Pologne et datée de Varsovie, le 28^{0} de Fev^{r} où il ne fait pas la moindre mention de tout cela. Je pris cette occasion, pour tâcher de Lui faire comprendre par plusieurs raisons très fortes, et circonstances, fort persuasives qu'ils se flattoient sans fondement d'un secours du Roy de Suede, de son alliance et de ce qu'il rompit avec l'Empereur et ses alliés, y adjoutant que de longtems ils n'avoient à esperer du secours de la Pologne non plus qui epuisée et lasse de si grands et longs desordres, ne chercheroit que de conserver la Paix et le repos pour se remettre, si elle trouveroit une fois le Chemin d'y parvenir. Je resçu par le méme Courier sus^{dt} de Vienne une Lettre de Mons^{r} de Stepney au Comte de Berczini avec une Copie de son Pleinpouvoir qu'il a laissé à mon choix de produire ou non selon que je le trouverois à propos; Je luy rendis la Lettre sur la quelle il fit les mémes reflexions comme sur celles que M^{r} de Whitworth et moi Lui avions écrit, mais je ne trouvai pas à propos de produire le Pleinpouvoir de Mons^{r} l'Envoyé d'Angleterre prevoiant qu'il auroit eu beaucoup à redire, et que cela n'auroit pas produit un bon effet, à cause de certaines expressions qui s'y trouvent, et qui n'auroient pas été de leur gré. Je ne demeurai cependant pas sans replique sur ce que le Comte de Bercseni m'avoit repondu à mesure que j'étois plus au moins informé sur des certains points, Lui disant entre autres, que si nous ne nous étions pas adressé au Prince Rakotzi si l'on n'avoit pas nommé les bons offices positivement Médiation, et S'il s'etoient glisser peut étre quelques termes dans nos lettres et dans mon Pleinpouvoir qui auroient pû leur étre desagreable que ce n'a été nullement par partialité mais faute de sçavoir leurs sentiments, Que

nous nous étions addressé par nos Lettres, et moi en personne à Lui, non pas pour négliger le Prince Rakotzi, et les autres Chefs, mais à cause qu'il étoit plus a portée, et a une egale distance presque de Vienne et du dit Prince, ne doutant pas qu'il n'auroit communiqué nos propositions et raisons aux autres interesser, parmi les quels nous sçavions bien que le Prince Rakoczi étoit. le premier au quel nous ne faisions aucune difficulté de nous addresser ou de Lui donner le titre de Prince; Et si l'on s'étoit servi tantôt du nom de bons offices tantôt d'intercessions plutôt que de celuy de Mediation, nous avions jugé que cela ne faisoit rien à l'essentiel puisque le but et les effets en étoient les mêmes; Mais s'ils y trouvoient tant de difference qu'il seroit aisé de trouver des expediens de se servir à l'avenir des termes dont on n'auroit pas Sujet de se formaliser; Et pour ce qui étoit des revolutions des pays-bas de Portugal et de Suisses, qu'il m'avoit allegué pour exemple, je lui remontrai que la Situation des Pays, des affaires et des Circonstances d'alors avoient été très different de celle des hongrois present et Lui allegai, plusieurs exemples tant anciens que modernes de revolutions pareilles, par les quelles les Chefs et les Peuples au lieu de s'affranchir S'etoient jettés dans un plus grand esclavage soutenant qu'il étoit d'un homme prudent de se mettre plutôt devant les yeux une infinite d'exemples malheureux qu'un trés petit nombre de ceux qui presque contre toute apparence humaine avoient eû du Succes, le priant au nom de Dieu de ne pas se laisser eblouir par un faux brillant mais de péser mes raisons et argumens autant que le danger et l'importance de l'affaire le méritoient, me persuadant que de cette maniere là, il se trouveroit Lui méme convaincu de la verité s'il vouloit bien en homme sage, comme il étoit, se defaire de tout passion et prejugé qui empéchoient le plus souvent les hommes de voir claire dans leurs propres affaires au lieu que des personnes desinteressées et destitués de toute passion se trouvoient infiniment mieux en état d'en juger sainement, et qui, si Lui et les autres Chefs vouloient bien se donner cette peine, il ne me resteroit aucun lieu de doûter qu'il ne embrasseroient au plus vite une occasion si belle pour procurer leur

bonheur particulier, et en méme tems celui de leur parti, la quelle ne reviendroit peut-étre jamais d'autant plus que toutes les apparences et toutes les dispositions sembloient presager une heureuse Campagne aux hauts alliés contre leurs ennemis dont je Lui fis un détail avantageux.

Ce méme matin du 11° je redepechai le Courier de l'Empereur qui étoit venu avec moi avec un petit billet à S. A. le Prince Eugene pour Lui donner avis que je partirois de là le lendemain different le rapport circonstantiel, de ce qui s'étoit passé pendant ma negotiation jusqu'à mon arrivée. J'en écrivis un autre à M^r Whitworth afin que Mons^r de Stepney ne partit pas de Vienne mais attendit mon retour, et au Gen^le Major Baron de Ritschan à Presbourg pour m'envoyer un Convoy au devant vers le tems que je croyois arriver au méme lieu, où son premier convoi m'avoit laissé.

Apres le diné vers le Soir Mons^r le Comte Bercseni m'invita à une promenade avec Lui pour passer la Waag et voir les autours du Chateau, le jour étant trop avancé pour une Chasse, qu'il m'avoit proposé, dans le Carosse je l'entretins encore sur le sujet de ma Commission pour en venir à une espece de conclusion avec Lui, sur quoi il me demanda si je croiois veritablement que Mons^r le Ministre d'Ang^re et moi pourrions bien nous addresser à l'avenir à Mons^r le Prince de Rakoczi d'une maniere decente Lui donnant part aussi à Lui de ce qui se passeroit entre le Prince et nous; Si nous voudrions bien nous servir dans nos écrits des termes plus convenable à la vraye Situation des affaires, et si nous esperions de pouvoir disposer nos Maitres à nous envoyer des autres Pleinpouvoir de méme, en quel cas il pourroit peut étre se resoudre à ne pas produire mon pleinpouvoir, dont je Lui avois donné Copie à sa requisition, pour ne pas faire tort à l'affaire s'il voyoit que cela pourroit peut étre ne pas faire un bon effet; je Lui repondis que ne pouvant aucunement regarder l'accommodement comme une affaire desesperée j'étois prest de mon Côté de contribuer tout ce qui seroit possible à la Cour Imperiale, aupres mes Maitres, et aupres de Mons^r l'Envoyé d'Ang^re pour faire meurir la negotiation.

Que je concerterois tout avec lui à mon retour, que quant à la question de nous addresser au Prince de Rakotzi je m'étois déja suffisamment expliqué la dessus, que j'étois méme d'avis que nous devrions à mon retour Lui écrire d'abord pour avançer l'affaire et les bonnes dispositions qu'ils pouvoient y avoir, et que je ne doutois pas que Mons^r de Stepney se trouveroit prêt à faire un second Voyage avec moi vers le Prince Rakotzi si cela pouvoit contribuer d'avantage à lever les obstacles de la Seureté et autres preliminaires pour en pouvoir venir au Traité méme apres avoír fait tous nos efforts à la Cour Imp^le pour la porter à ce qui seroit requis pour parvenir à une si bonne fin; Que nous renderions aussi exactement compte à nos Maitres, de ce qui s'étoit passé entre nous à cette entreveüe, pour pouvoir prendre leur mesures là dessus, le conjurent encore une fois de vouloir faciliter aussi serieusement de son Côté par son credit et ses lumieres aupres du Prince Rakotzi, et les autres Chefs un accommodement si souhaitable pour le bien du Royaume; Il a approuvé ces Sentimens me disant que je ferois fort bien de m'y prendre de cette maniere, pendant que Lui fairoit aussi un rapport fidele au Prince Rakotzi et aux autres interesser de ce qui s'etoit passé entre nous, me faisant esperer qu'il ne seroit pas contraires à nos bons intentions ni à tout ce qui pourroit étre jugé avec fondement d'étre le plus salutaire à la seureté, et à la prosperité du Royaume, et propres pour menager des si grandes Puissanses qui s'interessoient avec tant de generosité pour eux.

Je fus informé de mon arrivée que le S^r Visa Prevôt de Archeveque de Colocza étoit malade et au lit, cependant se trouvant un peu mieux, le lendemain je lui fis faire compliment et voulu venir le voir, mais il vint peu apres luy méme dans ma Chambre ou je lui donnai d'abord la Lettre de Sa Ma^té Imp^le à L'Archeveque de Colocza, et Lui en fis lire la Copie qu'on m'avoit envoyé de Vienne avec la Lettre, le priant de me dire ingenuement en quel état étoient la negotiation entre M^r Archeveque et les Chefs des mecontents Lui disant que de mon coté je n'y voyois pas encore beaucoup de maturité tant qu'ils ne s'expliqueroient pas

mieux sur la seureté, qu'ils demandoient; cependant je trouvai le prevôt si abbattu encore de sa maladie, et reserve que je ne put rien tirer de Lui pour lors, si non que Mons^r^ L'Archeveque continuoit ses soins pour preparer les esprits, et la matiere à un accommodement qu'il le croyoit méme déja parti de sa residence ordinaire de Schimet, et le Prince Rakoczi de Misckolz pour se rendre à Giengieseh, ou quelque autre lieu dans les mémes environs, qui seroit le plus à portée pour eux, et ou le Comte Berczeni, ne manqueroit pas de se rendre aussi, lorsque je serois parti, nous fumes interrompus à cet endroit par d'autres personnes qui survinrent, je le fus voir le lendemain en trouvant du monde et la Chambre fort petite, je ne pus luy parler encore, mais étant me venu voir derechef, apres que je fus rentré dans ma Chambre il commença à s'ouvrir un peu d'avantage me disant que L'Archeveque croyoit d'avoir trouver moyen de tirer les mecontents d'un de leurs engagements, et qu'ils travailloient de les retirer aussi de l'autre; mais lorsque je commençai à Lui demander quel étoit proprement l'un et l'autre engagement dont il vouloit parler, le hazard vouloit que le Comte Berczeni vint nous interrompre avec beaucoup de Noblesse, qu'il avoit ordinairement au tour de Lui, et comme je parti le lendemain au matin je ne trouvai plus l'occasion de parler au dit Prevôt.

Je me suis apperçeu tant en allant qu'en revenant d'un fort grand desir de la Paix dans les Villes ou Villages où j'ay passé dont les Magistrats et les peuples m'ont donné toutes les marques possibles, par leurs voeux et Benedictions pour le bon succes de ma Negotiation, exposant des Drapeaux blancs hors des tours et de quelques Maisons, jusques à des Draps blancs et mouchoirs attacher à un baton de fenetres de ceux qui n'avoient pas des Drapeaux Les plus sensés méme parmi les Militaires m'ont assez fait paroitre qu'ils jugeoient un accommodement seur et bon avec L'Emp^r^ plus convenable au bien du Royaume, que la guerre, ou tout autre mesure que les Chefs pourroient prendre, La milice n'etant d'ailleurs pas regulierement payée, et fort à charge au peuple, qui est obligé de l'entretenir pour la plus grande partie, et lequel est déja assez épuisé par les longues

guerres et exactions precedentes, sans se trouver encore en état presentement de faire aucun commerce, ou de pouvoir cultiver en repos leurs Champs et Vignes qui est l'unique moyen qu'ils ont pour leur Subsistence.

J'ay trouvé sur tout l'inclination pour la Maison d'Autriche et les bons dispositions pour un accommodement les plus fortes aupres des Protestants, Ils témoignoient particulierement une grande Confiance en la Mediation de Sa Ma[té] Brittannique et de L. H. P. declarants qu'ils auroient donné volontiers jusques au dernier sols à l'Emp[r] et qu'au lieu de se joindre aux autres, ils auroient plutôt taché de les tenir en bride, pourvu qu'ils eussent pû jouir de la liberté de leur conscience.

J'ay appris que le Comte Teckely étoit en Correspondence étroite avec le Prince Rakoczi et avec le Comte Berczini, et qu'il étoit en Chemin pour tomber sur la Transilvanie avec un Corps de $\frac{m}{20}$ hommes; Que la France les flattoit d'une Conjonction de $\frac{m}{20}$ hommes du coté d'Italie, par la Stirie, à quelle fin les Mecontents avoient pris pré dans cette Province et occupé Luttenberg, Que L'Electeur de Bavière les devoit joindre avec un autre Corps considerable de la Boheme, et de la Moravie; Que le Prince Rakoczi avoit reçu $\frac{m}{60}$ Ducats d'or de la France; Qu'il ne manquoit pas d'argent; Qu'il y avoit effectivement un Resident de France aupres de luy; Que plusieurs Ingenieurs, Canoniers et autres personnes pour les feux d'Artifice s'y étoient rendu aussy; Qu'il avoit formé un Regiment de mille hommes des Troupes reglées de Deserteurs allemans, et de plusieurs qui étoient venus à Luy par la Pologne et d'autres parts; Que le reste de leur Milice étoit autant mal disciplinée que mal payée et par consequent aisée à se revolter; Que les Chefs avoient pour eux le seul Etats des Nobles, mais que le Clergé, les Magnates, et presque tout le peuple sur tout les Protestants étoient veritablement plus porter dans l'interieur pour l'Empereur, et pour un prompt accommodement sous des bonnes Conditions et Seuretez, que pour la continuation d'une guerre autant ruineuse que hazardeuse.

Il y en a eu qui ont voulé me rendre suspect la conduite du General Rabutin en Transilvanie me voulant persuader qu'il étoit en Correspondence de Lettres avec L'Ambassadeur de France à Constantinople, qu'on n'avoit qu'à remarquer, qu'il faisoit battre touts Ses Troupes par petits partis trop faibles pour resister et qu'il exerçoit plusieurs cruautés contre les Mecontents pour. les irriter d'avantage, et rendre les Esprits d'autant plus irreconciliables avec l'Empereur, ce que j'ay contredit, ne le rapportant icy que pour faire voir les Sentiments qu'il y a parmi eux.

Les Principaux de ceux qu'il avoit autour du Comte Bercsini fort attentifs au Succés de ma Negotiation se sont adresser à luy d'abord apres ma premiere sortie de sa Chambre, et plusieurs fois depuis le pressant vivement de leur communiquer ce qui s'étoit passé entre nous, d'accepter la Mediation de Sa Ma^té^ Brit^que^ et de L. H. P.; et de leur dire jusques ou alloient leurs Engagements avec la France, la Baviere ou autres; Ils luy ont declaré aussi qu'ils ne pretendoient nullement souffrir que les Chefs entrassent dans aucun engagement avec des Puissances Etrangeres sans leur Communication ou traitassent de leurs affaires sans leur participation et sans le Consentement des Principaux du Royaume; A quoy l'on m'a rapporté que le Comte Bercseni leur avoit repondu, que l'acceptation de la Mediation ne dependoit pas de luy seul, mais qu'il en communiqueroit avec le Prince Rakoczi, et tacheroit de la seconder aupres de luy; Que quant à leur alliance ils avoient deja pris et prendroient si bien leurs mesures, qu'ils en pourroient toujour sortir en guardant une porte ouverte pour un accommodement, et que les Chefs ne feroient rien sans la Communication et approbation de ceux qui y étoient interessez. Au reste J'ay observé en eux, sur tout parmi les Protestants une très grande aversion contre tout engagement avec la France, et contre tout secour de Trouppes de cette Nation dans leur pays; et je ne doute pas qu'on ne parvienne à un accommodement avec les mecontents, en menageant les esprits et les bonnes dispositions qu'il y a parmi la Nation pour le retablissement de la Paix et de la tranquillité du Royaume en montrant toutes les petites complaisances pos-

sibles aux hongrois, pour convaincre le public qu'on cherche veritablement du côté de Sa Ma[te] Imp[le] la voye de la douceur, en bien traittant ceux qui ont demeuré fidelles et attachez à l'Empereur, avec la ruine de leurs propres affaires, et en continuant sans relaché à cette fin nos soins et applications sans negliger pourtant d'amasser de ce côté icy le plus des trouppes qu'il sera possible. Sans faire tort à ses autres engagements et veües importantes, pour former un bon corps contre les mecontents, afin de se faire respecter et donner du poids à la negotiation; Car quand méme on ne pourroit pas faire beaucoup de fond encore sur les dispositions que les Chefs ont fait paroitre jusques icy, parce qu'ils sont rusez, et l'affaire est fort delicate pour eux, Je m'imagine pourtant qu'ils seront obligez de faire beaucoup de reflexion sur le penchant du public, ayant bien des mesures à garder, et n'osant mal traitter ceux qui ne voudroient pas donner aveuglement dans leur Sentiments.

Le 12° de Mars le Comte Berczeni vint en ma Chambre le matin lorsque tout étoit reglé pour mon depart; et fit relâcher à ma consideration un Prisonier Allemand. Le Colonel Otzkay survint qui fit ses plaintes au General qu'un parti des Trouppes Imperiales aupres d'Eisenstadt avoit tué 17 de leurs Prisoniers contre la parole donnée dont le Comte Berczeni me pria de representer la dureté à la Cour Imperiale, nous sortimes de ma Chambre et en passant dans la Galerie un sous officier allemand prisonier qui m'étoit inconnu nous remerçia de sa deliverance, ce que m'obligea de dire ingenuement au Comte Berczeni que ce n'etoit pas celuy la du quel Je croyois qu'il m'avoit accordé la liberté, il me remerçia de ma Sincerité mais comme on n'eut pas soign de renfermer ce prisonier, J'appris depuis à Presbourg qu'il s'etoit glissé parmi la foule, et s'etoit sauvé aussi dans la Confusion. Le Comte Berczeni accorda encore au prisonier Capitaine Baròn de Troustenberg, de s'en revenir sur ma parole avec moy, pour 15 jours à Vienne, afin de procurer pendant ce temps là son échange ou sa rançon.

Je me congediay ensuite, et il me reconduisit jusques au Carosse où le veritable Prisonier qu'il m'avoit donné se jetta à ses pieds pour le remerçier. Je partis environ

à dix heures du matin dans son Carosse attelé de six Chevaux, et fus encore accompagné du Comte Peckry avec les mémes Ceremonies comme J'avois été receu, jusques à un grand quart d'heure du Chateau, ou Je pris congé de luy, et poursuivis mon Chemin dans ma Calesche escorte par 200 hussars sous la conduite du Colonel Berenay jusques à Warberg ou Je passois la nuit; Le 13° Je dinay à Pesing ou arriva un Emissaire de France pendant que J'étois à table, qui n'aura pas eu beaucoup de satisfaction apparement s'il a pù appendre que Je l'avois prevenu chez le Comte Berczeni, et que tout ce bruit et fracas de Bourgeoisie étoit de tant de Milice sous les armes se faisoit pour moy, Je me mis à la fenetre pour le voir, et envoyay en bas pour tacher d'apprendre son nom et quelques autres Circonstances, mais luy étant tout seul, et ne scachant aucune autre langue que le François, on ne pût rien apprendre, que de ses Charretiers qu'il alloit trouver le Comte Bercseni, et qu'il avoit un gros pacquet de Lettres sur luy qu'il gardoit soigneusement. En deça de St. George je trouvay un officier avec 5 à 6 personnes à Cheval de Presbourg qui me fit Compliment de la part du Gen^rl^ Maj^r^ Mons^r^ de Ritschan et me dit que son convoy de 100 hommes m'attendoit en desa de Ratidorff, ou Je me separé de l'Escorte des Mecontents, J'arrivay ainsi sur le soir à Presbourg. Mons^r^ le Baron de Ritschan me vint au devant et continua à me faire mille honnetétez; Je partis de Presbourg le 15° à midy avec un autre bon convoy, et passay la marck aupres du Chateau de Teben, Je trouvay de l'autre coté de la Riviere une nouvelle escorte de 50 Dragons avec un Trompette de la Regence d'Autriche que Mons^r^ le Maréchal du Pays le Comte de Traun m'avoit envoyé au devant, Je couchay cette nuit à Lupersdorff et revins heureusement le 15° à 2 heures apres midy à Vienne.

88.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. Átküldi Bruyninx jelentésének végét. — A felkelők felégettek több falut. Bécsben nagy volt a zavar. — Nap lementével a szikrákat lehetett látni, s azt hiszik,

hogy Ebersdorf is ég. A császár s római király testőrei lóra ültek s a város kapui előtt czirkálnak. Eredeti levél, az utóirat Stepney keze irása.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 22nd March 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Right Honble

The Emperor and his Ministers have been so taken up by this season of devotion, that nothing has happen'd here since my last worth being related to you, and I should hardly have troubled you by this post, were it not to forward the remaining part of what Monsr Bruyninx observed in his late Interview with Bercseny*): The whole will be laid before the Ministers to morrow, and by next post we may know what use they intend to make of the Advertisements he has given them.

The Rebels grow more audacious; and this morning at break of day have done great mischief within two hours of this place, by plundering and burning Zwelfäring Manswörth & Schwöcket, with all the Villiages which lye beyond the River of that name. The poor Danes have been sufferers by this accident, a party of the Rebels having set upon a small number of them who were left to guard the baggage belonging to Ditmars Regiment of Horse and Tramps Dragons, six whereof have been killed and the rest forced to shift for themselves as they could. You will easily imagine what confusion we are in upon this alarm, yet if we hear of no new attack to morrow, we shall soon forget this, being either not in a condition, or not of a humour to prevent what worse may befall us: I do not hear they have set fire to the Emperor's Palace of Eberstorff, tho' there is no force in the Neighbourhood to hinder them from executing any thing they will undertake of that nature; Since Count Heister and all the Regular Troops we had on this side, are now together on the Leyta near Ebenforth,

---

*) Lásd az előbbi számot.

from whence they were to break up this morning in order to attak Eisenstadt.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Now the sun is down, we see the sparks fly, & believe they have set fire to Ebersdorf, for it burns fresh y^t^ way: The Emper^rs^ Horse Guards, & the Kings in all 200 men are orderd into, and are to patrouille before the Gates of this City all night. Newer was so much hurry, & so little done.

89.

Stepney Hedges ministernek jelenti, hogy semmi uj nem történt a magyar ügyekben. — A két követ egy udvarias levelet tervez Rákóczihoz, megválik, ha valjon a császár s ministerei őszintén ohajtanak-e vele kibékülni. — A magyar cancellaria egy átalános amnestiát készit, mely néhány nap mulva fog kihirdettetni Magyarországban. — A svéd király barátságos indulattal viseltetik a bécsi udvar iránt, mint ez mellékelt leveléből látható. — Husvét hétfőn a felkelők által okozott rémület hasonlitott az egyiptomi futáshoz. — A császár templomba menvén, a felingerült néptől sok durva kifejezést hallott. Most minden csendes. — 22-én Heister megverte Károlyit a Fertő partjain. — Forgách tábornok a felkelők által elfogatott. — Ezen levél aláirás nélkül van Stepney titkára, Tury kezeirásában.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 26^th^ March 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Right Hon^ble^

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have nothing new to relate to you as to our Negotiation with the Malcontents in Hungary, wherein M^r^ Bruyninx & I can make no step but by the consent & direction of this Court. On the 24^th^ He gave in his Relation to Count Harrach, who presented it the same day to the Emperor, from whom it was yesterday transmitted to the king of the

Romans, and when it shall have gone trough the several Ministers who were formerly concerned in the Conference, I suppose we shall be called again to have their opinion thereupon explained to us, and in what manner they are willing we should further pursue what has been done hitherto. In the mean time we have prepared a civil letter for Rakoczi whereby we shall at least discover if the Emperor and his Ministers mean fairly to treat & be reconciled with him. This will farther appear in three or four days, for by that time the Chancery of Hungary will have prepared a general Amnesty to be published throughout the respective Countys, inviting the Malcontents to lay hold of the Emperors, mercy within a term limited; and then we shall see if there be any Clause of restriction whereby Prince Rakoczi or any other persons of note are excepted from this Act of Indemnity, Since Mr Bruyninx returned from Schinta he has received no letter from Bercseni, nor has this court any further advice either from the Archbishop of Colocza or Visa his Provost, than that the former after having performed his fonctions on Holy Thursday (the 20th Inst) was going to have an Interview with Rakoczi and Bercseni.

I find the King of Sweden is more favourably inclined to this court than I was apt to believe at first; and to do him justice I transmit to you his answer*) to a Memorial (No 2.) lately presented by the Emperor's Envoy Count Sinzendorff whereby the King not only promises to furnish in Men or Money the Quota wherewith his German Provinces are taxed towards carrying on the War against France, but shows a friendly concern for the Calamities in Hungary, and an utter abhorence of the Designs imputed to him as if He had countenanced the Rebels and their Proceedings. I have advised Mr Bruyninx to send a copy of this Paper in all confidence to Bercseni himself, to convince him of the Error he was in, when he seemed to lay some stress on the hopes of an Allyance and Assistance from Sweden. The Swedish Envoy likewise intends to inclose one to Count Caroli signifying to him the dissatisfaction he has to understand that

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

on several occasions he has given out Patents wherein he has stiled himself General to the King of Sweden. I have seen the result of the Senators at Stockholme wherein they advise the King to offer his Mediation towards composing the differences in Hungary, and in order to make it more effectual, their opinion is that his Minister here may let fall some expression of sustaining those offices by Arms, if it should be thought necessary. He is now sounding how this Court stands disposed being able to make no other step till he can produce full Powers, & is thereby authorised to act in conjunction with M[r] Bruyninx and me.

You will have observed in my last that we were not a little apprehensive of the Ruin the Rebels were then causing in the Neighbourhood; & I must own to you the flight of Egypt could scarce appear more lamentable than the scene we had here the day following (Easter Sunday) when some thousands of people from the several suburbs came into Town with their Children, Beds, and other moveables on their backs, and in this pityful condition took their way thró the Palace yard, under the Emperor's Window at Noonday as if they were resolved he should be witness of their Calamity. He with his whole Court was then prepared to go in great Gala and Ceremony to their Devotions at the Cathedral of St. Stephens. [The empress endeavoured to dissuade him from venturing abroad in a time of such confusion.*)] But he would not break an old custome & so [exposed himself to hearing severall disagreable truths in his way thither and back again, which however he is of a temper very easy to digest now the tumult is over and to forget it like a dream*)]. The party that occasioned this disturbance consisted of no more than 800 men who made their escape as soon as they had done what Mischief they could at Schwechat and Manswerth without burning the Emperor's Palace at Eberstorff as we thought they had by the great flame that appeared which proved to be a Himberg an estate belonging to Count Buccelini the Chancellor of the Court.

*) A [] közt foglalt tételek jelirásban vannak.

This destruction happen'd on the 22^{nd} the same day when Feldt Marshall Heister had passed the Leyta at Ebenfurth in order to attak Count Caroli who with 3000 men was in possession of Eisenstadt, but upon the approach of the German Troops abandon'd the place that morning after having taken away four pieces of Cannon, and some hundred Waggons of Plunder, great part whereof were recover'd the next day by Gen^{ll} Heister at Gölz a considerable village belonging to the Palatin where 200 of the Hungarians who had taken Shelter in a Church were put to the sword; We hourly expect to hear what other advantage the Imperialists have had over this party.

Since I had writ thus far I have been at Court, where I found Adjutant Gen^{ll} Multenberg just arrived from Gen^{ll} Heister, whom he left last night near St. Nicola on the East End of the lake of Neisidel: He has brought several Colours taken from the Rebels in 3 or 4 different Skirmishes which the Germans had with them three days together from their first Onsett near Gölz all along the lake: He says their body consisted at first of about 3000 Tolpatsches or Foot, and 10,000 horse; The latter made very little resistance, but the former a pretty good defence, and about 700 of them have been killed & as many drowned either in the lake or in the River Leyta; Fourteen pieces of Cannon have been taken, and a great number of Oxen with a large quantity of Corn, Wine and other provisions. The Germans gave no quarter but to two officers who are brought prisoners to Bruck: Caroli has made his escape to Papa, & Gen^{ll} Heister directs his march towads Raab with a design to refresh his people in and about the Island of Schütt. By this happy Expedition we hope our side of the Danube is pretty well freed from any attempts of the Enemy like what we have late suffer'd, and I suppose it will put an end to a line that was begun this morning by 300 men & which was to be continued by as many thousands for covering the south side of this city from all Hostilitys.

This Courier confirms a report we had these two or three days ago, that Count Forgatsch a Maj^{r} Gen^{ll} in the Emperor's service, & Colonel of a Regiment of Hussars now in

the Empire had the misfortune to be taken Prisoner by a party of the Malcontents as he was on his way to join Gen[ll] Heister. Upon the first news we had of this accident it was generally believed he vent designedly over to the Rebels, having been reduced to great misery, tho' He is of a very ancient Hungarian family, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Borsodia, & has an Estate of above $\frac{m}{30}$ Florins a year in Upper Hungary now in the hands of Bercseni: Notwithstanding which considerations he told me about eight days ago he had not wherewithall to buy himself bread, so there is reason to suspect the neglect of this Court may have driven him to despair, Besides I hear he had some disgust in point of honour upon the Emperor's having prefer'd Count Palfy to be Ban of Croatia, an employement to which this Gentleman thought he had a fairer pretension.

Yesterday Count Frise arriwed here with a Commission from the Prince of Baden, whereof I shall be able to give you some information by next post.

This letter will go to the Hague by a Courier returning to Count Goes with some orders relating a Loan to be made in Holland of another million upon the Emperor's Quicksilver mines.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 89-ik számhoz.

Svéd király válasza a császári követnek hozzá intézett emlékiratára. Melyben igéri, hogy a birodalombeli hadi contingensét kiállitja. — Visszautasit minden részvétet vagy egyetértést a magyar felkelőkkel. *Másolat.*

State P. Office. Germany 174.

Sacrae Regiae Majestatis Sueciae Responsio ad Memorialem Libellum, quem nomine Sacrae Caesareae Ma[tis] Ejusdem Ablegatus Extraordinarius, Illustris Dominus Comes de Zinzendorff die octavâ Februarij exhiberi curaverat. Data Heilsbergae in Prussiâ die 9[nâ] Februarij 1704.

Quo pluribus vinculis Sacra Regia Ma^{tas} Sueciae cum Sacrae Caes^{ae} Ma^{ti} tum Universo Romano Imperio se adstrictam esse meminit, eo acerbiori animi sensu funestum illud Bellum intuetur, quod jam non in extremis Imperij finibus haeret, sed in illius viscera penetravit; avitasque Augustae Domus Regiones late corripuit, praesertim cum incumbentem undique molem ita iuvaluisse audit, ut Florentissima nuper Corporis vel Destructio, vel Laxatio aliqua notabilis metuenda sit. Qua propter si Res eo loco constitutae essent, ut huic malo mederi posset, non eam expectationem, quam de Se concepisse traditur, frustratam videret Christianus Orbis, cum nulli Rei gloriosius, quam effusioni humani sanguinis sistendae operam suam insumi existimaret. Quoniam verò restinguendo illo Bello, quod perfida Vicinorum Conspiratio excitaverat, totam se impendere cogitur, paratam sibi Excusationem fore sperat, si curas cogitationesque omnes illuc prius convertat, undè propinquius sibi suoque Regno Discrimen impendet et minitatur sicut vero confidit non ita ad incitas Germaniam esse redactam, ut omnem Salutis spem abjicere debeat, ita non dubitat; quin illi quorum et integra est facultas, et manus non occupata, serio tandem perpendant, quantum Singulorum intersit, ne publicum negligatur periculum, Tametsi verò Sacra Regia Ma^{tas} orduo bello, quod ex ipse Imperij sinu originem traxit, detineatur, ne tamen communi Rei opem denegare, Seque publicis necessit atibus subtrahere videatur, providebit cum curâ et diligentiâ, ut, quae Auxiliorum pars, juxta receptam inter Ordines Imperij partitionem, e suis in Germaniâ Provinciis debetur, ad praestitum tempus hoc anno sit parata. In quem finem Cancellariae Holmensi, atque Administratoribus Ducatuum Bremae et Pomerania jam dudum missa sunt mandata, ut cum Ministris Sacrae Caesareae Ma^{tis} transigant, aere ne an Subsidiario milite partes suas adimpleri contingat, Quanquam vero si hac tempestate Rebus suis tolerabilius invenerit Sacra Regia Ma^{tas} posteriori munere defungi, ne quidem existimat aut officio suo defuisse, aut erga Sacram Caesaream Ma^{tem} quicquam derogâsse.

Quem admodum autem Sacra Regia Ma^{tas} excitatos in Hungaria tumultus dolentèr fert ita indignabunda comperit huic facinori suum praeferri nomen, aq. nonnullis vulgatum

esse, secreta sibi cum Seditiosis agitari consilia, atque auxilia clanculum submissa. Deum contestatur Sacrâ Regia Ma^tas^ hoc ab instituto Se procul abhorrere, quae famae purae hactenus et immaculatae aliquam ad spergi labem nunquam tulerit, Nondum eorum artes in consilium admiserat, qui Ius fasque nihili ducunt, et quâvis causâ, modo suis Rebus sit proficua, uti, pro prudentiâ habent. Equidem quas causas hungari suae, praetexunt seditioni, examinare Sacrae Regiae Ma^ti^ non lubet; Si tamen ut rumor sit, hos motus excitaverat quorundam cessantium fervore quodam inconsulto nec Christianâ Mansuetudine digno, doleret Sacra Regia Ma^tas^ Sanctissimam Christi Doctrinam turbis hisce internecinis dedisse ansam, ac proinde pro arctâ sibi cum Caesareâ Domo necessitudine, proq. nexu foederis Westphalici optaret, ut efferati, hocq. vestro in furorem Abrepti, Cives, depositis Armis et integrâ Divini Cultus Libertate, quam primum ad officium suum obsequiumq Sacrae Caesarae Ma^ti^ debitum reverterentur.

Ab Illustri Domino Legato expetitur, ut Sacram Caesaream Ma^tem^ de constanti amore et benevolentiâ Sacrae Regiae Ma^tis^, quàm certissiman reddat, testetur q^e^ Sacram Regiam Ma^tem^ non parum affici temporis hujus afflictâ conditione, quam tamen, propitio numine, pietate ac constantiâ Sacrae Caesareae Ma^tis^ flecti ac superari posse nulla dubitat. Illustris denique Legatus sibi persuadeat, personam illius ita esse Sacrae Regiae Ma^ti^ gratam acceptamque, ut quovis tempore ac loco Regii sui favoris documenta exhibere non omiserit, Datum ut supra.

Ad Mandatum Sacrae Regiae Ma^tis^ Succiae
C. Piper.

90.

Sutton angol követ a Portánál Stepneynek. Tudósitja őt a törökországi dolgok állásáról, melyek megnyugtatók. *Eredeti levél.*

British Museum Add. Mss. 21551. Letters to G. Stepney. Fol. 23. **Pera of Const^ple^, March 26, 1704.**

Sir.

In the Gazettes, which one of our Merchants hath received from Vienna, I had the satisfaction to find you safe ar-

rived at the Hague on your return to your Post, where I hope this will find you performing the blessed work of a Peace maker, if you have not already brought that business to a happy Conclusion. I have done all that lies in my power, as well as Mons^r. Talman, to hinder these people from giving you any disturbance in Hungary, And considering how much the opportunity hath smiled upon them, I think they have behaved themselves very prudently, notwithstanding the strong & earnest solicitations of the French, Hungarians, & perhaps others, that apprehend themselves to be in danger.

The march of obout 4000 Janissaries & Gebegis lately to Belgrade & Temesvar, & now of 1000 Janissaries more to the former of those places, may possibly give some small jealousy to your Court, But I hope Mons^r Talman will contribute to cure them of it. It cannot be denied but that the H. Rebels have received men, Arms d'Ammunition out of the Gr. Sigrs. Dominions, & that the Port might have used more care to prevent it; But it is more to be wondered, that they have not under-hand encouraged it more.

As matters now stand, I do not believe this Government has any design to assist the Rebels. If things should continue to go in their favour, & they should become withall Masters of some of the Places on this Frontier, the danger will be greater, especially if any change should happen in this Ministry, w^ch is so inconstant, thal I have already seen 5 Vizirs venish since my residence among them.

It does not appear that the little successe the French have hitherto met with obliges them to desist from their intriguing. This justice must be done to the French Emb^r, that he is continually at work. He dispatched some days ago a Sec^ry into France by way of Durazzo, & yesterday received a Draggoman from that Court by the same way.

I suppose you will suddenly see the Turkish Envoy at Vienna, whose business, after the Compliment & fine assurance he is to give the Emp^r will be to observe matters as near as he can for the information of the Port, & I imagine he may sound how your Court would take a breach with the Venetians, with whom I fear the Turks will not live long in Peace, if they find no better game. The in-

closed news is all I hawe further to trouble you with at present besides the esteem & passion wherewith

I am, Sir,

Your most faithfull humble servant

Rob. Sutton.

91.

Stepney, Hedges ministernek. Megszerezte a néhány nap mulva kihirdetendő átalános amnestia egy példányát. Nem tétetik benne senkire nézve kivétel s minden sértő kifejezések elhagyattak. A ministerek most tanácskoznak a római királylyal a magyar ügyekről. Eredeti holograph levél.

State P. Office Germany 174. Vienna, 20. March 1704.

Right Hon^{ble}

I have procurd a Copy of the Emp^{rs} Amnesty for the Rebels in Hungary w^{ch} is not yet printed or published, but will be in a day or two, to be scatter'd throughout all y^{e} Counties of y^{t} Kingdom in the same manner as this is calculated for that of Alba-regalis or Stuhlweissenburg.

I have a good opinion of this court meaning pretty sincerely to be reconciled with Ragotzy & the other heads of the Rebellion since in this act of Indemnity no mention is made of them, & the injurious terms are omitted which I have marked in the print w^{ch} was published to the same purpose about 5 months ago, & perhaps faild of success upon y^{t} very account, I mean for having been penn'd with too great severity.

Neither M^{r} Bruyninx nor I have any further advice from Bercseny, nor what has been effected by the Interview He was to have with Rakotzy & the A. Bishop of Colotza. The Ministers of this Court are now together at a Conference with y^{e} king of the Romans, where I believe they will read M^{r} Bruyninx's Relation, & w^{t} measures are further to be taken.

I have at present nothing more to add but y[e] assurances of my being with all imaginable respect,

Sir Your etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

92.

Hedges minister Stepneynek. Nem küldhet neki azonnal uj meghatalmazást a magyarokkali alkudozásra, de hiszi, hogy a jövő postával elküldheti. — Másolat.

Public Record Office Germany. Vol N° 177.

Whitehall, March 28, 1704.

Sir.

I have received the favour of yours of the 19[th] ins[t] with several papers that accompanied it relating to the present affairs in Hungary, and I have read with the attention you recomment to me Rakoczi's letter to Berczeni wherein he takes so much upon him as I know not whether it can be yielded at least it will require some consideration how far to comply with his pretensions in a matter of that nature, so that I can tend you to night no such credentialls or Powers as you intimate are necessary and I with you had been more Particular in the description of them but it may be done by next Post which will I believe be time enough, for any use you can make of them and if there should be occasion in the mean time to treat with these Gentleman, they will I suppose take your word that you shall be furnished with such Instruments as they desire.

I am etc.

C. Hedges.

M[r] Stepney.

93.

Ellis Stepneyhez. — Rákóczi oly követeléseket tesz, mintha Magyarország királya volna. — Ők zavarban vannak a meghatalmazás fogalmazására nézve, de a jövő postáig valahogy csak kiállitják. — Másolat.

Public Record Office Germany 177.

Extract of a letter from Mr Ellis *) to Mr Stepney.

Whitehall, 28th March 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Prince Ragotzy takes upon him as if he were king of Hungary, if he were so indeed, it would be easy to give you Letters of Credence to him, but as things stand we here do not well know what sort of Letter to tend you, for if we humour the Malcontents, we shall certainly offend the Empr who, you find, is very touchy on the point of his Authority; however something will be hammered out by next post.

94.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. A hosszas ministeri tanácskozásnak még mindig semmi eredménye. — Károlyi multkori megveretése után a Csallóközbe menekült. — A Duna jobb partján már csak Kőszeg van a felkelők kezében. — Herberstein alezredes, a ráczok vezére, 26-án átkelt a Dráván 10,000 ráczczal. A horvát bán szintén készül a Drávát átlépni, és egyesülve Fehérvár felé fognak indulni, hogy Heisterrel együtt működjenek.

Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, March 29th 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have not yet heard any resolution taken upon ye long conference the Ministers had yesterday with ye king of the Romans on ye affairs of Hungary; or what step they wou'd have Mr Bruyninx & I make next. We cannot move but by their direction.

In my last I acquainted you with Feldt Marshalls Heisters success against ye Malcontents in several recounters, near ye Lake of Neusidle: Count Caroli finding his forces quite dispersed, intended at first to make his escape to Papa;

*) Ellis alstátustitkár Hedges ministeriumában.

But not thinking himself safe there, He made wt haste He could to ye Island of Schutt, & broke the bridge after him; There are no more Rebels now on this side ye Danube, except in ye City of Güntz (3 leagues from Edimburg) where 3000 men were lodged to guard the Magazine of Provisions. The City of Edimburg, wch had in a manner been blocked up for 9 weeks, is quite freed by Heister's expedition; & the garrison assisted by the Burghers have been lucky against ye Malcontents, of whom they killed an hundred on ye 20th & on ye 23d surprised 370 in a village called Comhof, where 49 were made prisoners & the rest cut to pieces.

The Captain of ye Rascians (Lt Coll. Herberstein) pass'd the Drave on the 26th with ten thousand of yt nation, at Veronitiza; & the Ban was expected to pass ye said River with a large Body of Croates at Dernia; wch being joyned are to march together towards Stuhlweissenburg, & to act in Concert with the German troops under the command of Genll Heister; wch force being united may in time reduce the Rebels to a very low state if they do not lay hold of Mercy while they can have it.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

95.

Hedges minister Stepneynek. Küld neki uj meghatalmazó levelet, mely Rákóczi herczeghez, a nemességhez s a rendekhez van czimezve. Csak ügyeljen, hogy a császár ne nehezteljen e miatt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office. Foreyn Var. No 16. Whitehall, March 31, 1704.

Sir.

(Kivonat.)

What you have writ me in relation to your full Powers for treating with the Malcontents in Hungary having been considered that nothing may be omitted that is in the Queen's Power that may tend to their satisfaction Her Maty has been

pleased to sign a new Power*) for you addressed to the Princes Nobility and States of Hungary which we hope will please them, bout you will take care to manage it so that the Emp^{r} may not be displeased at it.

I am etc.

M^{r} Stepney. C. Hedges.

Melléklet a 95-ik számhoz.

Anna királyne levele Stepneyhez, melyben őt a magyarokkali békealkudozásokban közbenjárásra felhatalmazza. — *Másolat.*

State Paper Office Germany Roy. Lett. Book N^{o} 4.

Anna &^{e} Illustriss^{mis} Nobiliss^{mis} et Magnificis D^{nis} Principibus, Proceribus et Ordinibus Regni Hungariae Salutem. Cum tumultus in Hungaria excitatos, et Armis adversus Caes^{m} Suam Ma^{tem} Sump^{tis}, Bellum illuc acceptum intelligeremus, non potuimus, pro vrā inegentem Nobiliss^{mam} Benevolentia, quin multo Doloris et Miserationis sensu commoveremur, populum etenim fortissimum et firmissimum ex eâ Parte Nominis Christiani Propugnaculum, dilacerari, et pluribus Calamitatibus labefactari aegrè talimus, Studio etiam Pacis et Quietis ducto, atq^{e} ne graviss^{mo} Cuidam Damno accipiendo absumpto his Dissentionibus opportunum darent, veritae, iis Consiliis Animum adjecimus, quibus his Malis Remedia potissimum et quam aequissime adhiberi posse credidimus eaeq^{e} Mente Officia nostratam apud Caes^{m} Suam Ma^{tem} quam apud Quosdam Nobis Viros primarios, ad leniendos animos et simultates Sopiendas interponenda censuimus, quae cum utrisq^{e} grate esse acceperimus, ulterius absq^{e} Mera progrediendum atque ad ea facienda, quae ad Arma deponenda, Pacem reducendam et confirmandam essent necessaria procedendum ratae, nequid ex Parte nré Operi adeo praeclaro et salutari quovis modo deesse videretur, Nobilem Fidelem Nobis et Dilectum Georgium Stepney Armigerum, Nostrum in Collegio Commercii et Indiarum Consiliarum, Casus Fidem

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

Industriam et Prudentiam perspectam penitus habemus, ut Plenipotentiarium nostrorum ad Vos mittendum censuimus, Illi itaque ut Fidem integram adhibentis et iis omnibus quae Nomine nostro Vobiscum communicaturus aut prolaturus sit, rogatos Vos esse volumus, Spondentes, et Verbo Regio promittentes, Nos quaecunq^e Ille noster Plenipotentiarius, Vi hujus Potestatis et Facultatis, Vobiscum transegerit et concluserit, ad Fines egregios superius propositos assequendos, Ea omnia rata, grata, & accepta habere velle. In quorum Fidem majorem et Robur praesentibus Manu nostra regia Signatis Sigillum nostrum apponi jussimus. Quae dabantur in Palatio nostro a S^to Jacobo nominato die 31° Mensis Martii Anno D^ni 1704. Regniq^e Nostri Tertio.

96.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. A magyarokkali alkudozás pangásban van, semmi sem történik. Iró gyanusitja a jesuitákat s némely ministereket, hogy inkább ohajtják fegyverrel meghóditani Magyarországot mint kibékülni vele. Heister multkori sikere ezeket felbátoritotta. Csak ha reájok ijesztenek a felkelők, akkor sürgetik az alkudozást. — Mellékelve küldi Bruyninx magánjelentését a hollandi kormányhoz. Márczius 30. vagy 6000 felkelő betört Morvába s néhány falut felégetett. Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 2^nd April 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Right Hon^ble

Two packets for me from England were sent to Prussia, and back again, thro' a mistake of the Post-Masters. By which accident I received not till within these two days the honour of your letter of the 15^th Feb^y with Her Majestys Instructions for me towards composing the differences in Hungary: but by good luck this error has had no ill consequence, since the Commission itself which authorized me to act in that Negotiation was duly forwarded to Vienna

with your letter of the 8th Feb^{y} and met me here the day after my arrival, as I have already acquainted you; But I cannot yet give you assurances that this Court will make the use they ought of those Her Majestys good intentions, for I perceive we have been at a stand above these ten days and I cannot see when we are to make another step.

M^{r} Bruyninx immediately upon his arrival from Hungary was graciously received by H. I. Majesty; who gave him assurances by word of mouth that he would grant the Malcontents any conditions they could reasonably desire, provided they might be brought to Treat with him, & not think of choosing another King.

At that time the Ministers likewise were extremely urgent to have his report in writing, which he presented on the 24th. A Conference was held thereupon with the king of the Romans on the 28th, & a Reference has been laid before the Emperor; But from that day to this neither M^{r} Bruyninx nor I have learnt any thing of their Resolution, or whether they are willing we should concern ourselves any further, either by imediate application to Ragotzy, or by addressing ourselves a second time to Bercseni: By which means it is probable we might have succeeded in our design, by beating the Iron while it was hot or at least have discovered whether the Malcontents were in earnest to treat, & to accept of Her Majesty and the states General as Mediators.

I have often suspected several of our Ministers never meant heartily to have these differences composed by an amicable way; For they act only by starts and are eager while they lie under a pannick fear as on Easter day, when the rebels insulted us almost to the Gates of this Town; but that fit being once over, they are apt to believe, it will never return, and to assume their haughty and arbitrary Principles; wherein they are supported by the Jesuits & others, who lying under apprehensions of having their large Grants revoked by a general Diet, rather desire the Country may be reduced by force of arms, & consequently treated as a conquered Kingdom, without any regard to their former

Laws and Libertys, Gen[ll] Heisters late success has helped to fortify them in this presumptions opinion tho' his advantage was but a trifle, & far from proving a decisive blow; However they are at present elevated with those appearances, & will not be easily brought to a right sense of using moderation while the Conjuncture is favorable; & the more M[r] Bruyninx & I bestir ourselves to persuade them to mild councils, Our good offices are likely to become the more suspected. For this reason, we have kept ourselves quiet four or five days together, allowing the Court to take their own measures, supposing they wait the Archbishop of Colocza's Report after his Interview, which must be over before now; for we hear Count Bercseni is expected back again at Schinta to night or to morrow; And perhaps the Emperor does not think it convenient that we should make him a second visit till it appear what effect the first had had; or till He sees what good may be produced by the Acts of Indemnity, which we are told have been accepted by two or three Countys which border on the Frontiers of Austria.

I send you herewith some private observations which M[r] Bruyninx transmits this evening to the States General, relating to his Negotiation in Hungary*); which are of such a nature as we thought ought not to be communicated with his other Relation to this Court, which is not used to hear such disagreable truths.

A Courier is arrived this morning from Gen[ll] Heister, whom he left last night on his march from Raab, in pursuit of a body of Rebels, who are supposed to be sheltered in the mountains of St. Martin, or retired to Papa, or Scharawar in which last place they have at present their Magazines having withdrawn them from Güntz.

On the 30[th] March we had news here by a Staffette from the Regency of Moravia that about 6000 Rebels had

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

invaded that Province near Strasnitz; They only burnt three or four villages and are since retired.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Sec[ry] Hedges.

Melléklet a 96-ik számhoz.

Bruyninx titkos jelentése a hollandi kormányhoz. Arról, mit tapasztalt Magyarországban tett látogatása alkalmával, s a mit a bécsi kormánynyal nem talált tanácsosnak közleni. — Különösen a protestans vallásuak érzelmeit fejtegeti, s a királyválasztási combinátiókról szól. — Másolat, mely Bruyninx saját kezével van aláirva.

State Paper Office Germany 174.

Observations Secretes

au Sujet de mon voyage et de ma Negotiation en Hongrie au mois de Mars 1704; lesquelles M. l'Envoyé d'Angleterre et moy n'avons pas jugé á propos, pour plusieurs raisons, de faire connoitre à la Cour Imp[le] à mon retour.

Pendant mon Voyage vers le Compte Bercseni, je me suis servi dans toutes les occasions des bonnes dispositions que j'ay trouvé dans les Esprits, pour un accommodem[t] tant en Chemin qu'à Schinta où il y avoit grand nombre de protestants, et par mieux plusieurs personnes de beaucoup de Credit; de Solidité et d'Integrité, Sçavants en leurs Loix, et grands propugnateurs de leurs privileges et Religion, mais raisonnables et clair-voyants en méme temps, me faisant entendre eux mémes, qu'ils ne sçavoient pas, quelle raison ils auroient avec le temps, de se fier plus, quant à la liberte de leur religion et conscience, à leurs Chefs d'à présent (qui étoient de la Religion Romaine et quelques-uns d'entre eux mémes fort bigots) qu'à l'Empereur, sous une Mediation aussi puissante que celle de Sa M[té] Brit[que] et de L. H. P.; et les seuretés qu'elles leurs pourroient procurrer par leur guarantie et autrement: Je les ay confirmé dans ces sentiments et

me suis appliqué de porter aussi mon coup parmi eux, avec les mémes raisonnements dont je m'étois servi auprés du Comte Bercseni, en y adjoutant d'autres raisons encore plus appliquables à eux par rapport à leurs Chefs, leur insinuant, que la desunion, que l'ambition et la jalousie mettroit indubitablem[t] avec le tems parmi eux, jetteroit la nation dans un abime de malheurs, et rendroit leur subjugation facile à l'Empereur, ce qu'il valoit mieux prevenir par un prompt et bon accord. Cependant il s'étoit repandu un bruit sourd parmi eux que le Prince Rakoczi avoit du penchant pour la religion reformée, qu'il croyoit la predestination, et qu'il étoit dans la persuasion, qu'il n'y avoït eu que malheurs dans sa maison, depuis que ses predecesseurs avoient changé de religion, ce qui pourroit bien étre un artifice pour l'attirer d'autant plus par là la confiance du parti protestant, et se faire élire par la pluralité des voix du Royaume pour leur Roy, en cas qu'ils fussent bien soutenus par la France et l'Elect[r] de Baviere, et les Esprits portés avec le temps à une plus grande aigreur et animosité contre l'Empereur.

Le Comte Bercseni avoit fait emaner un decret contre quelques Protestants, qui avoient entrepris de reoccuper des certaines Eglises, qu'ils prétendoient leur avoir été otées à tort, ce qui leurs deplût, et le Comte Teckely luy écrit là dessus en des termes forts, pour proteger les Protestants. J'ai remarqué à cette ocassion, qu'ils avoient plus de Confiance dans le Comte Teckely que dans les autres Chefs, et qu'il aura avec le temps plus de credit parmi eux, que tous les autres ensemble, tant à cause de son age et de son experience, qu'à cause de sa religion, dont il prend déja la protection à coeur, d'autant plus, que les Protestants sont le plus grand nombre du Royaume et des trouppes; Ces pour quoy quelques uns ont cru, qu'on s'appliqueroit avec le plus de fruit aussi auprés du Comte Teckely en méme tems qu'aux autres Chefs, pour parvenir à un accommodem[t]; par ce que tout ceux de son parti à sçavoir les Protestants, y étoient déja les plus portés et que luy méme agé, accable de maladie, et rebute de toutes les miseres, que les revolutions passées luy avoient fait souffrir, chercheroit naturellement plutot de finir le reste de ses jours Lit. A.

en repos et jouissant de ses biens que les autres Chefs, qui étoient à la fleur de leur age, et remplis de fumées et d'esperance.

Il y avoit plusieurs discours parmi eux touchant l'establissement de leur Gouvernement, les uns parloient en general d'élire un nouveau Roy parmi eux; d'autres d'élire nommement le Prince Ragoczi, puisqu'une grande partie luy avoient déja juré foy et hommage, ce qui ne m'a pas semblé pourtant de trouver jusques ici aucune ingression aupres des Protestants; quelques uns se flattoient, que le Prince Rakoczi seroit elu Roy de Pologne, et croyoient qu'on pourroit combiner, sous luy les deux Royaume, pour étre plus puissants; d'autres étoient d'avis, qu'il faloit élire de nouveau le Roy des Romains sous des seuretés suffisantes et des nouveaux engagements, ce que beaucoup ont rejetté pourtant parmi eux, par plusieurs raisons; convenant cependant pour la plus grande partie en cela que s'il étoit possible de parvenir à un accommodem^t avec l'Emp^r qu'on ne pourroit le reconnoitre, ni luy ni le Roy des Romains pour leur Roy, qu'en se soumettant come tout de nouveau sous des suffisantes seuretés et bonnes conditions, à sa domination, de la quelle ils se croyoient presentem^t autant qu'affranchis.

J. J. Hamel Bruyninx.

97.

Szécsényi érsek Bruyninxnak. Örvend, hogy vele együtt működhetik a béke helyreállitásán. Ő mindent elkövet a magyaroknál, s kéri Bruyninxet, tegyen annyit az udvarnál a béke létrehozására. — Rákóczitól még semmi positiv nyilatkozatot sérelmeik iránt nem tudott kieszközölni, mert ez mindig csak a kötendő szerződés megtartása biztositását kivánja. — Tart tőle, hogy Heister támadó előnyomulása azon kis hajlamot is megsemmisiti, mely a magyaroknál a fegyverszünetre mutatkozik. — M á s o l a t.

Public Record Office Germany N° 77.

Archbishop of Colocza to M^r Bruyninx.

Illustrissime et Excellentissime Domine Domini Mihi observandissime.

Quando quidem hactenus occasionem nancisci non potui mea cum Illustrissimâ et Excellentissimâ Dominatione Vestrâ circa Negotium reducendae in Hungariâ pacis studia et consilia conferendi, innotuisset vero Mihi Excellentiam Vestram Compositionem Disturbiorum istorum juvare velle, ea propter mei existimavi esse muneris, Excell^ae Vestrae per praesentes inserviendo hanc ipsam Pacis optatae reductionem, quo possum, efficaciori modo commendare, ut quemadmodum Ego hîc omnem moveo lapidem ad confoederatos hungaros sapiendos, ac ad pacem per justa et salutaria pacta acceptandum, immo quaerendam adducendos, ita Excellentiae Vestra pro eâ, qua pollet in Rebus maximis dexteritate, suam velit apud Augustissimam Aulam in hanc rem navare operam.

Hactenus quidem a Principe Rakotzi, caeterisq assequi non potui, ut specificam injuriarum suggerent notitiam, quippe qui ante omnia de observatione pactorum. Per solennem Guarantiam volunt esse securi. Armistitium vero conformiter ad clementissimam suae Ma^tis Sacratissimae intentionem, ut expeditam ad Tractatus viam, ipsis suasi non uno rationum genere. Pro Austriâ et Styriâ obtinui; verum heri denuo vivissime per literas apud Principem Ragoczi laborare cepi pro universali Armistitio in omnibus suae sacratissimae Majestatis Ditionibus, et erga quos cunque Ejusdem subditos à Malcontentis observando.

Vereor autem nè Conatus mei inefficaces reddantur per adventantes, ut intelligo, Generalis Heister Copias, à quibus exercendae hostilitates aliud Malcontentis persuadeant, quam ego de benignissimâ Majestatis suae in Armistitium et consequenter in Pacem propensione dixerim.

Caeterum ad ea me refero, quae à Domino Praeposito Visa de Mattha, et Domino Paulo Okolicsani uberius intellectura est Excellentia Vestra, quibus,. quicquid conjunctim

hoc in negotio dixerint, omnem habere fidem dignabitur. His Excellentiam Vestram ad vota valere cupiens permaneo.

Ejusdem Illust^{mae} et Ex^{ae} Dominationis Vestrae

Promptissimus Servus

Paulus Szecheni,

Archiepiscopus Colocensis.

Datum Albae Regalis die 2^{a} Aprilis Anno 1704.

98.

Stepney Hedges ministernek jelenti, hogy a császárnál volt kihallgatáson, sürgette a magyarokkali egyezkedés folytatását, de hidegen fogadtatott, mi megerősiti gyanuját, hogy inkább meghóditani akarják a nemzetet mint vele kibékülni. — Öt dunántuli megye elfogadta az amnestiát s meghódolt. — Bécs előtt folytatják az erősitést, a melyet nem régiben megkezdettek. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 5th April 1704.

Right Hon^{ble}

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

These Ministers have hitherto taken no notice to M^{r} Bruyninx or me how they intend we should further proceed on our Mediation with y^{e} Malcontents, w^{ch} looks as if they designed it should drop; To prevent w^{ch} I had yesterday an audience of the Emperor reminding him that it is now a fortnight since M^{r} Bruyninx was returned from Hungary, & that we were expecting H. I. M^{tyes} Resolution (after having duty perused & considered M^{r} Bruyninx's Relation) w^{t} step we were to make next. I thought his answer was very cold, That it did not appear the Rebells were disposed to come to their duty; However we should know his pleasure more fully in a short time from his Ministers. This confirms me in the suspicion I had that some of them have suggested that by Gen^{ll} Heisters late success, & by ye march of the Croats & Rasciens we may be able to reduce the Malcontens by force of Arms; w^{ch} men of arbitrary principles will not fail to represent as the surest as well as

most honble method of proceeding with them; I labour all I can to convince them of the contrary, & so has Mr Bruyninx by a letter to Count Kaunitz, not being able to visit him because of some indisposition he has lain under since his return from Hungary.

We have no further advice of Genll Heisters proceedings from the time he left Raab in pursuit of ye Rebells. But we hear Count Nadasti (who was appointed Commissary from ye Empr for ye publishing the Patents of Amnesty in ye several Counties) has succeeded in the 5 chief lying on this side ye Danube, viz: Soproniensis (or Oedenburg), Castri Ferrei (or Eisenfeldt), Vesprimiensis, Zalladiensis, & Simigiensis, all which have accepted ye Emperor's gracious offer, & are returned to their allegiance The City of Güntz has likewise submitted & received an Impll Garrison.

These good dispositions in our Neighbourhood do not hinder the perfecting a Line wch was traced a mile from this City in order to cover ye south side thereof from any such insults as we found ourselves exposed to on Easter day; & 260 Rebels lately made prisoners by ye Danes at Goltz are employed in carrying on yt work.

The incursion mentioned in my last to have been made by a Party of Hungarians on ye Borders of Moravia, was occasioned by Count Pekri, a native of Transylvania, who writ circular letters to Brodt (a town belonging to Count Kaunitz) & several others in yt Neighbourhood, threatening them with fire & sword if they did not redeem themselves by sauve gards of him; wch they declined, & when he pretended to execute wt he had denounced, the Garrison of Brodt (wch consisted but of 50 regular troops detatched from Brünn, & a 100 of ye militia) behaved temselves so resolutely, that they killed above a hundred Rebels, & obliged ye reste to retire after having burnt 4 or 5 villages belonging to Count Kaunitz & our rich Prince Adam of Lichtenstein.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

99.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. Ujra kifejezést ad gyanujának, hogy néhány minister inkább tágitani mint gyógyitani akarják a magyarokkal való szakadást. Átküldi Eszterházy nádor kiáltványát, mely oly sértő, hogy csak rosszat tehet. — A svéd követ urától utasitást vett, közbenjárását formaszerint felajánlani. — Négy horvát-tiszt hirt hozott, hogy 10.000 felkelő Niczky ezredesük reábeszélésére megadta magát ifjabb Heister tábornoknak. — Glöckelsberg tábornok kitört Szathmárból s megvervén a felkelőket, több hónapra ellátta a várt élelemmel. Mig ily hirek jönnek, addig semmi sem lesz az alkudozásokból. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. **Vienna, 9th April 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

On the 7th H. I. Majesty transmitted to Prince Eugene the Relation Mr Bruyninx had given of his transactions with Bercheny, & other papers concerning the affairs of Hungary, in order to a Conference with us on the whole matter. But hitherto neither Mr Bruyninx nor I have had the least Intimation where or when that debate is to be; And whenever it is I do not expect any Resolution to purpose; for as I have all along suspected some of these Ministers endeavour rather to widen than heal the breach so I am persuaded you will easily be of that opinion yourself, when you shall have perused Prince Esterhazy's Circular letter (No. 1) which he has caused to be dispersed throughout the several countys on this side the Danube by Count Nadasti, and on the other side by one Tolvai his Protonotary, who were both commissioned by the Emperor to distribute his Patents of Amnesty. If the Palatin had studied to dash all hopes on an accommodation He could not have done it more effectually than by the Method He has chosen; for you see the drift of his letter is to excite the common people against Bercheny whom the Emperor thought the best affected to his Interest of any among the Malcontents, & one that was

most likely to receive favourably what M^r Bruyninx had to represent: Whereat he is now charged with having slighted his proposals, & by the terms of humiliavit se ad ipsum. M^r Bruyninx is but meanly treated for the pains he was at towards composing the troubles in Hungary which owe their rise in a great measure to the Mismanagements of this Prince Esterhasy, a man of little sense, & less experience in business, & therefore chose by this Court as a Tool to betray the Libertys of his country, which a Palatin (by virtue of his office) is oblidged to maintain, I have persuaded M^r Bruyninx to complain by letter to our other Ministers against this irregular proceeding, which is likely to exasperate Bercheny and render him unwilling to admit any farther application from us: Besides M^r Bruyninx in decency ought to have been consulted, & his consent asked before mention were made of him & his Negotiation in a public paper, whereas he knew nothing of such a letter till this evening that it appeared in print, tho' it is dated the 27^th of last month just the day after we received the news here of Count Heisters advantage over the Rebels, & of his having recover'd the City of Eisenstadt belonging to the Palatin, which accident (I suppose) elevated his spirit to that degree after the Humiliation he was in four days before when the Malcontents were burning about the Gates of this City: From this letter and the consequences thereof, you will judge what a perverse people we have to deal with, & how industrious they are to defeat whatsoever is designed for theis good.

The sweedish Envoy received yesterday an order from His Master to offer the Emperor his Mediation in form, which he intends to do too morrow; but he has not yet the necessary Power to act, in case the Emperor should accept thereof; And tho' his Authority were never so good he is likely to meet with no more success than M^r Bruyninx & I, so long as this court is supported in their high strain by any favourable Accidents or appearances, such as the news we have received from Hungary within these two days.

Yesterday 4 Officiers arrived here from Croatia with advice from the Ban, That upon his having passed the

Drave after his late advantage in the Island of Czacathurn, in order to attack a body of Malcontents on the Frontiers of Hungary, ten thousand of them at the persuasion of Col^{ll} Nitzky, their leader threw down their armes & came over to young General Heister on promise of the Emperor's pardon and protection. By their submission we have recover'd three strong Castles, Canischa belonging to the Emperor, Limbach to Count Nadasti, & Dobranz to Count Budiani*); And the Ban has a free passage along the Lake of Balaton, if it be judged necessary, that the Troops under his command should advance farther this way in order to join Feldtmarshall Heister; Who by our last letters was on his march towards Papa, supposing to find Caroli there: But within two hours of that City he received advice that the Magistrates were disposed to pay homage to the Emperor, & that Caroli had made his escape from thence the day before under pretence of hunting, & was got over the Danube somewhere below Buda. We have no information of Feldtmarshall Heisters motions since; some think he may proceed as far as Alba Regalis (or Stuhl Weissemberg) in order to recover that post, where are said to be a body of 4 or 5000 Malcontents who are likely to submit upon his approach, in the same manner as the ten thousand abovementioned did to his Brother. Others are of opinion he will return to Raab, & either endeavour to attack a large party of Malcontens who are fled into the great Island of Schütt, or will pass the Danube at Comorrha, and so direct his march into upper Hungary.

This morning Prince Eugene received advice from the Governor of Arath on the Marosch that Maj^{r} Gen^{ll} Glöckelberg who commands in Zatmar finding his Garrison reduced to the last extremity for want of provisions had prevailed with them to make a vigorous sally, in which they were so fortunate as to kill 1500 of the Enemy & to take stores enough of all sorts to supply the place for several Mouths. While we are favoured with such lucky hits, we must not

*) Battyányi.

expect to find this court any ways disposed towards a peaceable accomodation.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

100.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. 10-én Visa és Okolicsányi Bécsbe érkeztek. Feladatuk megállapodást hozni létre a nyujtandó biztositás és a fegyverszünet iránt. — A svéd követ kihallgatáson volt s felajánlotta ura közbenjárását a magyar ügyben, mit a császár köszönettel elfogadott. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany No 174. Vienna, 12th April 1704.

Right Honble

Yesterday I received the honour of your letter of the 10th past with her Majestys answer to the Emperor and Empress which were presented this morning by the Grand Chamberlain not to lose time, since it may be three or four days before either of them will give audience, & in that time I may have something more to entertain them with besides the Compliment I shall make upon the happy arrival of the King of Spain in Portugal.

I believe none of my letters were in the mail which was thrown overboard, for you have already acknowledged one from Breslau of the 2d of Marche, & I hope in ye next to have notice that you have received mine of the 8th with the account of my being here; so that I do not apprehend any of my Packets have miscarried except that of the 26th of Feby from Berlin whereof a Duplicate has been sent you not long since.

I hope by next post to be able to give you some farther account how the Malcontens, in Hungary are disposed, & if this Court has yet any tendency towards coming to an agreement with them: For on the 10th Instt the Provost Visa arrived here, & with him one Occolucciani a Protestant of 80 years old, much esteemed among the Hungarians for

his experience, probity, and knowledge of their laws for which qualifications He was much talked of to be Protonotary to that Kingdom, but was postponed by the intrigues of the Jesuits who favour'd one Sirmay a new convert who has since been discover'd to be concerned in the Rebellion, & has for several months been under arrest here. This Occoluccini is known to be desirous of a right understanding between this Court & the Malcontens, & Mr Bruyninx in his late expedition to Schinta had an opportunity of making good use of him with Bercheny.

Both he and the Provost have been employ'd ever since their arrival in putting their report in writing, with which they think to be ready by to morrow, and soon after I believe the Emperor will appoint his Ministers to let Mr Bruyninx & me to know his pleasure at a Conference, since they have now all the information they can expect, & have no other excuse for making farther delays.

All I can gather hitherto from short discourses these two deputys have had with the elector Palatine, Prince Eugene, Count Kaunitz and others, is, That the Clergy and Nobility of Hungary have absolutely declared to Rakoczi and Bercheny, They will have no other King but Caesar; and that if their Chiefs have any other thoughts or private Speculations, they must not imagine the Nation will ever submit to their Maxims.

The Errand of the Deputys is to settle the two main points, a sufficient security, & a cessation of Arms. As to the first the Hungarians demand the Guaranty of Sweeden and Poland, or either of them; which this Court is not likely to condescend to otherwise than by may of Intercession, as was observed in behalf of Silesia at the peace of Munster. And as to the Cessation of arms, the Malcontents are willing to grant it for Austria & Stiria, but not for the other hereditary countrys so long as General Heister continues to act, which proposall (tho' made by letters from the Archbishop of Colocza to the Elector Palatin & Prince Eugene) is treated here as a very ridiculous one, since we may think we are already in a condition to secure Austria & Stiria, & ought not in reason to suspend General Heister's

operations, while the Malcontents pretend to act against the Emperor's other hereditary Countrys.

On the 10th the Sweedish Envoy at an Audience of the Emperor offer'd him his Master's Mediation which was accepted with thanks the Emperor promising to give him a more distinct answer after having deliberated with his Councill, Count Kaunitz says the main inducement towards accepting the Offices of Sweeden at this time, is that the king (in case they are not readily received by the Malcontents) is willing his Ministers should make some mention of his Authority & Arms, to render them more effectual; This I formerly related to you to have been the result of the Privy Councill at Stockholm.

Our Ministry have seems not a little alarmed at the Dutch Resolution to recall their 12 Battallions out of Suabia at a time when the French threaten to break into the Empire with a new Reinforcement for Bavaria; And we hope stil Counter orders will be sent by the States General at the intreatys made them by the Circles, seconded by the Margraf of Baden & Monsr d'Almelo's Representations.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

101.

Stepney Hedges miniszternek. Rákóczinak egy magán levele birtokába jött, mely szerint ez a bajor választóval egyesülve e tavasz folytán Bécset készül ostromolni. — Nem csoda, miután Rákóczi meggyilkoltatására vagy megmérgezésére orgyilkosok szegődtettek, kik elég gyalázatosak voltak ezt iró előtt bevallani. — Másolat. Bizodalmas közlés.

Public Record Office Germany 177. Vienna, 12th April 1704.

Private letter to Mr Secy Hedges.

This morning the Emperor's Resident with the king of Prussia went to Prague where Berlips will meet him in 4 days, and within a fortnight more we shall know what we have to trust to.

By an extraordinary accident an original letter from Rakoczi is fallen into my hands, and which I do not intend to produce for fear of exasperating; for therein it appears the Elector of Bavaria and He had formed a design of beseiging Vienna this Spring. The latter has provocation enough to undertake anything, for besides all the ills he has formerly suffered, he has lately discovered that people have been hired to assassinate or poison him. What I say is not a light suspicion or invention of his, but unhappily I myself can prove it to be true in both kinds by the confession of parties concerned, who have been villains enough to offer to make me their confidant in these practices which at all times are abominable but especially since we talk and treat of Peace.

102.

Hedges minister Stepneynek. Sajnálattal értesült, hogy a császár nem igyekszik kiegyezkedni a felkelőkkel. — Utasitja, hogy semmi alkalmat el ne mulasson, ezen egyesség létrehozására, biztositja őt, hogy Bruyninx hasonló utasitást fog kapni s őt támogatni fogja. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Foreign Various N° 16.

Whitehall, April 14, 1704.

Sir.

(Kivonat.)

I have received the favour of yours of the 14th inst[t] N. S. and am sorry to find that the Emp[r] upon his late successes against the Malcontents is so cool towards offering them termes of accommodation, whereby he may hazard losing the opportunity of making better conditions with them then he can upon any Turn of Affairs, and therefore you are not to let pass any opportunity of pressing the Empereur to renew the Negotiation with them and neither you nor M. Bruyninx ought to be discouraged in pursuing this point you will find he will have instructions to concur with you in this design and to use all the most proper endeavours to carry it on without showing the least resentment for any

underhand treatment he may have received from any of these the Emp[r] has intrusted with those affairs.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

C. Hedges.

To Stepney.

103.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Visa és Okolicsányi beadták jelentésüket a császárnak irásban, ki a magyar ügyeket egy uj tanácsra bizta, melynek tagjai a Palota grófsági választó, Eugen hg., Kaunitz gr. és Pálffy Miklós gr. A magyar felkelők ezentul szövetségeseknek neveztetnek. — Bruyninx levelet kapott Bercsényitől; Rákóczi nem akarja addig sérelmeit tudatni, mig elegendő biztositék nem adatik neki, hogy a kötendő feltételek megtartatnak. Az angol s hollandi mediatiót ugy mint a svéd királyét is elfogadják a magyarok, mint Visa és Okolicsángi hiszik, de a svéd és lengyel királyok biztositékát is kivánják, mit az udvar nem akar elfogadni. — Heister 9-én bevette Fehérvárt, és Csallóközbe készül. — A bán a Duna felé tart a horvát sereggel. — Bruyninx egy bizodalmas levelet kapott Gyöngyösről, mely szerint Rákóczi török segélyt kért volna, felajánlván Erdélyországot a töröknek. Tököly és Rákóczi közt nagy volna az egyenetlenség. — A morvaországi lakosok nagy számmal betörtek Magyarországba s ott nagy pusztitásokat visznek véghez. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 16th April 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

In my letter I had the honour to acquaint you that the Provost Visa, and one Ockolicsani (who has the title of Procurator Hungariae) were arrived here after having assisted at a Conference, held between Prince Rakoczi, the Archbishop of Colocza, Bercheni and others at Güngös a Castle belonging to the former between Erla and Hatwan.

On the 13th those two Deputys gave in their report in writing to the Emperor, which has not yet been sent round to the Ministers, & I believe will not be communi-

cated to them all, since the Emperor being convinced that some of them are obnoxious to the Hungarians on several considerations, seems at last resolved to commit this affairs to the care of four persons, viz: the Elector Palatin, Prince Eugene, Count Kaunitz, and Count Nicholas Palfy, to whom these Deputys have been allowed to explain at private visits the sense of the Confederates (for so we now cale them) from whom however they have no full powers nor Authority to act.

They had leave likewise from the Emperor to visit Mr Bruyninx & me, & have acquainted us with the two points they came to settle here the Guaranty and the Armistice.

In my last I guessed this was the chief scope of their Errand, and it will farther appear by a letter they have brought Mr Bruyninx from the Archbishop of Colocza himself whereby you see Prince Rakoczi will not explain the heads of Greiwances, till he cam be secured by a sufficient Guaranty that the Articles to be agreed on shall be more punctually observed than any conditions that have been promised hitherto.

You will be pleased to remember Mr Bruyninx in his relation of what passed at Schinta, did not affirm that Her Majesty and the States General were actually accepted for Mediators by Bercheni, who would not assume such Authority to himself, not being the first person nor making the Chief figure among the Malcontents. But these two Deputies give us further assurances that the whole Confederacy were disposed to admit of those Offices, and were likely willing the king of Sweeden should have a share in them; in order by that means to obtain hereafter his Guaranty as well as that of Poland: the latter being their Frontier; and the former for the Reputation of his Arms in their Neighbourhood, and perhaps in consideration of his having been Guarand of the Protestant religion in the Empire, and particularly in Silesia, at the peace of Munster: Whereas they think England and Holland not only at too great a distance to be of any use to them in case of necessity, but also so nearly engaged to this Court by reason of our alliances & other Interests, as hardly to be brought to any extremity in their

behalf, tho' the Emperor should not observe the terms to be granted to them.

They tell me H. I. M. and the Ministers are no ways inclined to accept of those, or any other Powers for Guaranters, upon several accounts which are to obvious to require my repeating of them at this time: And least this Court (by reason of their late success) should persist in that opinion, & dismiss the deputys with a negative to this point on which Rakoczi lays so great a stress, I have suggested to them, That the offices of Mediation and Guaranty may be confounded into one and the same act, by their requiring such Princes & States as shall be concerved towards procureing an agreement by their Ministers, to give them a sort of Ratification thereof by way of Confirmation or Attestation of such terms as the Emperor shall have consented to, Since we cannot bring these people to act roundly and distinctly as they ought, we must endeavour to patch up the work as well as we can; and that as soon as possible: for fear General Heister, after having cleared this side of the Danube, be ordered to pass that river, & by his success or misfortune, render either this Court or the Hungarians past thoughts of treating.

On the 13[th] Count Heister, Son to the Feldt-Marshall, arrived here with advice, That, after Papa has submitted, the Imperialists advanced without opposition by St. Martinsberg, & came within sight of Stuhlweissenburg on the 8[th] Instant, where they found a body of 4000 Malcontents under the command of Count Daniel Esterhazi drawn up in a plain; but at the first attack they gave ground & a considerable number of them were either killed or drowned in a Morrass between their Camp & the City; which having capitulated after a very slight resistance, was delivered up to the Imperialists on the 9[th]. The Peasants were sent home dismounted & disarmed, & the regular Troops took service amongth the Germans. On the 10[th] Gen[ll] Heister was preparing for a new march, which ('tis thought) may be directed toward the Island of Schütt (where a large body of Hungarians is yet together) and the Ban is advancing with the Troops of Croatia towards the Danube. By these steps

all our side of the river is reduced, & entirely under the Emperor's obedience.

Which may serve as an answer to the second point the Archbishop proposed of an Armistice for Austria & Stiria only, since effectual care has been already taken to cover those Countrys, and tis time Rakoczi should explain himself if he would secure the other side of the Danube by allowing a general Cessation of Arms throughout the whole kingdom of Hungary; without declaration it is not to be expected the Emperor should withold his Generals from pursuing their Operations as they should judge most convenient.

On these & other heads relating to Hungary a Conference was held this morning between Prince Eugene, Count Kaunitz, & Count Palfy; They are again this evening with the king of the Romans in his Apartment, and Mr Bruyninx & I expect by next post that they should communicate to us what measures they intend to take, & when we are to make another Step in our Mediation.

Caroli is said to be in disgrace with Rakoczi for having made so slight a resistance and here are reports that he is under confinement for suspicition as if his ill behaviour proceeded from intelligence he had with this court.

Mr Bruyninx from an acquaintance he made lately among the Malcontents, has received in Cypher the advice following, „Gyüngös dimiserunt expressum ad Portam Otto-„manicam deferentes Portae Transilvaniam cum Magno Varadin, „conditione tali, ut faciat Principem quem vult sed sine laesione „Religionis Catholicae; Hoc autem ideò quod Töcköliani qui „nunc cum Barone Ottlai in Transilvaniam venerunt, nolunt „Principi Ragoczi parere, dicentes Töckölium jam semel per „Status Transilvaniae in Principem esse electum; hinc Magna „incipit esse discordiae inter Principem Ragoczi et Tökölium."

I have always thougt Rakoczis aim was from the beginning of these commotions make himself Soveraign Prince of Transilvania as his Ancestors were before him; and since Teckeli is not in a state of health and other circumstances to dispute with him that dignity, there is no question

but he will obtain it if the Turk will venture a war on his account by endeavouring to put him in possession thereof.

The people of Moravia to revenge the inroad lately made on their Frontiers by the Malcontents towards Brodt have raised between 10 and $\frac{m}{12}$ of their militia and distributed among them provisions for three or four days to enable them to undertake the like upon the borders of Hungary, where we hear they commit all sort of Excess, & destroy friend as well as foe; for they have not spared the Estates of Count Zobor, Count Erdödi, & others who are known to have adhered inviolably to the Emperor & his Interest.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

104.

Stepney Hedges miniszternek. Rákóczi egy magánlevele szerint a bajor választó e hó 15-én volt Bécs ostromára indulandó, de ezen terv alig ha meg nem hiusult Heister győzelmes előmenetele által. Másolat. Bizalmas levél.

Public Record Office Germany 177. Vienna, 16 April 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Private Letter to M[r] Sec[y] Hedges.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I told you by last post that I had a private letter from Rakoczi which fell by chance into my hands, whereby he seemed confident (from the assurances given him by the French and Bavarian Residents who constantly attend him) that the Elector would begin his March the 15[th] of this month in order to besiege this city: But I take for granted those measures are broke by Heister's having cleared this side of the Danube, whereby the function with the Rebels was not practicable towards carrying on such a design.

105.

Stepney Marlborough herczegnek. Tudósitja őt a magyarországi békekisérletek menetéről s a gyöngyösi találkozás eredményéről. — Másolat.

Public. Record. Offic. Germany 177. Vienna, 16. April 1704.

(Kivonat.)

(Ezen levél első pontja szóról szóra ugyanaz, a mi az előbbi számban Hedges státustitkárhoz iratott.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Little advance is yet made in the Negotiation with the Hungarians; Six days ago Visa the Provost of Colocza, and one Ockolicsani the advocate of Hungary arrived here and on the 13th gave the Emperor their report in writing of what passed at a Conference lately held at Güngös between Rakoczi the Arch Bp of Colocza and Berczeni; whereof the main points are a guaranty and armistice; As to the former they think England and Holland to remote and to nearly allied to this Court to be releged upon, and therefore are willing to accept our Mediation, but then have secourse to Sweden and Poland as guarantees: But I scarce believe this Court will allow of either. As to the cessation of Arms, the Arch Bp says he has prevailed with Rakoczi to grant it for Austria and Styria; which Provinces are already freed by Heister's happy expedition, and the Malcontents must be quick in declaring their minds as to a general armistice for all Hungary before he crosses the Danube and comes to blows, for if he is fortunate or otherwise either this court or the Hungarian may then fly off, and have no further thoughts of Treating.

To the D. of Marlborough.

106.

Hedges minister Stepneynek. A királynénak mint fő szövetségesnek joga van, komolyan kivánni a császártól, hogy az ellene fegyverben álló alattvalóival kibéküljön. Ha az egész nép elégületlen, csekély győzelmek nem fogják a felkelést elnyomni. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office. Foreign Various N° 16. Whitehall, April 18, 1704.

Sir,

The Queen as a principal Ally considering the great Expense she is at to support the Confederacy thinks she has a right to press the Emp^{r} with all Earnestness not to loose any opportunity of coming to an accommodation with his subjects who have taken up arms against him and that he will not let slip this occasion which is improved by this late successes of giving them reasonable terms, for if the Accounts you have given us are to be depended upon and that the discontents of those People are General, these little successes of the Emp^{rs} forces cannot put an End to that matter but it will break out again and therefore we conclude there is no time to be lost, and that the Emperor should make the best Advantage of this Juncture because we believe the Turks will take all the Advantages they can, for recovering now what they lost the last war.

I am etc.

C. Hedges.

Mr. Stepney.

107.

Stepney Hedges miniszternek. Nincs mit jelentsen; másnap fog tanácskozás tartatni vele s Bruyninxel a magyar ügyben. — Heister Komáromban van, a horvát bán 6000 emberrel Győr mellett. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 19. April 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Right Hon^{ble}

I have nothing yet to relate to you of our Negotiation with the Hungarians, but shall by my next, Count Kaunitz having rec^{d} orders from the Emperor to acquaint M^{r} Bruyninx & me with his Resolutions, which he has promised to communicate to us to morrow.

The farther advices we have of Feldt Marshall Heisters proceedings are as follow. On the 12th he left Stuhlweissenbourg, & got to Tottes on the 13th whence the Foot direc-

ted their march towards Commorrha, & arrived there on the 15[th]; The Horse were canton'd at Söhn*) half a mile from thence. Our next letters will tell us whether he has found any opposition in the Island of Schütt, or has pass'd the Danube at Comorrha in order to post himself beyond the Waag, & act in Upper Hungary. The Ban with 6000 Croats was advanced within one march of Raab, whence he expects orders either to join Feld Marshall Heister, or to act seperately, as shall be thought most adviseable: He has chosen out of the Rebels who lately submitted themselves to Gen[ll] Heister, such as were most able to bear arms, & has formed them into three regiments for the Emperor's service.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

108.

Stepney Hedges ministernek jelenti, hogy tanácskozás volt a magyar ügyekben. Mindenek előtt háromhavi fegyverszünet kötendő uti possidetis alapon. — A svéd és lengyel királyok jótállását a császár meg nem engedheti, de a svéd király mediatioját elfogadja. A felkelők tetszésére bizatik, hol és mikor akarnak a császár által nevezendő biztosokkal találkozni s értekezleteket megkezdeni. — Ez értelemben levelet irt a császár a kalocsai érsekhez, mely holnap küldetik el, Visa és Okolicsányi szinte visszaküldetnek néhány nap mulva. A küldöttek nem tartják elég világosaknak a fegyverszünet feltételeit s bővebb magyarázatot kérnek Eugen herczegtől, ki — ugy hiszi iró — nem hajlandó a békére, magánérdeke mást kivánván; Kaunitz ellenben óhajtja a békét, mert jószága van Magyar- és Morvaországban. Iró s Bruyninx is irnak Rákóczinak levelet, melyben őt az alkudozások megkezdésére serkentik; Kaunitz gr. s Seilern br. terveztetnek császári biztosoknak az alkudozásra,

---

*) Szőny.

tán Pálffy Miklós s egy-két magyar fog hozzájok adatni. — Tramp tábornok a Csallóközből visszaveretett. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 23rd April 1704

(Kivonat.)

Rigth Honble

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

On the 20th Instt Mr Bruyninx and I had a meeting with Prince Eugene and Count Kaunitz, where Mr Tiel Referendaire for War affairs in the Kingdom of Hungary assisted. The Count begun by acquainting us, that nothwithstanding the advantages which the Emperor has had over the Malcontents on this side the Danube, he still preserved a fatherly affection for his subjects of Hungary, & was willing to bring them to obedience by just and reasonable conditions, towards which it was necessary to agree, 1st on an Armistice for the space of three months, more or less, according as the Malcontents shall be disposed. That this Cessation of Arms should be general throughout all Hungary and Transilvania, upon the same footing as formerly with the Turks, possideatis uti possidetis, That each party should continue in the quiet enjoyment, of what they at present possess, That the Malcontents should raise their Blockades from before such places as they have actually streightned, and withdraw their Troops to certain Countyes which are named and assigned in Upper Hungary, allowing the Imperialists to furnish their respective Garrisons with pay, clothing, and also with provisions, for as long a season as the Cessation of Arms is to continue; And in regard of other places lower on the Danube, on the Tibiscus, and on the Marosch, before which the Malcontents have no force or blockade, it be allowed the Imperialists to reinforce the Garrisons with fresh Detachments, and to supply them with stores of Amunition and other warlike provisions for their future defence as if this Truce had never been made, since the Emperor's Communication with those parts is not at present interrupted, nor has been entirely cut off at any time during these commotions. If the Malcontents can make

any benefit of the same freedom the like liberty will be allowed them.

The other point is the Guaranty whereof Count Kaunitz told us there would hardly be found an example that ever a sovereign Prince admitted foreign Powers to pass any acts of security for what they have been willing to promise in favour of their own Subjects, & therefore it could not be reasonably expected H. I. M. should condescend to this Condition. That the Malcontents had demanded Sweeden and Poland as Guarantees both which were not consistent together at a time that they are actually in War against each other; And that the latter particularly was out of a State of acting, because of the dissension between the King and the Republic, whereof neither seperately could be relied on, or be employed without giving offence to the other.

That the Envoy of Sweden had indeed made a tender of his masters good offices, and in order to make them more effectual, talked of employing his authority, by which words this Court was willing to suppose He meant to assist the emperor with some part of the Troops he has in the Neighbourhood towards reducing the Rebels by force of Arms in case they should not submit to reasonable terms. At the same time, He gave us to understand that it was impossible for the Emperor to allow of Swedens Guarantee, being a point which in former days had been endeavoured by that Crown on other occassions, but never was obtained; However as to the King of Swedens Mediation the Emperor was not unwilling to admit of it, if we (whom he had already accepted) had nothing to object.

That the Emperor left to the choice of the Malcontents when and where they would hold their Congress with such Commissioners as H. I. M. shall appoint for that purpose, proposing to them either Presburgh or Türnau.

To this effect a letter has been prepared from the Emperor to the Archbishop of Colocza, which will be forwarded to morrow by a Courier, and seconded by Provost Visa' & Occolucsani who will be dispatched likewise in 5 or 6 days to explain the same not only to the Archbishop

but to Rakoczi and other chiefs among the Confederates who sent those Deputies hither to settle these Preliminaries.

The Referendaire read to us the said letter, and we excepted against some Expressions which we thought were too injurious for the Hungarians, & ought to be changed, if these people really mean to come to an Agreement with them, for therein the Proposals made by the Archbishop in their behalf are called absurda, scandalosa, et auditu horrenda, by way of Reprimand to him for having transmitted hither freely and without reserve some points of the discourses he had heard from such of the Malcontents as are the most violent Assertors of the Right and Liberties of their Country.

I am afraid the Conditions of the Armistice are not so clearly stated as they ought to be, at least the Deputies declare they do not sufficiently understand them, and are urgent with Prince Eugene for a further Explanation thereof, wherein I second them, by desiring the Prince to make this first step as easy and practicable as is possible, since it is the Foundation on which the rest of our Negotiation depends; and considering we have no time to lose in fruitless Messages, our first demand ought to be, so adapted to the State of our affairs, and the Convenience of those we have to deal with, that nothing equivocal or captious should be cast in their way, whereby they may be tempted to reject the Proposal, After which both Parties are likely to lay aside all thoughts of an amicable composure. I perceive [the Deputys suspect Prince Eugene is no well-wisher to a peaceable agreement, having his private reasons for continuing the war, and that he is influenced therein by Referendaire Tiel, who hath a good deal of credit with him]. In truth I cannot [discover much tendence in any of Our Ministers towards ending these disturbances by fair means-excepe in Count Kaunitz who having one estate in that Country, and another on the frontier hath domestic reasons as well as public ones, why he should wish for an accommodation.]*)

*) Az itt ritkitott betűkkel nyomott s zárjelek közé foglalt tételek az eredetiben jelirásban vannak.

As to the second point of the Guaranty I told them rather than break off, they might find some means to intermix that word and Office with the Mediation, and endeavour to make the Hungarians understand it to be one and the same. Act. That I had no objection against the King of Sweden being admitted to a share in the Negotiation, provided the Emperor judged that a means of bringing the work to a more speedy and happy conclusion; I only desired (as formerly you instructed me) that no time might be lost in waiting till this Minister might be duly authorized by Full Powers (which he can hardly receive under a Month) & that care may be taken when we come to pass any publick Act or enter upon points of Ceremony, that no dispute arise for Precedency between me and the Swedish Envoy, on account of our both bearing the same character from two crown'd Heads; At least I promised not to give any occasion of disturbance on my part being resolved to promote the main affair as far as I can possibly without doing prejudice to Her Majesty's Crown & dignity.

Prince Eugene and Count Kaunitz then proposed to Mr Bruyninx and me, that by the Courier to be dispatched to the Archbishop we might write to the heads of the Malcontents, encouraging them to accept of the Conditions on which the Emperor is willing the Armistice and Congress might be settled: On this occasion I asked their opinion if it might not be seasonable to make our Applications to Prince Ragoczi himself as the Chief, that he might have no reason to think himself any longer neglected by the making our addresses elsewhere; This they consented to, and we have prepared our letter according to what you find inclosed (No. 1), a copy whereof we have put into Prince Eugene's hands, to be submitted to the Emperor's perusal, being careful not to make any step without his consent and approbation.

On the 21st Mr Bruyninx & I waited upon the Elector Palatin to acquaint him with what had passed at the Conference and he told us farther, that the Emperor was now considering what persons he should appoint for his Commissarys at the Treaty; He tought he had pitched on Count

Kaunitz for one, & Baron Seilar for another, as belonging to the Chancery of the Court, and the present difficulty was what person should be deputed from the Chancery of War in the place of Prince Eugene, whose other occupations will not allow him to attend this meeting: To these Count Nicolas Palfy is likely to be added with two or three more Hungarians, which may serve to make some amends to the Nation for the Omission that was made at the Peace of Carlowitz, where no Native of the Country was allowed to have any share in the Negotiation, which neglect they frequently alledge as not the least of their Greivances.

I reckon it will be about a fortnight or three weeks before the preliminaries are fully settled, & the place of Congress agreed on; By which time M[r] Bruyninx and I may receive new Full Powers according as Count Bercheni advised, & so be ready in all respects to give a helping hand between both partys.

Since my last nothing of moment has happn'd in Hungary to make the matter much better or worse: General Tramp endeavoured to make a descent in the Island of Schütt, which did not succeed so well as he expected, so he embarked his people with the loss of 23 men, & as many more wounded: If you have any curiosity to read the particulars of this accident you will find it in the paper (Nr. 2) *)
— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 108-ik számhoz.

Tramp tábornok kisérlete a Csallóköz ellen, melyben 23 ember veszteséggel visszaveretett april 20-án.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 23. April 1704.

We have nothing considerable from Gen[ll] Heister since his march towards Commorrha, **) but by letters from thence of yesterday he was ready to pass the Danube & to post

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

**) Komárom.

himself on the other side of the Waag, as soon as Gen[ll] Tramp has joyned him with 100 Danes who haved stayed some time in this neighbourhood because of their Indisposition a Battalion belonging to Ende's Regiment (likewise Danes) which was left at Presbourg, and another Battalion of Imperialists commanded by Colonel Firmont, making in all about 1400 Men, whom he was ordered to transport down the Danube in 12 Boats armed with small Canon & 5 or 6 little Saicks. Within two or three hours below Presburgh a small party of Malcontents fired upon him from a little Island, but soon after made their escape into the Grand Schütt, where he commanded Captain Fürstemberg with 24 men to land & pursue them. But the Rebels being nimbler, soon scattered & disappeared, so the Captain continued his march for an hour and a half till he discovered a Borough called Pistorf belonging to Cardinal Collonitsch where upon his approach the inhabitants hung out a white flag on the steeple as a mark they would capitulate; on which he entered the borough & finding nobody that made resistance, gave notice thereof to Gen[ll] Tramp who sent him a Reinforcement of 150 men more in order to take post under Collonel Firmont & Lieut[t] Col[l] Samsoe, who by that time they had reached Pistorf, found the Captain surrounded in a Church yard by some hundreds of Rebels, whom they beat off, till at last their numbers increasing to 2000, it was judged convenient to retire with the loss of 5 Men, after having burnt the Burrough, supposing the Inhabitants had acted treacherously with them, by drawing them first into a snare, & then letting the Rebels loose on them. Upon their long firing Gen[ll] Tramp landed the rest of his men to sicure their retreat but soon perceived the Enemy was reinforced to above 3000 horse & foot, & not knowing how many more might still be behind, he thought fit to return to his Boats, after having lost 18 men more upon the bank of the River. This happened on the 20[th] Ins[t] & the day following he continued his voyage down the Danube, upon notice he had rec[d] that morning from Gen[ll] Heister to joyn him with the best diligence he could, in order to the Expedition above mentioned.

109.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Vette az uj megbizó levelet, mely kielégitő lesz a magyarok részére, de nem hiszi, hogy a császár beleegyezik, hogy azzal éljen, ha csak Heistert valami baj nem éri. — Küld egy uj mintát, milyent Bruyninx most kiván magának küldetni kormánya által s mely mind a két felet kielégiti. — Rákóczihoz szóló levelök elküldetett. — A svéd király mediatioja elutasittatott azon ürügy alatt, hogy a vele háboruban lévő lengyel király is hasonló ajánlatot tett, s igy a császár elhatározta, nehogy egyik vagy másik megbántva érezze magát, csupán az angol s hollandi mediatio mellett maradni. — Heisterről hallják, hogy Érsekujvár felé megy, a várat felmentendő, a többi várőrségek jól tartják magokat. —

Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna, 26. April 1704.**

Right Hon^ble^

Yesterday I received the honour of your letters of the 28^th^ and 31^th^ past, with New Full Powers more adapted to the humour of the Malcontents than the former were, but not likely to be so much to the Satisfaction of the Imperial Court, for which reason I shall observe your directions by managing them to as not to give any offence. You will naturally imagine how difficult it is to carry it fairly between both Partys, without being accused of partiality in doing too much or too little: Yet hitherto I have met with no such censures, & for the future shall regulate my Conduct by the Conjuncture & posture of affairs: For instance if Feld-Marshall Heister be as successful on the other side of the Danube as he has proved on this, & the Emperor will yet out of his fatherly affection give way to a peaceable Accommodation the Hungarians ought to think my first Commission good enough for them, & must be satisfied to be treated as Rebellions Subjects; But if the Imperialists find a Check (as it is an even lay they will) and Ragoczi with his party are likely to get the better (however for the sake of peace & quiet will listen to a friendly agreement) I must them try if I can obtain leave of this Court to produce

the New-Powers you sent me, wherein they are distinguished like Patriots & Confederates as they affect to be treated; 'Tis therefore well you have put me in a condition of acting either way, By last post M^r^ Bruyninx received orders from the States to send them a Draught of such Full Powers as he thought might be most suitable to both parties which he is now preparing, & I shall add herewith a Copy thereof if I can have it before the Courier sets out, otherwise it shall be sent you this evening by the ordinary post and I shall write to M^r^ Stanhope that he get of the Greffier an exact Copy of what the States agree to send M^r^ Bruyninx that if you think their Formulaire is more perfect than ours a third sheet of Parchment may be sent me; tho' I see no reason why one or other of those I have already may not do the business as well.

In my last I had the honour to acquaint you what steps had been made by this Court towards settling the Preliminaries: The letter M^r^ Bruyninx, & I had prepared for Ragoczi has been approved and fordwarded, & the points relating to the Armistice have been deliver'd to the two Deputys who are to consider on them & make their objections if they suspect any circumstances of them not to be adequated to what the Confederates may require; and when they shall have had all the Explanations & satisfaction they can expect here they will depart for Hungary in hopes of getting these terms accepted there before the chance of war shall render the Negotiation more difficult on either side.

Yesterday the Swedish Envoy made me a visit, & by his discourse I find the Emperor has taken a civil method of declining the king of Sweedens Mediation, for he told me he had been to see Count Kaunitz on the 23^d^ (a little before He went to his Estate) who gave him to understand that the Emperor was extremely obliged to the king for having made so friendly a tender of his good offices, but whereas the king of Poland had done the same, and the Emperor could not admit thereof in the present Juncture for several obvious reasons, he thought the king and Republick of Poland might take offence to find their offer rejected & that of Sweden accepted; On which consideration the

Emperor was disposed to leave the Negotiation in the hands of the Queen & the States General who were the first to undertake it, The Envoy answer'd, That his Master's offer was made out of a friendly and good design, & that he had orders to govern himself entirely according to the Emperors directions, therefore to acquiesce in what was now signified as His pleasure. However after the Satisfaction the Elector Palatin had expressed upon his having first mention'd to him the Instructions he had received & the impatience H. E. H. show'd till the same were communicated both to the Emperor & to the king of the Romans, and after the affectionate manner wherewith the Emperor himself received the Compliments & seemed to accept thereof (as I related to you in my letter of the 12th Inst) He could not but be surprised at so sudden a change, and hoped Count Kaunitz would explain to him if this refusal were occasion'd by any other motive.

I perceive Count Kaunitz very prudently avoided making mention of me or any disputes which might happen about Precedency, for you will have seen my discourse on that Subject at the Conference was so moderate as not to have given occasion for their using any difficulty of mine as an argument for laying Sweden aside: tho' I am satisfied the business will be better transacted the fewer persons there are concern'd in it.

We have no letters from General Heister since those from Comorrha, whereof mention was made in my last, but here are reports that he had passed the Danube on the 22nd & was marching towards Neuhäusel in order to releive that place which is said to be in great want. From our other garrisons we have a good account that they not onely defend themselves but give great disturbance to the Enemy, particularly Major General Pfeffershoven who commands in Buda, Lieut. Genll Huyn who is in Sigeth, Majr, Genl Glockelsberg who is in Zatmar, and Colonel Wilson an Irishman who is in Eperies, and has transmitted to the Councill of War, under my cover a very satisfactory Relation of his proceeding during four months that he has been streightned by the Malcontents.

Last night the Danish Envoy was alarmed by an Officer who came from Gen^ll^ Tramp with notice that he had been seized with so violent a fit of the Gout at Presbourgh as to be in a desperate condition. He received the Sacrament but we have yet no news of his death, which will be much regretted, He being an officer of very good reputation.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

110.

Stepney Hedges miniszternek. — Stanhope utján megtudhatja, hogy mi kifejezéseket használand a hollandi kormány Bruyninx megbizó levelében. — Tramp dán tábornok meghalt Pozsonyban. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna, 26^th^ April 1704.**

Sir,

I writ to you this afternoon by a Courier, & send this by the ordinary post under a flying seal to M^r^ Stanhope, that he may have the greffiers opinion w^t^ expressions the States gen^ll^ intend to use in y^e^ New-Powers they design for M^r^ Bruyninx: In my mind one of the 2. I have already may do y^e^ business, as well as another, for it will be next to impossible to content entirely both partyes, do w^t^ we will.

The Danish Envoy had received advice this evening that Gen^ll^ Tramp is dead at Presburg which has obliged him to write to Maj^r^ Gen^ll^ Gestorf, & the several Colonells who serve in the Danish Troops to repair respective regiments, since there is but one Colonel, & never a General with y^t^ whole corps at present.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

111.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Jelenti, hogy Visa és Okolicsángi az nap elmentek Rákóczihoz a békeelőzményekkel. — Heister altábornagy bevette Érsekujvárt, melyet senki sem védett. Onnan Komáromba visszatért s Csallóköz ellen irányzott működését az nap volt megkezdendő. — Hirlik, hogy Sinzendorff gr. feladta Eger várát, a helyőrség Rákóczihoz csatlakozott, ki 30—40,000 emberrel a Duna felé tart, Buda alatt átkelni szándékozván. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna, 30. April 1704.**

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

The two Deputys from Hungary have obtained of Prince Eugene that some points in their Instructions which they thought would be disagreable to the Malcontents might be alter'd, and this afternoon they went by water to Presbourgh, from whence they are first to call upon Count Bercheni & then to wait upon Ragoczi, whose name they have got particularly inserted in their Commission (after some difficulties and disputes) as a mark that the Emperor has no other meaning than to come to an agreement with him as well as with the rest of the Confederates; He is therein styled Dominus Ragoczi only; it being impossible for this court to treat him as Prince till the Sentence that was published against him be revoked, I am promised a Copy of the Articles given them concerning the Armistice and the Guaranty, & if I receive them in time they shall be forwarded to you by this Post. I hope they will give you some satisfaction, since they are worded with great Deference for Her Majesty and the States General, in respect of their Mediation, and allow a certain temperament which may pass for a sort of guaranty; They contain likewise the reason I mentioned in my last why the king of Sweeden cannot be admitted to have a share in either of those Offices. The Courier who was sent tho the Archbishop of Colocza with the Emperor's letter concerning the Guaranty and Armistice returned hither on the 28^th but has brought nothing

more than a bare answer from the Archbishop acknowledging the receipt of the Emperor's letter, and signifying that he intended to set out yesterday from his Residence at Samagorva to communicate H. Imperiale Majestys pleasure to Bercheni and Ragoczi.

General Heister's Expedition to Neuhäusel has got him no great reputation, for he found no opposition, nor was the place blocked as he imagined, so having left there ninety men with some ammunition & provisions he came back on the 27^{th} to Comorrha, & was resolved to clear the Island of Schütt before he undertook anything else. He intended to begin his attack this day in three several places, and in order thereto Colonel Vermont with the 1400 men who were lately disappointed in the descent they attempted, begun again their march yesterday from Presburgh by Land towards Raab. It were to be wished the execution of Gen^{ll} Heister design on the Schütt might have been suspended till we had heard whether the Proposals for an Armistice are accepted or not; for 'tis thought the Malcontents in that Island will make a desperate defence, & if the Imperialists should have a check, or be successfull, either accident is likely to create new difficultyes to our Negotiation.

Here are reports that Count Zinsendorff who commanded in Erla being short of provisions had surrendred, & that good part of the Garrison (consisting of 150 Germans & 200 Hussars) instead of proceeding to Pest according to Capitulation had taken service under Ragoczi who is said to be marching with $\frac{m}{30}$ or $\frac{m}{40}$ men, the choice of all his Adherents, towards the Danube with a design to cross that river near Prince Eugene's Island Ratzenmarck below Buda, & that 3000 horse were actually passed already.

The inclosed contains some advices I received yesterday from Sir Robert Sutton which have been two Months on the way, all intercourse of letters having been interrupted while the Malcontents were Masters on this side the Danube.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The points given to the Deputies cannot be got ready by this post but I send you wherewith a letter M^{r} Bruyninx

has writ by them to the Archbishop of Colocza, in answer to one they brought him.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

112.

Hedges minister Stepneyhez. — Sürgesse a császárt, hogy a savoyi herczeget segély nélkül ne hagyja, a békealkudozásokat pedig folytassa. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office. Foreign Various N° 16. Whitehall, May 2, 1704.

Sir,

(Kivonat.)

I have received the favour of yours of the 19[th], 23[d] & 26[th] past N. S. with the private ones of the 24 and 26 and the papers that accompanied them which came in together yesterday. I have not much at present to say to you upon them but you may observe that we agree with you that the fewer Powers are concerned in the Mediation relating to the Malcontents the more likely it is to take effect, You are still to press the Emp[r] to conclude with the Duke of Savoy considering the very ill condition of his forces in Lombardy and that if they should be obliged to retire from Italy. The D. of Savoy will have all the French forces upon his hands. Since you are of opinion that the powers you have will serve for both sides you must goe on in your mediation as well as you can & I have no thoughts of troubling the Queen again on that subject without an absolute necessity for it.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

C. Hedges.

To Stepney.

113.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Rákóczi Földvár mellett hidat csinált a Dunán s kész azt 14000 emberrel átlépni. — A császáriak bevették Csallóközt ellentállás nélkül. Heister Bercsényi után készül Szeredre. — A horvátok Győrből haza mentek. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 3. May 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday I received the honour of your letter of the 4th past O. S. with the paper inclosed.

Mr Bruyninx and I have notice that our two Hungarian Deputies were arrived at Presburgh, & going in quest of Count Bercheni; They say it will be hard to find him because he shifts his Quarters very often since the Action in the Island of Schütt: I here send you the points about the Armistice etc. which you should have had by last post.

By our letters from Buda of the 29th past it appears that Prince Ragoczi had prepared a bridge at Fetwar, & was ready to pass on this side of the Danube with 14 pieces of Cannon 2 Mortars and about $\frac{m}{14}$ men.

The Imperialists have been more successful in their attempt on the Schütt than was generally expected; Feldt-Marshall Heister having on the 30th past cleared the whole Island with little resistance, the Malcontents having taken their time to make their escape, leaving not above 1500 of their party to guard a Pass, who only made one discharge & that so high that but five Imperialists were killed & wounded, after which the Ban of Croatia took them in the flank with 500 horse & 600 foot and drove them not only from their post, but quite out of the Island; 150 were killed & about 50 drown'd, the rest made their escape over a Bridge at Nogiseck which they broke after them, & General Heister is now preparing another (which was to be ready against this day) designing to pursue them towards Zeret, whither they are said to have followed Count Bercheny, who was a Spectator on the other bank of the Danube while this action passed. The Malcontents were headed by Count Pekry of Transilvania & one Ratzka, the former is said to be wounded in the foot. This news was brought hither on the 1st Inst. by the Ban himself, who has little more to do at the Army at present, The Croats, who came under his command as far as Raab, having refused to cross the Danube,

pretending not to be obliged by their Capitulation to serve so far out of their Neighbourhood, so they are dispersed and returned home.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

114.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Visa és Okolicsányi irtak, hogy látták Bercsényit s kivánják, hogy Heister szüntesse meg működését, ez könnyitené a fegyverszünetet. A császár hajlandó volt erre, de Eugen herczeg minden várakozás ellen nem helyeselte, mert Ritschan Morvából betört, ellátta Trencsént élelemmel s Szakolcza ellen indult. — Az nap este kihallgatásuk lesz a császárnál, s kérni fogják őt, nehány napra megállittatni Heister mozdulatait. Bruyninx levelet kapott kormányától, a császárt a magyarokkal való kibékülésre sürgetni. — Utóiratban jelenti, hogy kihallgatáson voltak s a császár megigérte, hogy igyekezni fog a béke létrehozására. — A római király most tanácskozik a fegyverszünet iránt a miniszterekkel. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 7th May 1704.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday a Courier arrived from the two Hungarian Deputies with letters to the Elector Palatin wherein one to the Emperor was inclosed, proposing that Gen^ll^ Heister should from this time suspend all hostilities, as a means whereby the Armistice might be more easily obtained.

The said Deputies have explained themselves to M^r^ Bruyninx & me by letter to that effect, as you will find in the inclosed (Nr. 1) and Count Bercheni seems fairly enough disposed towards a Reconciliation by what he writes (Nr. 2) to M^r^ Bruyninx, who was told this morning by the Elector Palatin that H. I. M. was not averse to the Proposal. From whence we supposed Prince Eugene would be

of that opinion likewise, having heard him frequently complain that Gen[ll] Heister had so harrassed the Troops under his command with continual marches as almost to have put them out of a condition of operating for some time, by which accident the Emperor might have been induced to make a merit of the necessity, by giving his Troops some respite, & declaring at the same time that the new step was made out of a fatherly affection to his people, & in consideration of our remonstrances, whereby more weight would have been given to our Offices of Mediation.

But Prince Eugene instead of being thus disposed, seemed to think unreasonable that the Emperor should withold his General from acting while Rakoczi is said to attempt passing on this side the Danube. Prince Eugene maintained his opinion with a piece of news he received this morning by a Staffette from the Regency of Moravia (which indeed alters the case), viz: That Maj[r] General Ritschan with some forces he had gather'd in that Province had made an incursion into Hungary almost as far as the River Waag, where after having routed about 3000 Malcontents, killed 150 & made 80 Prisoners he had cast Succors and Provisions into Trenschin, This happen'd on the 4[th] Instant, when the Deputies letter to M[r] Bruyninx & me is dated. After this action Gen[ll] Ritschan returned towards the River Marck to attack (as this day) a walled Town called Scaliz, the only place whereof the Rebels are in possession on this side of the Waag.

Gen[l] Heister by his last letter was prepared to pass the Danube as yesterday, with a design to force his way into upper Hungary. If both these enterprises succeed it will be hard to bring our military people to moderation. However M[r] Bruyninx & I intend at an audience this evening to try how far we can prevail with the Emperor that Heister may refresh his Army for two or three days, during which time we hope we may hear whether Rakoczi be satisfied with the Armistice proposed, & be willing to stop on the other side of the Danube, if he has not passed already. The better to inforce our proposal M[r] Bruyninx received by last post very opportunely a letter from the States General (Nr. 3) *)

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

pressing the Emperor by several weighty Arguments to use all means possible towards bringing this Negotiation with the Hungarians to a speedy conclusion.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

P. S.

Mr Bruyninx & I have had our Audience of the Emperor seperately because of the letter he had to present; & H. I. M. has assured us both that effectual care shall be taken towards succouring the Armies both at Ostiglia and in Piemont with Men and Money. He likewise promises to continue his utmost endeavours towards an Accommodation with the Malcontents.

The King of the Romans is now in Conference with the Elector Palatin, Prince Eugene, & Count Nicholas Palfy to consider how far it is adviseable for the Emperor to agree to what the Hungarian Deputies have proposed from Bercheni concerning a suspension of all Hostilities as above mention'd; But the Post will be gone before I shall be able to know any thing of the Emperor's Resolution or of their opinion.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 114-ik számhoz.

A hollandi kormány levele Lipót császárhoz, melyben kérik, hogy a magyaroknak adandó igazságos s méltányos feltételek mellett mielőbb a békét velük helyreállitsa, hogy minden erejét azután a francziák ellen fordithassa. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany No 174.

Letter from the States Genll to the Empr H. I. Mty
to put a speedy end to the troubles in Hungary.

21. April 1704.

Serenissime, Potentissime etc.

Quando quidem Caesarea Majestas Vestra Operam et Officia Nostra non minus quam Serenissimae ac Potentmae

Magnae Brittanniae Reginae admittere non dedignata sit ad reconciliandos Caesareae Ma^{ti} Vestrae abalienatos hungarorum animos, componendosque exortos inter Illos Motus difficiles sane et intempestivos; Cumq ex Relatione Ablegati Nostri Extraordinarii Domini de Hamel Bruyninx, qui cum Caes^{ae} Ma^{tis} Vestrae veniâ in Hungariam profectus, et ibidem cum praecipius quibusdam Nationis collocutus est, intellexerimus, non quidem omnino adhuc dispositam, non tamen etiam adeo abalienatam plurimorum mentem quin spes affulgeat Arma posituros et ad obsequium redituros, si salvit conscientiis et Regni Juribus tuto sedenuo Caes^{ae} Ma^{tis} Vestrae fidei et Imperio committere, et subjicere queant; Itaq partium Nostrarum esse duximus, Caes. Ma^{ti} Vestrae celerem hujus Negotii, quamvis difficilis, confectionem, omni meliori modo, et eâ, quâ par est, cum observantiâ sedulo commendare; Nam, ut Nobis quidem videtur, maximum hac in re versatur momentum quoniam Cas^{a} Ma^{tas} Vestra, quamdiu pacata non fuerit Hungaria, non tantum opulentissimi Regni Reditibus, et Gentis bellicosae milite caret, sed et pars virium aliunde distrahitur, quae majore cum utilitate in Gallos, Ejusq Socios, accerimos Domus Augustae hostes, converteretur, praesertim hoc rerum statu, quo sedem Belli in ulteriora ipsius Germaniae transtulêre, ibidemq fidere conantur, nec ab Illorum Incursionibus tutae sint haereditariae Ma^{tis} Vestrae Caes^{ae} Ditiones, adeo ut ne minima quidem pars virium sine Causae Communis insigni detrimento averti queat, et quid expectandum erit, si non quantoejus sedantur hungarici Motus? nisi quod hostium afflatu excitatum Incendium vires caput et latius circumvagabitur, quia et Vicina corripiet, et post majus incrementum difficiliori operâ extinguetur; Quod si vi subigendus et ad Imperiam reducendus sit populus, jam Armatus, numero non contemnendus, et aliunde adjutus, verendum est, ne hoc longi temporis opus fuerit, et ne quantumvis prosperi fuerunt asperâ hac viâ successus, unquam hoc modo porta tranquillitas tam solida et constans sit, quam si aequâ, et ad praesentem Rerum Constitutionem accommodatâ transactione Pax Regni restituatur, et Animi subditorum in Gratiam, et ad Obsequium Caesareae Ma^{tis} Vestrae suâ sponte redeant; hujus non Caesareae Maj^{tis}

Vestrae tantum, sed et Omnium foederatorum quam plurimum interesse judicamus, et idcirco Ma^{tem} Vestram enixe rogamus, ut hoc maximi ponderis Negotium Reconciliationis hungarorum cum Caesareâ Ma^{te} Vestrâ non tantum Sibi serio Cordi esse velit, sed et illud ocissime promoveri, atque pro innatâ sibi Clementiâ adeo aequas et rationi consentaneas circa Gravamina conditiones hungaris offerri curet, ut illarum lenitiâ et aequitate Arma Illis è manibus excutiantur, saltem Universis appareat, Nihil quicquam à Caes^{a} Ma^{te} vestrâ praetermissum quod ad praecidendam querelarum materiam, ad sedandos Animos plurimum commotos, et ad reducendam tranquillitatem aliquo modo conducere queat, ut sopitis his Motibus, Vires hungarici Regni cum caeteris Ma^{tis} Caesareae Vestrae viribus conjunctae, contra communem hostem unà vertantur, atq hinc etiam Foederatis Omnibus Stimulus addatur, ad continuandos et augendos impigre Conatus, quibus Bellum, in quo non minus Commoda Ma^{tis} Vestrae Caesareae, et Domûs Augustae, quam salus publica in discrimen veniunt etc.

115.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Tudósitja őt a bajor választóval folytatott alkudozások mibenlétéről. — Panaszkodik Wratislaw gr. császári követ ellen, ki Haagban nem kedvezően nyilatkozott Stepneyről. — Eredeti bizodalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. **Vienna, 7th May 1704.**

Sir,

That you may not think I neglect the [overtures with the El^{r} of Bavaria] I am to acquaint you, that I have notice every Post from [the Emperor's Resident] that he is still [at Prague] waiting for an answer from [Berlips] who by his last letters was yet [at Ratisbon] without having had any meeting with [Reichars, Mÿ Lord Raby] fancyed the Emp^{r} would give [the El^{r} of Bavaria the Protestant Cities] as a purchase for his friendship, but by my relation you will find there are no such thoughts, for that would be a

means of losing all the empire towards gaining [one Elector].

I send you for yr private information only an extract of a letter from Mr d'Adam*) to Mr Bruyninx, whereby you observe Count Wratislaw keeps to his old impertinent way of judging wrong & censuring my proceedings notwithstanding I am persuaded you, who know all the steps I have made, are quite of another opinion. I am apt to think the count is not satisfied to talk at this rate at ye Hague but writes to the same purpose to ye Emperor himself, which is doing me a very unjust & a base office: For which I may be tempted to call him to an account when he arrives here, for I do not think he is to be allowed in ye liberties, He has taken with me on this and other occasions, & which I have put up meerly for ye sake of Peace and Quiet; I thougt the many generous offices He received from the Nation, & particularly the last act of her Matys Bounty might have corrected part of his virulant nature. For at once he has got more than any ten Envoys from England, have recd from this Court: If you enquire of my Lord Lexington He will tell you his present of parting was not worth fifty pounds, & that is as much as I expect from the [House of Austria]**) whenever it is my turn to take my leave of them.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

116.

Tegnap válasz küldetett Visa és Okolicsányi utolsó levelére. — A császár nem fogadhat el részletes fegyverszünetet, de intsék Rákóczit, hogy álljon reá az általános fegyvernyugvásra. — Hir szerint Heister Nagy-Szombatban van, mely meghódolt neki. — Eredeti levél.

*) Ezen név hibásan van irva D'Amelo helyett, ki a szövetséges államok rendkivüli követe volt Londonban. Wratislaw gróf a császár követe volt ugyanott, ki folytonos ellenségeskedésben állt Stepneyel. A kérdéses időben Londonból Haagon át visszautazott Bécsbe.

**) A zárjelek közé foglalt tételek az eredetiben jelirásban vannak.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. Vienna, 10th May 1704.

Right Honble

Yesterday one of the Commissarys belonging to the Chamber of Hungary carried thither an answer from the Emperor to the letter he had from the Hungarian Deputies: It was a Negative, telling them he could not enter into a particular Cessation of Hostilities between General Heister & Count Bercheni, but expected an answer to the proposals he had made for a General Armistice; and in the mean time Prince Ragoczi ought to continue where he was without making any advance. By this Conveyance Mr Bruyninx & I acknowledged the letter I sent you from the Deputies, according to what you find (No. 1) and the Elector Palatin tells us his answer was much of the same kind. This morning he received by the ordinary post another letter from them dated at Comorrah on the 8th Inst giving an account of their having met the Archbishop of Colocza there the day before, & that they were then going with him towards Alba Regalis in hopes of hearing from Prince Ragoczi. The Common report was, that about 2 or 3000 Horse had already passed the Danube below Buda, & that Prince Ragoczi was preparing to follow in person: We have no certain notice that the Articles of a General Armistice had yet been communicated to him upon which we are to expect his opinion before any judgement can be made whether our Negotiation will go forward or not.

I have seen no letters from General Heister since the last I mention'd, but 'tis said he passed the Danube on the 6th and upon his approach towards Tirnau, the day following, those magistrates paid homage to the Emperor, the Malcontents having retired on the other side of the Waag. We have no certain advice how it goes with Scaliz since Majr Genl Reitschan was gone to attack that place.

General Gronsfeldt arrived here on the 8th Inst from his command in Upper Austria aud we shall soon hear how Cardinal Lamberg and he decide the quarrel they have together about the manner that Passau was surrender'd.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

117.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Ő és Bruyninx igyekeznek a magyarokkal való alkudozásokat jó végre vezetni, de a katonai körök akadályokat gördítenek eléjök, mert a tábornokok jobban szeretnek barátot s ellenséget megrabolva gazdagodni, mint békét kötni. — Reitschan bevette Szakolczát. — Rákócziról még nem tudják bizonyosan, hogy átkelt-e a Dunán. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N^{o} 174. Vienna, 14th May 1704.

Right Hon^{ble}

(Kivonat.)

I have received the honour of your letter of the 14th past, & am to assure you that M^{r} Bruyninx & I continue our endeavours towards promoting y^{e} Negotiating with the Hungarians notwithstanding the Rubbs that are frequently laid in our way by our Military people & others who wish not well to an amicable Composure, & the discouragements we meet with by false imputations as if we were too favourable in our representig y^{t} condition of y^{e} Malcontents to be otherwise than it really is; We look upon these accidents to be the ord^{ry} fate of persons concern'd in a Mediation, who endeavouring to be just & impartial on both sides are liable to such censures, it being impossible at all seasons to please both Parties; tho' hitherto we have y^{e} comfort of not having given any true Cause of offence either to y^{e} Court or y^{e} Malcontents. The inclosed letter from y^{e} A B^{p} of Colotza to M^{r} Bruyninx will discover to you in what manner Gen^{ll} Heister obstructs his good offices likewise, w^{ch} otherwise might have settled the preliminary point of the Armistice: But y^{t} prospect is not so agreable to our Generals as Rapine and Plunder, without distinction of Friend or Foe by which means above $\frac{m}{20}$ Oxen (the chief wealth the Hungarians have) are said to have been drove out of the Kingdom to a certain estate in Stiria. Every body exclaims against the excesses, but no Remedy is applied & while there are any hopes of reducing

the Hungarians by Force, that Method is more likely to be followed than Moderate Councills.

Gen[ll] Heister is said to have had some new advantage over Bersceny near y[e] Waag, & Maj[r] Gen[ll] Ritchan has made himself Master of Scalitz: I have not yet an exact information of either accident, but expect one before the Post goes away.

Nor have we any certain advice of Prince Ragotzi or his motions; You observe the A Bishop (who ought to know best, since His pallace of Colotza is hard by Fulthwar) affirms the Prince had actually passed on this side the Danube & the expression inundavit supposes a considerable force: Yet our Councill of war maintains that he is still on y[e] other side of the river, & that 2 or 3000 Horse are y[e] most that have yet got over. The Report that is most favourable to the Court, always finds the greatest Credit here.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

118.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Jelenti, hogy levelét vette, s nem szünik meg sürgetni a magyarokkal való békét, a mire néhány ministernek nem sok hajlama van. — Lamberg gr. külldetik Heisterhez uj utasitásokkal, onnan a kalocsai érsekhez megy kitudni a dolgok állását. — Erdélyben az állapot rosszabb mint valaha. Heister előnyei végre is nem nagy fontosságuak. — Forgách Fehérvárra ment 7—8000 emberrel. Eszterházy Antal gr. császári tábornok átment a magyarokhoz. — Nagyszerübb értekezlet tartatott a templomi ezüst elszedése iránt; a Domonkos-szerzet képviselője vitatta, hogy helyén lesz azt a jelen körülmények közt bekivánni, a jesuiták ellenezték, a többség az elszedést tanácsolta, de a császár még nem határozott. — Mellékelve küldi a császár válaszát a hollandi kormánynak.

Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany No 174. Vienna, 6th May 1704.

Rigth Honble

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday I received the honour of your letter of the 18th past, and shall continue on all occasions further to remonstrate the necessity there is of the Emperor's doing all that is possible on his part, towards coming to any Agreement with the Malcontents. By my former letters you will have seen Count Wratislau with his usual good nature has already represented me to have been but too partial to them in my Sollicitations here; but that censure coming only from a person whose humour has been sufficiently known in England, shall not hinder me from doing my duty to the best of my judgement, and as the matter appears to me, without endeavouring to make my Court in a slavish way to any of these Ministers whose conduct I cannot approve; for still I find they move heavily as if they had little mind to come to a faire agreement, & Mr Bruyninx & I hear no more of the Armistice which was projected; except that Count Sigismund Lamberg one of our Councillors of War is named first to attend Count Heister with new Instructions in the military part, and then to visit the Archbishop of Colocza, from whom he is to learn more exactly what we are to expect from the negotiation. In the mean time the disorders in Transilvania are greater than ever, & those in Hungary not much less. The advantage Count Heister is said to have over Bercseni proves little or nothing, the latter having had time to remove his Camp to the other side of the Waag, as he perceived the Imperialists approached towards Zeret, & there was no loss on either side. We have since received certain advice that Count Forgatsch with 7 or 8000 men has actually passed the Danube, & is advanced as for as Stuhl-Weisemburg (where the Malcontents recovered above 1000 of their cattle which Genll Heister had plunder'd and thought to have secured there); And the countries thereabout are once more fallen from their Allegiance, notwithstanding the new oaths of fidelity they have lately taken to that we find the Arch-

Bishop of Colocza's report proves true, tho' the Council of War was unwilling to have it believed. Upon this alarm orders have been sent to General Heister to return to Comorrah, where I believe he will repass the Danube today, & watch the Enemies motions on this side, which may yet put us to no small inconvenience; for we have not force enough to act both in Upper & Lower Hungary and our small Numbers will soon be harrassed & brought to nothing, if they are to march backwards & forwards as often as the Hungarians shall think fit to shift their Quarters.

Count Anthony Esterhasi Nephew to the Palatin & one has a Regiment of Hussars in the Emperor's service in Upper Austria was sent by the Councill of War to command on this side the Danube suppossing he had credit & influence with the Hungarians: But instead of endeavouring to appease them he is gone over to them at the persuasion of Count Forgatsch, & has drawn after him 5 or 600 horse belonging to the County of Castri ferrei or Eisenstadt; He is a brisk man & thought a brisk Officier for his age: By this accident our affairs are still more discredited.

I related to you the nicety the Emperor had to convert the Church plate to the use of the War; To bring it about with due form and figure a sort of Academical Conference was held about 12 days ago at Count Kinsky's house, who (during the absence of Count Kaunitz) presided as Chancellor of Bohemia; He was assisted by Count Buccellini Chancellor of the Court, Count Stahrenberg President of the Chamber, & Count Wels Vice-Statthalter of Austria; To this Assembly was called the Prelate of Melch one of the richest Cloisters in Austria, Doctor Zwick, a man of known learning, 2 Jesuits, 2 Dominicans, and 2 Agustine fryars; who were attended by 4 Referendaires, M^r Consbruck for the Empire, M^r Bechini for Bohemia, M^r Guarient for Austria, & M^r Palm for the Chamber, the latter kept the Protocoll it being a business wherein the Revenue is concerned. I am the more particular in the account I give you of this meeting because & hear the debate was very curious and learned; One of the Dominicans has the reputation of managing the arguments with most knowledge and eloquence,

and alledged from several examples that the Emp[r] might and ought to have recourse to this Method upon extraordinary occasions, which he proved to be as reasonable now as at any other season.

The Jesuits were of a contrary opinion & declared the utmost extremity was not yet come, since it is possible the Turks may still engage in the Quarrell, in which case they owned the last remedies were to be made use of. To this has been replyed, That tho' we are not in that condition at present yet we are not far from it, & that the Kingdom of Hungary ought to be regarded at least as the Antemurale to the Turks. The like case was stated in the year 1646 under Ferdinand the 3[rd] and carried in the Negative, because of several superstitions stories & imprecations cited from the Legends, But our Dominican argued with sounder judgement, & by the report made to the Emperor the Question is now decided in the Affirmative; However his Confessor Father Menegatia Jesuit sticks to the doctrine of the Society, & hinders H. I. Majesty from taking the Resolution he ought upon the Plurality of Votes; Whereby we only lose time for he must at last come to it having few other means left.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

P. S.

I add (No. 2) an answer the Emperor has returned to a letter he lately received from the States General*) about the Negotiation with the Malcontents: You see he promises fair, & I am persuaded he means to himself, tho' I cannot say his Generals act as if their design was the same.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 118-ik számhoz.

Lipót császár válasza a hollandi kormánynak hozzá intézett, a magyarokkal való békét sürgető levelére. — *Másolat.*

---

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174.

The Emperor's answer

to the States General upon their having prest him lately to put a speedy end to the troubles in Hungary.

Leopoldus,

Quantopere cordi Nobis sit quamque sollicito studio adlaboremus, perniciosos ac intempestivos illos motus, quibus regnum Nostrum Hungariae inpraesens agitatur, amicabili compositione sedare, dictumq^{e} Regnam pristina tranquillitati restituere, quo minus damni atqué incommodi communis vobiscum causa atqué foederati Belli Societas exinde sentiat; Et si vobis vel hinc satis constare possit, quod Ser^{mae} Magnae Britanniae Reginae vestroq, suasu permoti ad Tractatum honestis, ac justis conditionibus (Salvâ tamen semper Authoritate Regiâ) cum subditis Nostris, raro Sane inter Principes Exemplo, ineundum Nos resolverimus, praefataqué Ser^{mae} Reginae, Vestramq^{e} eatenus oblatam Mediationis operam prompto aequé ac gratô animo susceperimus, ulterius etiam quantum nostrâ ex parte licuit ipsi quoque negotio manum admoverimus.

Nihilominus tamen ad commendatorias Vestras Nobis sub vigesimâ primâ elapsi nuper mensis Aprilis exaratas literas, quibus novos ad accelerandum hocce negotium Stimulos addere, repetitisque gravissimis rationibus ante hac etiam adductis et probé cognitis, viquarum communem belli ac foederis societatem, si compositio proxime succederet, valdé ab hinc adjuvandam, sincero desideratus effectus haud sequeretur, majoribus malis ac periculis convolvendam demonstrare iterum voluistis, ut constans Nostrum hac in re propositum, quodque consilia et adhortationes Vestras maximi aestimemus, eò luculentius agnoscatis Amici responsi loco certos ac securos denuo Vos reddendos hisce duximus, pleneq^{e} persuasos cupimus nec minimum quidem seu in Substantiâ ipsa seu intempore aut modo huc usq^{e} intermissum à nobis fuisse nec deinceps intermissum iri, quod ad supramemoratae intentionis Scopum Nobiscum primis & universo foederi tam salutarem ac necessarium, quo citius melius obtinendum ullâ uspiam via conducere posset velut cum infinem certos nuper Deputatos sufficienti instructione eaque cum Anglico et Vestro

hic Residentibus Ministris communicata munitos, pro tractando aequis modis armistitio & instituendo proxime inter plenipotentiarios utrinque et Mediatores, integrae Pacificationis congressu, ad Duces Malcontentorum expediri fecimus, imò ne quid longius moraretur, Jam tum et aliam insuper exgremio consilij Nostri Aulae bellici Commissarum cum ultimatâ nostrâ circa Armistitium citissimé concludendum resolutione, illuc pariter submissimus, ita ut, si malcontentis idem ad pacem sit animus, nihil impedimenti hinc appareat, quin armorum suspensionem propediem inchoare, ac porro ad Tractatus ipsos congredi liceat. Prout ex relatione Ablegati Vestri, apud aulam Nostram commorantis, dubio procùl uberius intelligetis, ad quam brevitatis causâ Vos remittimus. Caeterum

Vienna, 16[th] May 1704.

Ad D. D. Generales Foederati
Belgj Status.

119.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Átküldi neki az enyedi egyetem s város Rabutin császári tábornok általi feldulásának leirását. — Visa és Okolicsányi beszélték, hogy Rákóczinál egy szász hadnagy elfogatván megvallotta, hogy Bécsből tekintélyes emberek által küldetett oda Rákóczi meggyilkoltatására. — Eredeti bizalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. Vienna, 17[th] May 1704.

Yesterday one Püspöki, who has been here near two years as Deputy from the Reform'd Churches in Transylvania, brought me a lamentable story of Count Rabutin's having dragoon'd the University of Engadin between Hermandstadt & Clousenburg, & put some hundreds of Students to the sword with their Professors: I desired the poor man (who has lost his wife & son in this massacre) to give me his mournfull tale in writing w[ch] He has done in y[e] manner you find (No. 3)*): But I have been unwilling to make

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

mention of this horrid fact in my relation, till I have thoroughly examined whether it be really so cruel as the Deputy relates. If it should prove so, I must own we lye under a fatal necessity in being obliged out of a political interest to assist this family at y^{e} expense of our treasure & blood, while they destroy those of y^{e} same faith with us under a false imputation of Rebellion. M^{r} Bruyninx happened to light upon Prince Eugene & complained a little of this hard usage & of y^{e} Imp^{lists} having burnt 200 Villages in that Province; His answer was, He wished it had been two thousand, for as much as that whole people was Rebellious: I honour the Prince, & have done him justice on other occasions, But in this I cannot commend his Principle.

I forgot to acquaint you that y^{e} 2 Hungarians Deputyes, Visa and Occulicsani, related to several persons here that y^{e} day before they left Ragotzi to come hither, a Saxon L^{t} was seiz'd near him & upon examination confessed he had been hired by persons of note here. to murder him, & was prepared to committ y^{e} fact the day following. The villain was condemned to be impaled, & I leave you to judge how difficult it will be for Ragotzi to trust in these people or their Amnesty, while such practices are on foot during our Treaty with him.

This morning I rec^{d} a letter from the Duke of Shrewsbury, & send you the original as I had it, leaving you to make such use of it as you think fit.

I have received nothing relating to y^{e} [Negotiation of Bohemia] since w^{t} I sent you lately.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 119-ik számhoz.

Püspöki Péter az erdélyi reformátusok követének jelentése Rabutin császári tábornok által elkövetett nagy-enyedi mészár-

lásról, melyben több száz tanuló, több tanár, az ő neje s fia leölettek, az egyetem s a könyvtár pedig hamuvá égettek. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174.

Relation of the Massacre at Engedin in Transilvania.

Per Poloniam advenit certus noster Expressus ex Hermanstadt, qui inter caetera attulit tristem Tragaediam universitatis Reformatorum in oppido nominato Enged. Occasio et ansa.

Domini Magnates Reformati, et inermes isti Oppidani anxiè sollicitarunt Exellentissimum Dominum Generalem Comitem Rabutin, ut contra vim Rebellium praesidio protegeret: Non est factum; Sic Rebelles ferroetique minantur irrumpunt; inermes prohibere non passunt: Ex inde a dicto Domino Generali circa Festum Paschatis mittuntur certae Copiae cum quinque levioribus tormentis, Pedites et Dragoneri. Post tumultum et Concursum datur ipsis parola, miselli apperiunt Castelli portam, quo ex metu inter tribulationes positi se receperant: Statim eos milites invadunt obvios quosque absque discrimine Sexûs et aetatis mactant; Universitas tota cum oppido excisa, cum Studentibus aliquot centenis, item Professoribus, Pastoribus. Post direptionem et Spolia, Collegium et Oppidum unà cum ingentis sumptus Bibliothecâ incendio datâ et funditus cremata omnia.

An hostes? Isti nec ausi nec potuêre; sed ut agni mactati propter meram rapinam, et odium Religionis plusquam belluinâ crudelitate; quod Tartarus non fecisset

Nomina Professorum Martyrum	Stephanus Engedi	Theologiae,
	Stephanus Colosuari	Philosophiae,
	Franciscus Papai	Logicae,

Doctor Medicinae, et Artium Liberalium Poedagogiarcha.

Conjunx mea una cum filiolo bonae spei ibidem trucidata; Non profuêre justissimae preces quod Ego hic fuerim pignus in Augustâ Aulâ.

Petrus Püspöki,
Statuum et Ordinum Reformatorum
Deputatus.

Viennâ, 13. May.

120.

Püspöki Péter levele Marlborough herczeghez (?), melyben a nagyenyedi mészárlás s pusztitáskor családján elkövetett kegyetlenséget és vagyona elpusztitását panaszolván, kárpótlás kieszközöltetését kéri. — Másolat. Ezen levél, mely Bécsben kelt 1704. május hónapban, ugy látszik, Marlborough herczeghez volt irva, ennek hatalmas közbenjárását szorgalmazván az iró némi kárpótlás nyerése reményében.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174.

Serenissime Princeps Domine
Domine gratiosissime.

Cogor lugubri vultu humillime vestrae serenitati exponere. In illa luctuosa strage Engediana Transylvaniae quam quod furor militaris in perfidos & perduelles effundere non potuit, in imbellem turbam effudit ut informor, ubi mea uxor existens, una cum Filio unico, ibidem (nisi divinâ providentia se salvarint extraordinarie) sunt trucidati, omniaq bona, una cum Dominus supellectilibus paratâ pecuniâ, & clenodiis, Deum testor quae se extendebant ad decem mille Rhennsin direpta: Domus cremata est, communis miseria. Ego hic in fidelitate suae Mattis. Deputatus Statuum & ordinum Reformatorum stans, perseverans, contra omnem Justitiam videtur esse; imo contra Jus Gentium, me omnibus bonis privari, & ad extremam inendicitatem redigi, etiam uxore, & dulci prole, in illa communi strage probabilius orbatum. Quid mulier mea, quid puer delignit? Nisi quod in mea absentia alibi Refugium quaerere non potuit, quam in illo oppido, nullis quos etiam tangebat meae exiquae Familiae opitulantibus.

Quid piissimi Pastores, Professores per totam Angliam, Hollandiam & Prussiam noti? quid Universitas Academica Reformatorum quid imbellis sexus & aetas peccavit, quod tam miserabiliter deleti? Jus belli in Authores criminis solet animadvertere: illi mei miselli, ut et coeteri inermes, nec Authores, nec hostes, nihil ipsi fecere, nec aussi, nec potuere, destituti omni auxilio se passive gesserunt: alias in alta pace ibi duae Companiae pedestres, nunc ad anxias sollici-

tationes datae nullae. Justus dolor non sinit tacere. Talis procedendi modus concitat aversationes, & extremas desperationes, ultimamq ruinam patriae.

Per Dei, qui stabilit & aufert Regna Justissimum Tribunal, per viscera Jesu Christi supplex oro humilime vestram serenitatem, dignetur gratiósè invenire modum de meorum depraedatorum bonorum restitutione; aut quia miles spolia cito dissipat alia ira satisfactionem meam benigne promovere. Serenitatis vestrae

Servus humillimus
Petrus Püspöki,
Statuum & ordinum Transylvaniae Reformatae
Religioni addictus Deputatus.

121.

Hedges minister Stepneynek. — Sajnálja, hogy Wratislaw gróf ellen annyi oka van panaszra, de reményli, ha összejönnek, ki fognak békülni. — Másolat.

State Paper Office
Foreign Various N° 16.

Whitehall May 19. 1704.

Sir,

I have received the favour of your private letter of 17 inst and of yours of 10th N. S. The business of the Overtures which you say you don't neglect as it appears you do not and the matter in cypher in your letter seems not to be all at an End and perhaps there was never anything meant so sincerely in them. I am sorry you have reason to be so much dissatisfied with Count Wratislau's usage of you but hope when you meet and have discoursed together you will come to a better understanding.

I am etc.

C. Hedges.

To Stepney.

122.

Allome levele Bruyninxhez. — Közöl vele egy titkos tudósitást, melyet a haagai kormány kapott, Rákóczinak egy értekezéséről

Bercsényivel s a kalocsai érsekkel. — Hogy magyar országgyülést akartak tartani, de Rákóczi ellenezte; hogy nála egy Fresville nevü franczia ügynök van s egy franczia tábornok. Fegyverük s puskaporuk nincsen, de a franczia ügynök vár 2000 fegyvert Lengyelországból. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany N° 177.

Extrait d'une lettre de Mons^r^ d'Allome à Mons^r^ Bruyninx.

À La Haye, ce 20 May 1704.

On a icy des avis secrets que Ragoczi a eu une Conference avec l'Archeveque de Colocza, le Comte Bercheni et autres Eveques et Seigneurs que Colocza et Bercheni luy avoient porté de bonnes propositions et qu'ils y inclinoient eux mémes, Que Ragoczi avoit pris beaucoup de peine à leur faire changer de sentiment, Qu'ils seroient aussi resolus de ne rien faire qu'ils n'eussent veu au prealable, si la Conjonction avec les Bavarois se pourroit effectuer; Que cependant on ne rejetteroit point les propositions faites par rapport au Tirol et Vienne pour par ce moyen retenir un peu mieux dans l'union tout le peuple, et donner lieu à l'Empereur de se relacher d'avantage dans le soin de ses affaires; Qu'il y avoit la quelque disposition à tenir une Diette Generale du Royaume, Mais que Ragoczi tacheroit de l'empecher; Qu'il y avoit là un Ministre ou agent de France nommé Fresville et qu'on y attendoit un General François, il leur manquoient des Armes et de la poudre à Cannon; Que le Ministre de France en Pologne y attendoit 2000 armes, et que Mad^e^ la Palatine de Belts (ou de Belas) leur envoyoit de la poudre.

123.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — A felkelők nagy számmal haladnak előre a Duna jobb partján. Veszprémet s Pápát bevették. — Heister Tatán van. — Erdődi gróf, az ország birája, levelet kapott, mely szerint Rákóczi nem volna többé hajlandó a békére. — Lamberg gr. még nem ment el, mert nincs pénze

az uti költségekre. — A Palota grófsági választó levelet irt a kalocsai érseknek, hogy a Rákóczinak tett utolsó ajánlatra mielőbb választ adjon. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. Vienna, 21th May 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

The Malcontents advance in great numbers: About 3000 horse and foot have been seen at St. Martins not far from Raab, and have since given the Alarm as far as Odenburgh. They have retaken possession of Vesprin and Papa, which last place properly belongs to young count Esterhasi of whose desertion I gave you notice by last post, Capt Hurly an Irishman who commands in Stuhlweisembourg expected to be blocked up there on the 17th and supposes Prince Ragoczi himself was not far off, By the last letters from General Heister we had notice of his having repassed the Danube at Comorrah & continuing his march to Tottis, where he intends to incamp with the Horse, and has sent a Detachment of Foot down the river to destroy the Bridge which the Malcontents have laid over the Danube between Futwahr and Pax: It will be well if he does not meet with some shock while the small body under his command is thus divided.

Hitherto we hear nothing of the Negotiation nor what Impression the Articles concerning the Armistice my have found with Ragoczi; Count Erdödi the Judex Curiae (which is the third great office in Hungary) says he has received advice that the Archbishop of Colocza had given intimation to Ragoczi of his design to visit him, who answer'd he should be welcome for his person, but if he had any proposals to make of an accommodation they came now too late: We hourly expect letters from the Arch Bishop himself, and till then are unwilling to give credit to this report. Count Lamberg (whom I mentioned in my last) is still here waiting for Money and final instructions; This is all I can tell you of our present state of affairs in Hungary which is not very agreable.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

P. S.

By letters this morning from Presburgh General Heister was come thither (to see his brother, the Vice General of Croatia, who is dying there of a dropsy) having left the Horse which was at Tottis under the Command of the Ban, who we hear was directing his March from thence to Stuhl Weisembourg.

This Evening the Elector Palatin has dispatched a Courier to the Archbishop of Colocza, pressing him to return some answer upon the points he had to propose to Ragoczi, for that he had thoughts of leaving this Court about a fortnight hence, unless within that term he shall have notice that the Malcontents are willing to come to a Treaty, and to make use of his endeavours therein: By this means the Elector hopes to draw from them some Resolution one way or another, that we may know what we have to trust to.

The Regiment of Cuirassiers, vacant by the death of Prince Vaudemont, is given to his Lieu^t Colonel Baron Martini.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

124.

Stepney Hedges miniszternek. Panaszkodik azon rágalmak miatt, melyeket Wratislaw gr. Haagban ellene terjesztett. Átküldi Kaunitz gróf hoz irt levelét, melyben amazt vádolja s elégtételt kér.

Eredeti bizodalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. — Vienna, 21^th May 1704.

Sir,

I have hinted in some of my late letters to you how impertinently Count Wratislaw has censured my behaviour in his discourses at the Hague which indecency I had once resolved to overlook as coming from a person whose presumption & malice are too well known, & do nobody any

harm but himself: However having perceived his stories have made some noise at the Hague, & are come back hither in several letters from thence I can no longer forbear doing myself justice, by confuting the heavy imputations He wou'd lay to my charge & by demanding satisfaction, after the manner you find in my letter to Count Kaunitz*), which I beleive will hardly be refused. The Count had virulency enough to entertain the Duke of Malborough with these false notions, which however (I hope) have made no impression on a person of so much Candour & to whom I believe I have the honour to be better known than to be lyable to such suspicions. At this Court no man hitherto has offered to reprove me for the least tendency y[t] way. And I dare appeal to you (from whom I have never yet disguised my thoughts) if any inference, like what is now imputed to me, can be gathered from all the Relations I have made to you on y[e] affairs of Hungary. On that assurance I am satisfied these insinuations can have done me no injury at home; & that you will rather approve the method I have taken in my own natural defence, since it was impossible for me to dissemble so notorious a Calumny, without arguing some guilt, or shewing a Spirit too mean for the Station I have the hon[r] to serve in.

I cannot imagine by what provocation the Count has been induced to persecute me in so violent a manner; I am not conscious to have done him y[e] least ill office during my employm[t] here, thô I had a very fair opportunity, the late king (a little before his death) having orderd me to sollicit his being recalled pour le délivrer de ses manières fatiguantes, to give you the very terms that were used: On y[e] contrary, I remember to have done him several good turns, particularly in Aug[t] last (at an audience I had of the Emperor), I said all I cou'd to his advantage, meerly out of consideration to the Duke of Marlborough who was pleased to wish him well. He has made me very unsuitable returns for y[e] indulgence, I shew'd him; for it is plain by this instance of his Malice He would ruin me if it lay in

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

his Power; Perhaps I may be even with him before I have done.

I ask your pardon for detaining you so long upon so insignificant & disagreable a Subject; I shou'd hardly have done it if I had not found my Reputation concern'd, w^ch^ I am certain you will have the justice to vindicate, by laying both my letter to Count Kaunitz, & this, before the lords of the Cabinet Councill, in case they shall have heard anything of these Suggestions; otherwise 'twere pity they shou'd be troubled any more with our Count or his behaviour, now they are happily ridd of him.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 124-ik számhoz.

Stepney gr. Kaunitz ministernek. — Vádolja Wratislaw grófot, hogy ez Haagban őt rágalmazta volna, azzal vádolván, hogy a magyar felkelők részére hajlik és hogy őket arra bátoritotta volna, hogy uj királyválasztást követeljenek. Bebizonyitja ezen vádak alaptalanságát és elégtételt kér. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 174.

Letter to Count Caunitz from M^r^ Stepney.

(Copy.)

Vienne, ce 20 May 1704.

Monsieur,

Le Comte de Wratislau a pris plaisir de tenir en Hollande des discours trés peu convenables à mon égard.

1. Il m'a accusé d'avoir soûtenu icy la Cause des mecontents, d'une maniere à les encourager par la à faire des demandes exorbitantes, à renoncer à l'obeissance qu'ils doivent au Roy des Romains, et à songer à une nouvelle Election; et que je dois avoir approuvé en cela Leurs principes.

2. Il a menacé, que si je ne me conduisois pas à l'avenir avec plus de Moderation, S. M. Imp^le^ seroit obligé de m'exclure de la Médiation.

Il est vray, que ceux avec qui il a raisonné de la sorte y ont prêté trés peu d'attention, d'autant que le Zele et l'attachement que j'ai toujours eu pour la maison d'Autriche m'ont mis au dessus de ces Soubeans, Outre que ce n'est pas la premiere fois que le dit Comte s'est emancipé à faire le critique sur la conduite d'autruy assez mal à propos.

Dans cette occasion pourtant il a soûtenu les mauvais offices qu'il a tâché de me rendre, en produisant des Lettres de la part de quelques ministres de Sa M^té^ Imp^le^ de qui il pretend avoir receu ces beaux avis; Ainsi il m'importe d'examiner un peu, par ou je puis avoir donné lieu de raisonner si librement sur mon sujet.

Je ne pretends pas faire icy l'apologie de ma conduite, dans laquelle je n'ai rien à me reprocher; Encore moins à demander une justification pour m'en servir à Nôtre Cour, ou j'ai l'honneur d'étre assez connu pour n'en avoir besoin. Mais je crois qu'il est de mon devoir en qualité de Ministre public et de honnête homme, de representer le tort qu'on m'a fait par des insinuations si sinistres, et d'en demander reparation; Sans quoi il me sera quasi impossible d'entreprendre la Negotiation d'Hongrie, aprés qu'on m'a voulu rendre suspecte d'avoir favorisé les Ennemis de Sa Ma^té^ Imp^le^ au prejudice de Sa Souveraineté, et d'avoir merité par mon peu de discretion d'étre mis hors de la fonction d'une Mediation si importante qu'il a plû à Sa Ma^té^ Imp^le^ de confier à la Reine.

Ce sont des imputations assez gagliardes pour en donner un peu d'eclaircissement; Ainsi je me trouve obligé de declarer hautement, que le premier Article en est faux et scandaleux; Et quoi qu'un fait purement inventé se detruit assez de soi méme, j'en ferai cependant connoitre l'absurdité par des demonstrations trés naturelles.

Je n'arrivai à Vienne que le 6^e^ de Mars; Mons^r^ l'Envoyé d'Hollande étoit déja parti pour la Hongrie. Pendant qu'il y etoit je n'ai pas eû la moindre Correspondence avec les Mécontents que par une seule Lettre de 7^e^ à Bercseni dont il n'étoit pas content pour y avoir trouvé des termes qu'il croioit montrer trop de partialité pour l'Auguste Maison. Quatre jours apres le Duc de Moles me racconta quelques

sentiments des Hongrois, que Son Altess Elect[le] Palatine avoit appris par le moien de l'Arch Evêque de Colocza, dont le premier point étoit de vouloir une nouvelle Election: Son Ex. est temoin que je condamnai d'abord cette proposition, comme extravagante et ridicule.

Le 15 Mons[r] de Bruyninx revint de la Conference qu'il eût avec Bercseni, et comme il demandoit de tems pour en faire sa Relation avec l'exactitude necessaire, il n'a pû l'achever et la presenter que le 23. En attendant, quelques Ministres de l'Empereur ont été curieux de sçavoir jusques ou ces gens pretendoient pousser leurs pretensions et je me soûviens que dans une visite que j'ai rendu au Comte de Sinzendorf le 16[e] (ou je trouvois le Duc de Moles). Je Leurs ai dit que les soulevez insistoient toûjours d'étre reconnu pour un Etat Libre, ce que je regardois pourtant comme incompatible avec la fidelité qu'on avoit jurée à la Maison d'Autriche: Et comme cette fierté provenoit du succes qu'ils avoient eû jusques alors, je m'imaginois qu'elle pourroit bien cesser à mesure qu'on verroit des Trouppes Imperiales en marche pour les tenir en bride; Je crois m'avoir expliqué de la sorte à V. E[ce] le méme jour. Et ma Relation à la Cour du 19[e] fera foy que j'ay été de Sentiment, que S. M. Imp[le] ne pourroit jamais condescendre à traitter les mecontents comme un État Libre puisque une pareille Complaisance dissoudroit le lien d'obeissance qu'ils avoient jurée à Sa Maison; Ce sont les termes expres dont je me suis servi. Ainsi je laisse à juger à V. E[ce] et à tout le monde, avec quelle injustice on m'accuse d'avoir par mes discours encouragé les mecontents (avec lesquels je n'ai eû nul Commerce) à faire de pareilles demandes, qu'ont avoit déja faites avant mon arrivée par le canal de l'Arch Eveque de Colocza et qu'ils ont confirmées peu après par Mons[r] Bruyninx, selon le recit qu'ils en a fait, dont vôtre Ex[ce] trouvera un Extrait cy joint; Et le dit S[r] Bruyninx avouera que bien éloigné d'approuver ces Sentiments, je Luy ai dit sur le Champ qu'on ne pouvoit jamais songer à traitter sur ce pied là; Enfin comme V. E[ce] et Mons[r] le Prince de Savoye étoient les Commissaires par qui il a plû à Sa Ma[té] Imp[le] de Nous expliquer sa volonté à l'egard des

affaires d'Hongrie; j'ose vous appeller tous deux pour témoins, Si jamais par mes discours vous vous étes apperçeus d'une partialité en faveur des mecontents, telle qu'on vient de m'attribuer.

Le 2° point me donneroit un peu de peine, si je n'étois pas persuadé que S. M. Imp^{le} et le Roi des Romains, sont trop genereux pour recevoir des impressions. Si injustes de ma conduite, apres les preuves que je me flatte d'avoir donné d'une devotion inviolable pour l'auguste maison, pendant plusieurs années de Services que j'ai rendus dans l'Empire; par lesquels j'espere d'avoir merité un petit mot d'avertissement favorable par quelqu'un de Leurs ministres, si on avoit observé en moy la moindre demarche qui fût contraire à Leurs Interets, et écartée du chemin que je devrois avoir tenu; Mais comme cela ne s'est pas fait, et que j'ai lieu de croire par les asseurances qu'il a plû à Sa Ma^{té} Imp^{le} de me donner Qu'Elle étoit contente de voir la Mediation entre mes mains; J'ai lieu d'ésperer de la justice et de la clemence de Sa Ma^{te} Imp^{le} qu'étant persuadée du tort qu'on m'a fait par ces faux bruits, Elle voudra bien desavouer ceux de Ses Ministres qui ont tenu des Correspondences si peu fondées, et aussi qu'Elle voudra reprimer la vivacité de celui qui a debite ces injures de gayeté de Coeur, et sans ordre.

J'ose bien me promettre que V. Ex^{ce} par un ésprit équitable voudra bien me procurer cette consolation de la part de Sa M. Imp^{le} par laquelle Elle obligera sensiblement celui qui est avec tout le respect possible.

Monsieur

de Vostre Ex^{ce}

Vienne, le 20 Mai 1704

Le tres humble et tres obeissant

Serviteur

G. Stepney.

125.

Sutton egy angol államtitkárnak. A magyarok megveretése Heister által véget vetett minden reményeknek, hogy a töröktől segélyt kapjanak ez évben, de egyszersmind kitüntette a nagy

rokonszenvet, melylyel a ministerek irányukban viseltettek. — Vagy hat hét előtt a franczia követ titkárát elküldötte Rákóczihoz, ki ott is maradt. —Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office. Turkey Nr. 21

Pera of Constantinople,
May 22[d] 1704.

My Lord!

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

All the apprehensions of the Ports giving its Neighbours any disturbance this year are over. The late advantages obtained over the Hungarian Rebels by Feld-Marshal Heister have been 'improved here, to their great discredit. But it is visible upon this occasion, that these Ministers are moved with a hearty compassion towards them, and truly resent the disappointment of the hopes they had conceived of the further success of the Rebellion. They stood expecting the progress thereof, and I presume would have seen any of the Emperor's Frontier places fall into the Rebels hands, in which case it might have been feared that they would have afforded them more succours than they have hitherto clandestinely allowed them to draw out of these dominions.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

About six weeks ago, upon the receipt of dispatches from France, the French Amb[r] sent a secretary and Janissary towards Prince Rakoczi. The Janissary having conducted him into Hungary returned: but the secretary hath written hither since his arrival with the Prince.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am, etc.

R. Sutton.

126.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Tudósitja őt a magyarországi seregek legujabb mozdulatairól. — Lamberg gr. még nem utazott el; mondják, hogy a kalocsai érsek utban van Bécs felé. — A császár szigoru rendeletet adott ki, mely szerint minden zárda 48 óra alatt kénytelen beszolgáltatni a templom kincseit vagy azok váltságdiját. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, May 24th 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

We have received nothing material from Hungary, Genll Heister after having visited his Brother at Presburgh joined the Imperialists as they were marching towards Stuhl Weisembourg; And the Ban of Croatia is to command the Troops which were under Majr Genll Reitschan on the Frontiers of Moravia. In the mean time the Malcontents have taken their advantage while the Avenues before Presbourg were left unguarded to make an Excursion almost to the Gates of that city, and have drove away above 2000 head of Cattle.

Count Lamberg is not yet gone to Hungary. Here are reports that the Arch Bishop of Colocza is on the road hither, which if true may be looked upon as an Omen that the Malcontents are disposed to treat.

I acquainted you this day seven night, with what passed at a Conference between some of our Ministers & Clergy about converting the Church plate to the use of the War. Father Freylich and Plöckner two Jesuites were most Refactory, and pleaded in the name of the Society that the necessity was not yet most urgent or at least that it ought first to be represented to tho Court of Rome, and leave given from thence to tax the Church in this manner: One enguerd a Dominican & Frummitter an Augustine Fryar seconded their opinion but not so warmly: But one Anselm another Augustine Fryar carried the point by maintaining that the Emperor (the best judge of the pressure he lies under) having declared himself to be in the last necessity ought to be credited and obey'd without waiting for the Popes consent who is suspected to be too partial to the Enemy to give his consent, or at least was at such a distance as not to do it before our State became desperate: The Prelate of Melch seemed to side with this Fryar, upon which the other four priests with drew from the Conference in a Passion, & left these two last to form the Conclusion with the Emperor's

Ministers whom I formerly mention'd to have assisted at this meeting. Their Result was that the Emperor might & ought to use these means without exempting any Religious order; Particularly that he should be very urgent with those three who most disputed his Authority, meaning the Jesuits, the Franciscans, and the Minorites; Especially the former who notwithstanding two Intimations they have had to send in a List of their Plate have never yet been pleased to do it, The Emperor immediately took this advice, & appointed a Commission consisting of three Councillors of the Consistory, Baron Kriechbaum, Schmiedling and Seventhurn, assisted by the official to the Bishop of Vienna, & the Prelates of Melch and Saint Croix, who in the Emperor's name issued a Decree last night at five o'clock, intimating to every respective Cloister & Church throughout this whole city a peremptory order to give in a List immediately and within the space of 48 hours from that moment to deliver their Plate either in Specie or the value in ready Money at the usual rate therein mention'd, without any excuse whatsoever, under penalty of the Emperor's highest displeasure, the sequestration of all their temporal Possessions & the deposing of their superiors who shall continue in disobedience. The Jesuits are to have a meeting this Evening by their Deputies with the six Commissioners above mentioned to whom I suppose they will give in their specification and their plate must follow, for the Emperor is positively resolved to see his Decree executed; and as soon as the Jesuits are brought to complyance, our Bankers will readily supply large sums of Money on that Assignation.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

127.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Magyarországból még mindig nem jött válasz. — Bruyninx kormányától háromféle fogalmazású uj megbizó leveleket kapott azon utasitással, hogy használja azt, mely a czélnak megfelel. — Lamberg gr. tegnap

elutazott Pozsonyba. — Heister Sz.-Fehérvárból Simontornya felé indult Forgách ellen. — Vagy 7000 magyar Stájerországba tört. — Erdélyben az állapot rosszabb mint valaha. Nagy-Enyed felégetése s a mészárlás valók. Az egész tartomány fegyverben van; csak Szeben s némely fallal keritett városok vannak a császáriak kezében. — U. I. Visa s Okolicsányi megérkeztek Bécsben. A felkelők inkább békét mint fegyverszünetet óhajtanak. — Átküldi Rákóczi levelét, melyet a két követ hozott neki. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. Vienna, 28th May 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

We are still without English letters; The last I had the honour to receive from you was of the 18th past.

No further progress is made in the Negotiation with the Hungarians: The Elector Palatin having received no advice either from the Archbishop of Colocza, or from the Courier, he sent lately towards him, except that the latter was within these four days still at Presbourgh, finding it impossible to proceed because of the Malcontents who infest all that Neighbourhood.

By last post Mr Bruyninx received new Full Powers from the States General in three several Forms, leaving him at liberty to produce any of them which he shall find most suitable to the Conjuncture: The first is according to the Project made by Mr Bruyninx, the second with the Remarks & Clauses added by Occoluczani, and the third has the said remarks, but the last Period only is admitted; I need not send you transcripts thereof, since I suppose you will have received them from Mr Stanhope.

Yesterday morning Count Lamberg set out for Hungary, & I fear will be forced to stop short at Presbourg for the same reason that detains the Courrier. He took with him Monsr Chuno the Dutch Secretary who is going to Turkey with letters from the States General, congratu-

lating the new Sultan upon his accession to the Ottoman Empire.

General Heister by the last letters of the 23rd was near Stuhl Weissembourg, whence he intended to march early next morning towards Simonthurn in hopes of attacking Count Forgatsch who is said to be incamped there abouts with 4000 horses; But it is generally believed the Malcontents will not wait till the Imperialists can come up to them, their design not being to fight but to shift their ground, & by that means ruin the Germain Troops especially the Horse which is already reduced to half their number, & the rest cannot hold out much longer. The Duchy of Stiria has of late been extremely alarmed by inroads made on their Frontier above 7000 Hungarians having plunder'd within 4 or 5 miles of Grätz.

The State of Transilvania is more desperate than ever, The relation I have sent you of the Massacre at Enged is confirm'd by all hands, and the whole Province is revolted except some walled Towns where the Imperialists have strong Garrisons, particularly the City of Hermanstadt where the Governor Count Rabutin keeps his Residence, & has with him a small number of the chief Nobility who still continue in their allegiance to the Emperor. The general Body of the people are up in arms & in defiance upon incouragement given them by Circular Patents scatter'd throughout the several Counties, according to the Copy you find (Nr. 1), Count Rabutin has many powerfull Friends at this court who make Apologies for him & thereby hinder the Emperor from coming to a true knowledge of the miserable condition these poor people are in. But to the end these abuses should not last too long, Mr Bruyninx & I in a visit we made yesterday to the elector Palatin desired him to propose to the Emperor the taking those matters under his immediate Coquizance; for notwithstanding the Turks have hitherto shown an inclination to live in perfect Peace and Amity, It is much to be feared those dispositions will not hold when they find themselves tempted by so fair an opportunity as they will have of receiving under their protection the Neighbouring Province which is willing to give itself up to any

other Potentate that will maintain them in their liberties and Religion. The Elector has undertaken to represent what we told him very naturally to the Emperor, but whether he will have more success on this occasion than he has had in other time must shew.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

P. S.

Since I writ thus far notice has been given me that the two Hungarian Deputies (Visa and Occoluczani) are arrived here, and are preparing their Report for the Emperor: All I have yet learned is, that the Malcontents desire rather a Peace than a Truce; It will be well if we can bring our business to an end at one stroke.

As I am about to make up my Pacquet the Deputies have sent me an answer they have brought from Prince Rakotzi to the letter which M^r^ Bruyninx & I lately writ to him: I add herewith a Copy thereof*) tho' I find no meaning or drift in it; except that he affects still the air of a Patriot & to set up for the liberty of his Country: He talks indeed of our Guaranty but does not accept of the Mediation so heartily as he ought to have done, if he really intended to make use of our good Offices: He lays the blame on the Imperial Generals for their plundering the County and roasting the Children, which last circumstance I suppose is invented & spread among the Hungarians, to raise horror in them against the Germans; for I have never heard of any such barbarous practice among them. In a day or two the Deputies have promised to come and explain to me the reasons alledged by the Prince to the Arch Bishop why he declines to enter into a Negotiation.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

Melléklet a 127. számhoz.

Rákóczi levele Stepney s Bruyninx uraknak válaszul. Nem mondhatja meg, valjon az ország elfogadja-e a mediatiót, mert még nem volt alkalma ez iránt nyilatkozni. S mit használna a béke is oly fejedelemmel, kinek nincs elég hatalma arra, hogy rendeleteit ministerei s tábornokai meg is tartsák. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174.

Illustrissimi:

Sincerum Serenissimae Reginae Angliae Praepotentiumque Foederati Belgij Ordinum erga Regnum hocce animum, quamvis et antecedenter ab Illustrissimo Comite Bercsenyi intellexi ejus confirmationem et per Illustritatum vestrarum Literas intelligere accidit gratissimum; nihil profecto aliud promittendum fuit a Liberrimo Regno et ordinibus qui parem olim experti sortem ejus miseriarum recordantur, et praesentis felicitatem actu experiuntur, nullo relicto dubio quin mediatio Guarantiaque Serenissimae Reginae et Praepotentium ordinum suo tempore tanto futura sit gratior Regno huic, quanto majorem spem habet eam esse in pronominatis Potentijs Charitatem quod idem alijs poscunt quod sibi tanto civium effusô Sanguine procurârunt. Nihilominus tamen si quidem ob rationes Celsissimo Principi Archi Episcopo fusius declaratas, nec Conditiones acceptari, multo minus Armistitium determinatum esse potuit, ignoro quomodo per Regnum hoc mediationis acceptatio determinari potest, nullâ ad huc tractandi à Statibus et ordinibus Regni declaratâ intentione quam vereov ne totaliter alienam et expost magis redant exorbitantiae Exercitûs Caesarea. Per incinerationes novas Pagorum, depraedationes Plebis, et (quod horrendum) assationes infantum: Provocamus ad tractandum congruâ sinceritate carentem Pacem, eô nobis hactenus fataliorum quanto magis verbi Regij Pactorumque, invaluit violatio; Quamvis enim ea cuncta extra mandata Caesarea facta esse et fieri asseratur, quid spei in Sinceritate Regno Superesse potest, si Ministrorum licentiae, Generalium ausui, cuncta subjecta corrigere Dominus non potest; plura de Similibus loquerer, si ea Reverendis-

simum Praepositum et generosum Dominus Okolicsanyi relaturos non Arbitrarer. Illustritates igitur vestras feliciter valere cupiens maneo,

Illustritatum vestrarum

ad condigna Officiae et Sincerae amicitiae cultum Paratus

Princeps Rákoczy.

Ex Castris ad Dunae Donised (Dömsöd) positis, die 20. May 1704

This place is somewhere below Buda.*)

Illustrissimis Georgio Stepney Jacobo Joanni Hamel Bruyninx Serenissimae Reginae Angliae Praepotentium item ordinum Foederati Belgij ad aulam Caesaream Ablegatis. **Vienna.**

128.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Tanácskozás tartatik a római királynál a Visa s Okolicsányi által beadott felterjesztésekre nézve. Még nem tudja a részleteket. — Rákóczi leveléből nem látszik, hogy sok hajlama volna az alkudozásra. — A nyitrai püspök Rákóczi azon vádját, hogy a császáriak gyermekeket sütnek, oda módositja, hogy csak a ráczok sütnek gyermekeket, a németek csak rabolnak, de nem sütnek senkit. — Ritschan tábornok a Fehérhegyekben Károlyi által megveretett nagy veszteséggel. Ennek folytán Bercsényi szabadon mozoghat s már is mondják, hogy bevette Nyitrát s Ujvárt. Maga Komárom is veszélyben van. — Erdélyből jött hirek szerint ott minden igen rossz állapotban van, és ezen tartományt a császár nagyon valószinüleg elveszti. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna, 31st May 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I sent you by last post a letter Mr Bruyninx & I had received from Prince Ragoczi by the Hungarian Deputies. Yesterday they gave their report to the Emperor in writing,

---

***) Ezen jegyzet Stepney kezeirásában van.**

and we are now preparing the heads of Greivances which that nation lies under, & desires to have redressed. This piece of work so takes up their time that Mr Bruyninx & I cannot expect a visit from them under two or three days more; But the Elector Palatin told us this morning a Conference would be held either this evening or to morrow (where the King of the Romans is to assist) upon some proposals they have already made, and by my next I hope to send you an exact information of all that is transacted. In the mean time I suspend my judgement & do not pretend to guess at Prince Ragoczi's meaning any farther than as the words of the letter you have import, wherein I own I can discover no tendency towards treating, but think we are as remote from a Negotiation at present as we were before Mr Bruyninx undertook his journey to Bercheni.

I have enquired of the Bishop of Neytra Chancellor of Hungary if he heard anything of children being roasted as Ragoczi complains, He tells me the Rascians have indeed committed those Cruelties; But thinks they are falsely imputed to the Germans; who are contented to plunder without proceeding to such barbarities.

The tide of fortune seems to be now turned against us the Malcontents having been successful of late on several occasions.

On the 29th a Captain of the Danes brought hither the ill news, that Majr Genll Ritschan was routed near the Weisenberg, a ridge of mountains which seperate the kingdom of Hungary from the Marquisate of Moravia. After the surrender of Scaliz He was commanded to observe the Ennemies motions on the Waag, & begun his march on the 25th having under his command 200 Horse and Dragons, about 2000 Recruits designed for the Regiments of Stahremberg the Grand Maitre, Teutonique, Kriechbaum, Jung Thaunn & others and 200 Danes of the Mecklenburgh Battaillon. On the 27th He was got at far as Schmolens where he had notice in the evening that Count Caroli was advancing towards him with a larger body of Hungarian; He therefore resolved to decamp the same evening, & to fall back thrô the woods hoping to reach Scalitz; but before break of day the Enemy overtook the Imperialists & pursued them 7 hours together with great advantage. In the beginning of the

Action General Ritschan was shot thrô the body, & is supposed to be either dead or a prisoner, the Councill of War having yet received no notice from him, Baron Wachtendonck (Lieut[t] Col[ll] to the Grand Maitre) who commanded next was shot thrô the shoulder & carried off to Anger, where Lieut[t] Col[ll] Molsan of the Danes arrived yesterday at two in the morning with 3 pieces of Cannon & about 1100 men which he saved in this deroute, and we expect to hear some more have made their escape to Scaliz, so that our loss will scarce amount to more than 4 or 500 men, But by this advantage the Hungarians are likely to take heart, and the Provinces of Moravia & Silesia are in danger of being plunder'd & barbarously treated by the Hungarians in revenge for the ill usage their Nation has suffered from General Heister & the Germans. The Malcontents under Count Bercheni are now at liberty to act as they please on the Waag; last night here were reports that great numbers are actually before Neuhäusel, and the Elector Palatin beleives they have made themselves Masters both of that place & of Neytra. Another of their Parties has retaken possession of the Island Schütt; Nor is the strong fortress of Comorrha out of danger, the Garrison of 400 men, being much streightened in Provisions by General Heisters having taken away the greatest part of their Stores to subsist his Army in their Expedition against Esterhasi, whom he is said to have attacked with some advantage 2 Miles below Zichwar on the 24[th] & to have pursued him two days together almost as far as the Drave, whence we hear He was returning on the 28[th] towards Vesprin & Papa, which places if He can once more recover, it will be all the advantage we can expect to reap from his unaccountable march, whereby he has ruined our little Army to no purpose.

The Emperor has at last received Pacquets from General Rabutin & likewise from the Regency of Transilvania giving a lively representation of the Miseries to which that province is exposed by the Imperial forces being scatter'd about in several Garrisons so as not to be in a condition of making any stand against the Malcontents, who are in general the whole body of the people. By private letters I am assured

that Country will be utterly lost to the Emperor, as soon as the Turks can resolve on whom to confer the Government. I acquainted you not long since that Teckeli was talked off as having been formerly installed by the Port, But Ragoczi seems to have more friends among the people of Transilvania because of his Ancestors having been successively Sovereign Princes of that Country, & left behind them a good Reputation. Besides these two open pretenders, there is reason to suspect three others are solliciting underhand by their Agents at Constantinople to obtain that important dignity thô at present they are in person with General Rabutin at Hermanstadt, and appear to be faithfull Adherents to the Emperor and his family. These are Count Banfi Governor of the Province, Count Bethlem the Grand Chancellor, & Count Apor the High Treasurer. The latter is the most likely to succeed having the purse in his hand, and the Priests of the Country for him, He being a Roman Catholic & the other two Protestants: These are disagreable truths which are kept from the Emperor's knowledge till the mischief be gone to far to admit of a Remedy.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ubl] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

129.

Harley minister Stepneynek. — Irja, hogy jó hireket várnak németországi seregöktől. — Ezt alkalmas időnek tartja arra, hogy a császár a magyarokkal való kibéküilésre sürgettessék. A francziák jó példával mentek elő, megadták a Camisardók minden kivánságát. — Olaszországban a császári seregnek se pénze se ujonczai nincsenek. — Reményli, hogy a templomkincs beszedésével fel nem hagynak. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. SS. 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II.

Whitehall, June 2[d] 1704.

Sir,

Yours of y[e] 24[th] of May was received y[e] 31. We are under great expectation to hear good news from our Army

in Germany: We think the Queen has reason to value her-regard to the House of Austria when she has sent so great and good an Army so far for its support, and that it will not be a disagreable time to press the Emperor to settle peace in Hungary, and the French have given a good precedent for it, who we are told have allow'd y^e Camisards all they ask'd; but I mentioned this subject so largely in my last, that I will not say more upon it now. I will only acquaint you with a paragraph of a letter receiv'd this post from M^r Hill at Turin, viz: „That they have neither money nor recruits for the German Troops there, and that y^e Court of Vienna at least ought to give us a treaty in our own way, specialy since they can give us nothing but Parchment" — etc. I hope the Court will continue in y^e good resolution of borrowing y^e Plate, and that y^e good effects of it will be found by y^e Emperors Armies in Italy and Germany. I am with true respect

S^r your most faithful
& most humble servant
Ro. Harley.

M^r Stepney.

130.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — A bécsi ministerek még mindig nem közölték vele s Bruyninxel megállapodásukat a magyar alkudozást illetőleg. — Azt beszélik, hogy a palotagrófsági választó szándékozik kézbe venni az egész ügyet, Pozsonyba menni s oda meghivni Rákóczit s némely más főnököket; iró nem hiszi, hogy ez sikerre vezessen. — Heister visszaváratik Győrbe, Ritschan el van fogva. — Erdélybe pénzt kellene küldeni, de nincs, s ha volna, sem könnyü azt most oda küldeni. — A templomkincsek beszedettek; az eredmény nem felel meg a várakozásnak, egész Alsó-Ausztriában 240,000 frtra megy. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 4^th June 1704.

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

We are still without letters from England. On the 31^st past the King of the Romans held a Conference about

the affairs of Hungary; I cannot yet tell what Resolutions have been taken, for neither the Imperial Ministers have thought fit to communicate any part thereof to Mr Bruyninx & me, nor the Hungarian deputies to visit us: Perhaps they think us no further concern'd now Ragoczi by his letter to us seems not disposed to allow of our Mediation: however his declining ought to convince this Court, that we have not been so partial to the Interest of the Malcontents as Count Wratislau & others have endeavoured, to represent us. I hear Ragoczi objects against England and Holland as being too remote and too good friends to the House of Austria to oblige them to observe the Conditions that shall be agreed to; and insist that Sweden and Poland should have a share in the Negotiation, which the Emperor will by no means allow for reasons formerly alledged to you. As near as I can guess at the Project now in hand, the Elector Palatin will be desired by H. I. M. to take upon himself the whole affair. People begin to say he is preparing for a journey to Presburgh, & sends a Courier to morrow to Ragoczi & some others of the Chiefs, inviting them to appear there either in person or by their Deputies & transact with him. I wish this method or any other might succeed towards procuring the peace of Hungary, for I believe it is all alike to Her Majesty & the States General by what hand soever this matter be accomplished, provided it be really brought about: Besides all my Instructions are to make no step but by the Emperor's consent and approbation, & therefore I must acquiese in what Method soever He judges best: Yet I own I have no opinion of their present prospect since the Elector Palatin is still less in a condition of guaranting the Peace to be made, than England or Holland, it is by blood nearly allied to the House of Austria, for which considerations his Offices ought to seem less proper [particularly to the Protestants since now religion hath been as violently persecuted in the Palatinate at in Hungary]*). I avoid enlarging on this subject which is of a nature not to require or suffer many reflections. If

*) Ezen tétel jelirásban van az eredetiben.

the Elector of Bavaria be suppressed by force of Arms, 'tis certain a good part of the Imperial Troops now in the Empire will be turned this way towards destroying the Rebels. I am already told orders have been sent to Lieut^{t} Gen^{ll} Thierheim (or will be) to march with 3 or 4000 men he has now under his command on the Frontiers of Upper Austria to join either General Heister, or the remaining part of that body which was lately defeated under Maj^{r} Gen^{ll} Ritschan.

Gen^{ll} Heister was expected back at Raab this Evening, and Ritschan is said to have been made Prisoner with 200 or 300 men who would have taken shelter in the Mountains, in a Castle called Jabloniz.

On the 2^{d} Ins^{t} a Conference was held about the State of Transilvania, at which were present Cardinal Collonitsch, Count Mansfeldt, Count Kaunitz, Count Rappach (as first Councillor at War), & the President of the Chamber; They all agreed that Gen^{ll} Rabutin wanted Money, but that it was almost impossible to find it here, and as difficult how to remit it thither.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

The three Religions orders who made difficultys of sending in their plate have at last agreed to do it or to allow the value thereof in ready money, and whereas the Profess House of the Jesuits is supposed to have no propriety nor fund of their own, the other two Colleges we have in Town of that Society have consented to pay between them what was demanded of the third: so that Decree will be executed without any farther opposition; Yet after all the Revenue arising from this branch is not computed to be very considerable, the Collect throughout Lower Austria scarce exceeding $\overset{m}{240}$ Florins, whereby you may guess what tricks are used to conceal and bury their Treasure, which must certainly have been of a far greater Sum.

My Lord Quarenton son to the Earl of Litchfield, M^{r} Mountague Nephew to my Lord Hallifax & some other English Gentlemen arrived here last night from their travels in Italy.

I am etc. G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Secretary Hedges.

131.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — A palotagrófsági választó vette kézbe a magyarokkal való alkudozás ügyét, s ez iránti leveleket már el is küldött rögtön, választ sürgetvén. — Heister iszonyu pusztitásokat s kegyetlenségeket követett el Veszprémben s Fehérvárott. — Erdély állapota igen rossz; valószinü, hogy Rákóczit hivják meg fejedelemnek. — Nagy-Várad valószinüleg a felkelők hatalmába esik rövid idő alatt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 174. **Vienna, 7th June 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

In my last I had the honour to acquaint you, that the Elector Palatin had a mind to exert himself in the Negotiation with the Malcontents. To which end he has signed a very pressing letter which was prepared for him by Mr Consbruck the Emperor's chief Secretary, and dispatched it on the 5th in the Evening by one of his own Couriers; I will not trouble you by repeating any parts of what that letter contains, but send it you entire (No. 1) & leave you to make your own reflexions upon it. In the Paper (No. 2) are the Conditions on which Count Lamberg is to negotiate an Armistice. But it is uncertain when he will be in a condition of transacting, since we have no positive advice of his having yet left Presburgh, for want of a passport and a Convoy from the Malcontents who are very numerous in that Neighbourhood, & have been several times of late within Cannon shot of the City.

Yesterday the Hungarian Deputies made me a visit, & were this day with Mr Bruyninx but have related little more to us than what we knew already. They have promised us a Copy of 23 points they lately presented the Emperor being such as H. I. Majesty and the King of the Romans have solemnly sworne to, on other occasions, yet have not seen them duely observed. You shall have them by this post if I receive them before it goes away. You see the Elector desires a peremptory answer from the Arch

Bishop in twelve our fourteen days, being otherwise unwilling to lose any more time by waiting here to no purpose & neglecting his own affairs in the Empire. His Zeal is very much to be commended, but I am apt to believe this new attempt will have as little success as the former, for the Archbishop has met with an accident, which may in all probability discourage him from playing the Mediator any longer, at least not heartily as otherwise he might have done. Besides his Arch Bishopricks of Colocza he holds the Bishoprick of Vesprin, which last place Gen[ll] Heister in his late expedition has utterly destroyed, and suffer'd his people to burn one of the Cannons alive, to wound the Provost, & to commit such Barbarities on both sexes as have hardly been heard of in any other Country. The like Cruelties have been used at Stuhl Weissemburg & at Papa, which have highly exasperated all the people thereabouts against the Imperialists.

Count Lamberg & others make loud Complaints to the Councill of War of all these Proceedings, and they lay them before the Emperor, Yet the General is not recalled but allowed to act still as he pleases. Within two or three days we expect to hear of a considerable blow. For Forgatsch by our last letters had a body of $^{m}_{15}$ men near St. Martins (not far from Raab) & General Heister seemed resolved to try a battle with him, thô his force scarce consisted of 5000. If he should chance to be beat (as is most probable) our affairs will be then in a more miserable condition.

I have frequently represented to you the sad state of Transilvania, & particularly in my letter of this day sennight acquainted you that the Emperor had at last received full Informations thereof from the Regency of that Province. I now send you Copies of those Papers (No. 3 & 4) which by their Abject and desponding style will give you in true colours the misery they lie under, And the Apprehensions they are in least the Turks should take part with the Malcontents by receiving them under their Protection. You will be pleased to take particular notice of the passage I have

marked NB. whereby the Regency seems to fear their Province may be given up to Ragoczi towards procuring the Peace of Hungary as formerly. I have been all along of opinion that such was Ragoczi's prospect from the beginning of his revolt, and the two Hungarians confirm me in it by assuring me some Deputies from Transilvania were actually arrived in his Camp (before they came away) with a solemn tender of that Country to be possessed by him after the same manner as it was held by his Ancestors not doubting but the Port would consent to it. I fancy we shall shortly hear of some Proposals from Ragoczi to the Emperor for his consent likewise, upon promise of a yearly tribute, according to the Custom formerly observed in that Province, & still practised by the Prince of Moldavia, & Walachia in respect of the Turks.

You will observe how much they fear least Great Waradin should fall into the hands of the Malcontents; On which I am to add, That by our last letters from those parts we are told the danger daily increases for want of Provisions, whereby the Garrison was tempted to make a vigorous salley but was not so successful on this occasion as on several others, Their party having been beat back with great loss, and the Major who commanded very dangerously wounded.

I am

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

132.

Harley minister Stepneynek. — Tudatja vele, hogy a kormány tökéletesen meg van elégedve működésével, ne gondoljon avval, hogy mit beszél egy némely haragos hirtelen ember (Wratislaw). Utasitja őt, hogy a magyarokkal való kiegyezkedést erélyesen sürgesse, Marlborough herczegtől is fog ez iránt utasitást venni. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. N° 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II. Fol. 7.

Whitehall, May 30./Jun. 10. 1704.

Sir,

I received your Letter to M^{r} Secretary Hedges dated may 21. on the 24th Inst. O. S. w^{ch} I have laid before Her Ma^{ty}, and it is with great pleasure I can tell you, that you serve a Prince who values your service, and you have deservedly the esteem of her Ministers: let me therefore among the number of your friends desire you not to let the little cavels of any warm angry Person discompose you, considering your services are approv'd by those who are the proper Judges of your merit.

The Queen thinks, with a great deal of reason, that the sording the Duke of Marlborough so far into Germany with an Army for the preserving of the Empire, in this time of imminent danger, is so great an instance of Her Ma^{tys} care and concern for his Imperial Ma^{ty}, and the Austrian Family, that she may very well renew her Instances with the Emperor, for quieting the disturbances in Hungary w^{ch} tends so much to the good of the Common Cause; to this end Letters are written this night to the Duke of Marlborough, that He may renew this negotiation, and possibly give it more force, and from his Grace you will receive necessary directions, w^{ch} will ease you from the calumny of being too zealous in this affair, tho' a very good and necessary one, and if it please God, our Armies under the Duke have succes, you may hoppen upon the melia tempora fundi, and find the Count more reasonable, when they look back upon the dangers they are deliverd from. I am with great respect

Sr. your most faithful
& most humble servant
Ro. Harley m. p.

Mr. Stepney.

133.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Átküldi a magyar küldöttek által a császárnak beadott pontokat, melyekre most készül a

válasz. — 9-én volt a császár 65. születésnapja, melynek ünnepélyét megzavarta Károlyi, ki 1500 lovassal megjelent Schwechaton, s 90 embere Neugebauban, alig egy óránnyira Bécstől. — Károlyi levelében Pálffy Miklósnak megirja, hogy nem viszonozza a kegyetlenségeket, melyeket Heister elkövetett, kit már is elért az isten büntetése. — Bécsben nagy volt a rémület. A külvárosok lakosai legjobb holmijukkal a belvárosba menekültek. — A palotagróf két órakor éjfél után hivatta a magyar küldötteket, a mediatorokat pedig 6 órakor reggel, közölvén velük a magyaroknak adandó választ. Ez egyáltalában nem volt kielégitő. A mediatorok kivánságára uj válasz készittetett. — A római királynál nagy tanácskozás volt Bécs városa védelmének tárgyában. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 11th June 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

In my last I had the honour to acquaint you, that the two Hungarian Deputies had presented to the Emperor on the 5th Inst some points which they think would much facilitate the general Peace, if H. I. M. could be induced to declare himself favourably on those before we come to a formal treaty. I send you a copy of them (No. 1) and not to take up too much of your time in reading so volumnious a Paper, I add a shorter in French which contains all the Substance thereof. During Count Kaunitz's indisposition the Emperor has desired the Elector Palatine to examine these Articles, & has appointed Count Ottingen, Count Nicholas Palfy, & Baron Zeilar to assist H. E. H. in preparing an answer wherewith the Deputies may be dispatched.

I have of late represented the State of our affairs in Hungary as growing worse & worse; for since Ritschan's defeat and Heisters unaccountable marches we could expect no good.

On the 9th Inst the Emperor enter'd into his 65th year; The day was celebrated with great Gala at Court but afternoon the Malcontents occasioned no little Mortification here, Caroli having appeared with 1500 horse about two

miles from this City. He dined at Schwächat & committed no Acts of Cruelty, otherwise than by setting fire to a Millars house from whence two or three of his men had been shot. In the evening about 90 of his people came to Neugebäu scarce an hour from hence, where the wild beasts are kept, They killed the Tigers & Leopards wherewith the Emperor uses to hunt the hare, & returned without offering any other indignity. By a Benedictine Fryer who accidently passed that way Caroli sent a letter to Count Nicholas Palfy who commands the Emperor's horse Guards, giving him notice that notwithstanding the Barbarities which had been used by the Imperialists, his design was not to do the like thô he had it in his power: He likewise signified to him that God had humbled Heister (as well as Ritschan) for all the Outrages he had done at Vesprin & Papa. By this advertisement we have reason to apprehend that Heister has likewise been defeated. In my letters of last post I guessed it could not be otherwise, upon advice we had then that he had left his foot at Stuhl Weissembourg, & seemed resolved with a small body of Horse (much harrassed by continual marches) to encounter Gen[ll] Forgatsch who had four times as many we have yet no certain account how it has gone with him, but may reasonably suspect the worst, since otherwise it is not to be conceived that Caroli would have rambled to far and made this bravade in our Neighbourhood. You will easily imagine the Consternation we are in upon this reserve of fortune, when we thought ourselves secure & [were grown insolent]*) upon our seeming advantages. The ordinary people in the suburbs, thinking the new Lines not sufficient to secure them, make their escape again into the City with their best effects but not with so much disorder as they did on Easterday last. By their frequent alarms they begin to be a little used to this hurry and distraction.

While the danger seemed urgent, the Elector Palatin & others were more than ordinarily diligent, He sent for the Deputies on the 10[th] by two on the morning, & read to

*) Ezen tétel az eredetiben jelirásban van.

them 5 or 6 Paragraphs which had been prepared by way of Answer to their Proposals above mentioned.

At four the two Deputies knocked up Mr Bruyninx & me & seemed not very well satisfied with the answer that was designed them, as being too general & not entering sufficiently into the main points of their Greivances whereof the Hungarians complain. They therefore entreated us to represent this to the Elector as of our own motion, as soon as we saw H. E. H. who had appointed us at six the same morning. By so unseasonable a summons use expected some information of moment, but found nothing more than a repitition of what the Deputies had related to us, & had a sight of the answer prepared them, which gave us an occasion of remonstrating to H. E. H. that no answer was better than one so imperfect, That the Malcontents would be apt to interpret as a Negative all those heads that were passed over in silence & that it would be much better to distinguish Article by article on the side of each demand all that the Emperor can or will allow, Referring the most difficult points to be adjusted hereafter either at a treaty or a Diet. And that we should only lose time and perhaps exasperate if we sent away the Deputies once more on an errand not thoroughly understood. My meaning was to stir up the Elector to go as far as was possible [while the panic fear is upon us]*) otherwise we shall do nothing to purpose. H. E. H. agreed that method was reasonable, and I beleive is preparing a more particular answer whereof he has promised us a Copy when it shall be perfected.

He desired the Deputies either to go out to the Malcontents or to write a pressing letter to them not to commit any Hostilities in the Neighbourhood, but to retire in hopes of concluding the armistice according to the conditions contained in the Electors letter to the Archbishop of Colocza (lately sent you) under the management of Count Lamberg. The Deputies had got ready a letter to this intent, but before it could be sent away, We heard Caroli and his party were retired, whereupon those applications were judged

*) Jelirásban az eredetiben.

no longer necessary, for our endeavours cease when the danger is over.

About noon a Conference was held on the Kings side where he was assisted by 1. Prince Salms Grand Maitre to the King of the Romans; 2. Count Jörger Stadhalter of Lower Austria; 3. Count Martinitz the Marshall of the court; 4. Count Traun the Land Marshall; 5. Count Buccelini the Chancellor of the court; 6. Count Stahremberg the President of the Chamber; 7. Count Trautson the Kings Grand Chamberlain who within these 8 days has been first admitted of his Council; 8. General Gronsfeldt as the most ancient Officer we have here at present; 9. Count Rappach the first Commissioner of our council at War; 10. Count Breüner the Commissary General & 11. Count Wels the Vice-Stadhalter of Lower Austria. Attended by the Referendaires of War, of the Chamber & of Austria. They deliberated what rules of Government ought to be established for the better defence of this city, & how to prevent any disorders that may arise in so critical a juncture; The methods and Resolutions they have taken are not yet come to my knowledge.

Yesterday Count Wratislaw's Courier returned to him towards Suabia, and by him I informed the Duke of Marlborough that the Emperor had consented the Count should attend his Grace at the Camp for two months, which term being expired either a new one will be allowed him or some other person will be sent to releive him if his grace should think he has any farther need of it. At the same time I ventured to give his grace my humble opinion that He might have more assistance from Count Frize by the entire Confidence the Margraff reposes in him and by the easy manner he has of finding expedients in case of any difficulty; Whereas Count Wratislaw has no intimacy with any of our Generals except Prince Eugene, & is known to be of a humour to embroil rather than to accommodate.

Last night Mr Hefferman arrived here with Her Majesties letters to the new Sultan et Grand Vizir, whereof he has communicated to me Copies, which are convincing proofs of the generous care Her Majesty continues to have

of this family, by doing all she can to hinder the Turk from taking an advantage of the Commotions in Hungary. I shall take occasion to inform Count Rappach of the Contents for it is fit these people should frequently be reminded of all the good that is done and designed them I am endeavouring to get passports & other Conveniences for Mr Hefferman, & hope he may overtake the Dutch Secretary who by our last letters from Presbourgh was yet there with Count Lamberg for want of due security from Bercheni.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

134.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — Panaszkodik, hogy a császári tábornokok a jezsuiták biztatására, a lázadás elnyomásának ürügye alatt, kiirtják a protestáns vallást. Igy megölék a veszprémi kálvinista püspöket s vagy 6000 hivét. — Heister a jezsuita rendhez tartozik. — Igy irtják az angol királyné vallását, mig seregei az osztrák ház fentartásaért véreznek. — Eredeti bizalmas levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 11th June 1704.

Right Honble

You will be pleased to remember I told you from the beginning of these Commotions in Hungary that none but the Papists were chiefly concerned in them, Yet I was apprehensive in the pursuit of the War [the bloody Zeal of the Priests] would take this opportunity of [Extirpating] what they call [Heresy] under the pretence of [Suppressing the Rebellion].

I have since frequently represented our unhappy Situation in being obliged out of politic considerations to assist these people at a time when their Generals by a violent instigation [of the Jesuits] use their utmost endeavours [to destroy our Religion root and branch].

You have seen what a tragical end Gen[l] Rabutin has made of the University at Enged, the only place in all Transilvania where the Youth was trained up in the Calvanist religion.

I am now to tell you with very great concern that Vesprin was the Chief and almost only Nursery of our Religion in Lower Hungary. Often thousand souls hardly five hundred were Papists: It was no University yet there were professors in all facultyes and notwithstanding the Arch Bishop is in possession likewise of this See & enjoys the Revenues thereof, Yet there has always been preserved a Titular Bishop of the Calvin religion who usually resided at Vesprin.

In the massacre lately made by Gen[ll] Heister's people this poor man has been murther'd with near [six thousand of our Religion men women and children].

I have my informations from [Provost Visa] who is [a papist] & beleives the execution was done by private [instructions from the Society] to whom General Heister was known to pay a blind obedience. I name my author that I may not be thought, to exaggerate, yet am unwilling to insert these particulars in my ordinary Relation to avoid creating ill blood which by degrees may [affect the Allyance with this Court]. However in duty and conscience I cannot but give you this account, that you may see what unsuitable returns are made to her Majesty by [destroying the Protestant Faith] (whereof [She] is the [defender]) at a time when Her Armies are on their march towards the Danube as the only means left for preserving [this Family from utter ruine].*)

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

135.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. — A magyaroknak adandó válasz még most sem küldetett el. A 23 pont között legtöbb ellenzésre

*) A zárjelek közt foglalt tételek az eredetiben jelirásban vannak.

talál a negyedik, mely a királyválasztási jogot, s a hetedik, mely az idegen katonaság kitakarodására vonatkozik. — Az itteni ministerek nem tudják magukat egyenes s őszinte válaszra határozni. — Heisterről az a hir jött, hogy Győrnél megverte volna Bercsényit s Forgáchot. — Károlyi ellen még mindig őriztetnek a város előtti sánczok. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna, 14th June 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

No answer is yet returned to any of the points lately presented by the Hungarian Deputies & I see no likely hood of their being dispatched in any reasonable time. Such as are most violent among our Ministers object against the 4th Article, & particularly that Clause wherein the Hungarians pretend to be restored to the right of Electing their King, nothwithstanding they parted with it at the last Diet of Presburgh. And as to the 7th Articles (wherein they propose all Foreign Troops should leave the Kingdom, & not return but by the consent of a Diet), it is not thought reasonable to commit that Country which has cost the Emperor so much blood and Treasure entirely to the good Will and affection of the Natives, besides that they are not supposed to have enough of Military discipline to be able without a Forreign assistance to defend themselves and Frontier against the Turks in case of a Rupture. These objections are indeed material, & may deserve to be considered at a Diet, but they are not such as ought to make us stop short, & obstruct the Emperor from explaining himself on the other heads which he may and ought to grant, being in the main such Articles only as both He and the King of the Romans have actually sworn to at their Coronation. Mr Bruyninx & I have again entreated the Elector Palatin that time might not be lost in unnecessary Conferences, but that at the side of each Article the word accorde might be set down, (as is usual in Capitulations) or some reason why the Emperor cannot allow of it. One would think our Ministers after this rate might dispatch the deputies in two or three hours,

whereas a more mature deliberation only helps to puzzle the cause. We have also reminded the Elector how readily the Marechall de Villars concluded with the Camisars to calm an Inconsiderable Province thô he had an army at hand ready to crush them whereas the Emperor has no competent force at present, nor can expect one in any time & consequently ought the more easily to comply with his subjects demands in order to recover a powerful Kingdom. Fair words were given but nothing done.

We have been a great while without any news from Heister, but this evening an officer is come in sent (as he says) by the Administrator of Altemburg to give notice to the Emperor, that yesterday by four in the morning Count Bercheni and Forgatsch resolved to attack Genll Heister not far from Raab, who received them very warmly and not only beat them back but persued them with great advantage killing between 5 & 6000, and making himself master of their Cannon & baggage: Before the Post goes away we expect another Courier with the particulars of this action.

Since my last We have heard no further of Caroli and his party; However many of the Inhabitants from the Suburbs are armed out & posted to defend the Lines, and Genll Gronsfeldt as the eldest officer we have at present is appointed to command them; He has made a visit to Cardinal Lamberg who received him very favourably, and so the dispute that has been between the Prelate and the General about the loss of Passau seems to be made up.

Lt Genll Quettenstain is returned to his Command in Tyrol where between 5 and 6000 men may be brought together for making an incursion into Bavaria on that side while the Elector is employed with his main force elsewhere.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

136.

Stepney Harley ministernek. — Heister győzelme Forgách felett megerősittetik. Ezen csatának némely részletei. Bercsényi nem volt jelen. — A mediatorok Kaunitz grófnál voltak s kérték, hogy ezen siker ne akadályozza a békealkudozások menetét, mert a mit a császáriak egyfelől nyernek, azt másfelől elvesztik. Igy Morvában a felkelők megverték a császáriakat s több helységet felégettek. Iró reményét fejezi ki, hogy azon hir, mely szerint, ha Marlborough herczeg legyőzné a bajorokat, Németországból a császári sereg Magyarországba küldetnék, nem való. Ez esetre a sereget Olaszországba kellene küldeni. A gróf azt válaszolta, hogy ő mindent elkövet, hogy a panaszpontokra minél előbb válasz adassék. — Iró ugy látja, hogy eddig egyik félnek sem volt valódi szándéka békét kötni, s azért ment az alkudozás oly rendetlenül. — A kalocsai érsek itt a magyarok iránti részrehajlásról gyanusittatik, két küldöttje, Visa s Okolicsányi pedig nem birnak semmi meghatalmazást, sem a magyaroktól egyfelől, sem a császártól másfelől. Iró sürgette őket, hogy birják reá Rákóczit, megbizott követeket küldeni egy congressusba, hol ő s Brüyninx mint mediatorok működnének. —
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 18[th] June 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

Yesterday Colonel Weiler who commanded the Emperor's Artillery in Hungary arrived here, and confirms the imperfect report I sent you by last post of a Victory obtained at Giernat*) (between Raab and Papa) on the 13[th] by Gen[ll] Heister with $\frac{m}{7}$ Imperialists against $\frac{m}{18}$ Malcontents commanded by Count Forgatsch.

The situation of both Armies is described in the Print (No. 1) which will likewise give you many particulars of this action, for which reason I need only acquaint you, That Gen[ll] Forgatsch thinking he had the advantage by being much more numerous, endeavoured to surround the Imperialists & take them in the Flank & in the Rear, But Heister

*) Gyarmat.

had formed his body in such a manner that the Hungarians were at a loss on which side to make their Onset; In the mean time the Imperialists very much incommoded them with their Artillery, and at last Gen^{ll} Heister at the head of Count Schlick's Dragons begun the attack with such fury, that in less than an hour & a half the Malcontents were brought into confusion & routed their Horse having made their escape, & left the foot which were about 3000 to be cut to pieces; The Imperialists had 150 men killed & wounded; They took 28 Colours, 6 Cannon & large Herds of Cattle which is all the wealth & substance the Hungarians have.

Bercheni was not present at this action as had been reported (but is said to be in the Island of Schütt) and the only two persons of note who commanded were Forgatsch and Esterhasi. Some people are of opinion the former was in intelligence with the Imperialists having had an Interview three days before with Coll^{ll} Viard (who commands La Tours Regiment of Cuirassiers) of whose discourse many Copies are current here, & I send you some particulars thereof (No. 2)*) It is certain He might have managed his matters much better, and avoided coming to a decisive blow, at least for a day or two in which time Ragoczi had given him notice he should be reinforced with a Body of Regular Foot, & Caroli was actually within three hours of joyning him, with those 3000 men who lately infested this neighbourhood; However Forgatsch would not stay for their assistance, alledging to both of them he was able to do his business without their succor; Yet the event has proved otherwise, and may either break or suspend at least the measures that were taken here towards an accommodation.

Yesterday M^{r} Bruyninx & I made a visit to Count Kaunitz, & among other things desired him, That this advantage might not divert the Proposals of Peace, since the destruction of $\frac{m}{3}$ or $\frac{m}{4}$ Country people would not decide this quarrel in which the whole Kingdome, of Hungary is engaged: Besides the chance of War is dubious as lately

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

appeared by the Accident Gen[ll] Ritschan met with, and the devastation to which the Province of Moravia has been exposed since his defeat; For the Rebels continue to make great irruptions on that Frontier, and the 15[th] Inst. routed three Troops of Dragons (lately levied by the States of Lower Austria) commanded by Count Königseg near Dirnkrut on the River Mark, and have burnt several Estates thereabouts, So that what the Emperor gains on one part he loses in another, and on both sides the blood of his own subjects is exhausted, which might be better employ'd against the common Enemy.

I took occasion to tell Count Kaunitz likewise a Report I had heard here, That, if the Arms of the Confederates in the Empire (by a junction of Her Majesty's forces under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough) should have the good fortune to suppress the Elector of Bavaria, Prince Eugene might be ordered this way with a large body of Imperialists to reduce the Kingdom of Hungary by violent means, and without any further thoughts of Treaty; That I was fully persuaded such designs were far from the Emperor's inclinations & true Interest, which was to come to a speedy Conclusion with his own Subjects, and if the Elector of Bavaria should chance to be defeated, then to turn all the force that can be spared out of the Empire towards prosecuting the War in Italy.

Upon this discourse the Count assured us, That as soon as was possible, and he promised for his part to contribute towards it all that lay in his Power. He told us an answer was prepared to the points lately presented by the Deputies, and given to the Emperor for his last Revision & Consent, So that by next post I hope I may be able to send you a copy thereof, & to make some judgement whether the Conditions so modified are likely to be accepted by the Malcontents or not.

Hitherto I must own to you our manner of Treating has been most irregular, whereby I have been induced to suspect from the very beginning that neither Party was really inclined to come to a right understanding. The Archbishop of Colocza whom the Emperor chose for a sort of

Mediator between him et his subjects (since the Palatin Esterhasi whose office it properly was to interpose in all differences between King & People, has not found Credit enough with either of them to be of any use) has all along been suspected by this Court to be entirely in the Interest of the Malcontents, & to have neglected no opportunity of blowing up their Resentments. The two Deputies, by whom he has thought fit to convey his Intelligence to this Court have never yet had any full powers or commission from Ragoczi or his Adherents to speak or transact in their names, and even the points they lately deliver'd here carry with them no air of authority as if they had been consigned to them & warranted by the Subscription & Consent of a Confederacy, but are loose heads which the Deputies themselves have compiled since their return hither, according to their own notions and Reflexions upon discourses they have heard on several occasions. This they lay down as a Foundation in the Preamble of these points I sent you: Reserving to Ragoczi & his Party to add and retrench as they shall hereafter think fit. So that by their Paper the Emperor has no certain hold on the Malcontents, tho' He should immediately resolve to grant all that is therein demanded. On the other hand These people have no Commission from the Emperor whereby the Confederates may be assured what they promise shall be maintained. After this rate these two poor men may be sent backwards & forwards from Vienna to Colocza for a twelvemonth more, and we shall be never the nearer: I therefore told them seriously this morning (when they made me a second visit) That the best method of shortening the Negotiation & saving themselves many a weary step, would be to dispose Ragoczi thro' the Archbishop to fix some place of Congress, where Deputies authorized on both sides may meet & Mr Bruyninx & I intervene as Mediators if the Malcontents upon second thoughts shall judge convenient to accept in due form of those Offices from Her Majesty and the States General as the Emperor has already done. This they promised me to represent being sensible that they have nothing to expect but Arbitary power and Destruction of they do not lay

hold of this opportunity for obtaining Mercy while the Door is yet open.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 136-ik számhoz.

Forgách beszélgetése Viárd császári ezredessel, Gyarmaton junius 10-kén 1704. Forgách kijelentette sajnálatát, hogy kénytelen volt a felkelőkhöz csatlakozni, mert Bécsben gyanusittatott s elfogatása el volt határozva. Ő egyébiránt most is jó osztrák. — Viárd azt mondta neki, hogy soha nem hitte volna, hogy Forgách árulóvá lehessen, átalában azt hitték róla, hogy titkos megbizatása volt a magyaroknál a római király részéről. Forgách azt állítja, hogy ő akadályozta meg eddig a franczia s bajor szövetséget, mely eddig csak egyoldalú. — Viárd azon kérdésére, hogy mikép szeghette meg királya iránti esküit, Forgách azt válaszolta, hogy semmi eskü nem kötheti őket egy zsarnok királyhoz. Tartsa meg a király azt a mire megesküdött s ők meg lesznek elégedve.

State Paper Office Germany 174.

Points du discours

tenu entre le Comte de Forgatsch et le Colonel Viard à Giermat le 10 de Juin 1704.

Forgatsch commença à se plaindre de Son Malheur de ce qu'il avoit été obligé de se jetter dans le parti des Mescontents parce qu'on avoit déja arreté quelques uns de ses Domestiques à Vienne avec dessein de se rendre maître de sa personne comme d'un Rebelle et Traître; Il l'asseura que les Hongrois souhaittoient la Paix, et y preteroient les mains volontier pourveu que l'armée Allemande cessât d'agir: Que pour faciliter cette negotiation, il conseilleroit au General Heister de se poster entre le Rabnitz et le petit Danube ou il pouvoit subsister facilement pendant qu'on traittoit; Mais si le General ne vouloit pas suivre ses avis et seroit battu

par malheur, Il protestoit que ce n'étoit pas sa faute, et qu'il continuoit d'étre toûjours bon autrichien.

Le Colonel Viard repondit qu'il n'auroit jamais crû que Forgatsch deviendroit Rebelle et qu'on s'etoit imaginé qu'il étoit chargé soûs main de quelque Negociation secrete avec les Hongrois de la part du Roi des Romains.

Forgatsch repliqua que c'étoit un grand bonheur qu'il fût venu parmi les Rebelles; Qui sans sa presence auroient déja conclu l'Alliance avec la France et la Baviere; Au lieu qu'à present ils ne s'etoient engagés avec ces Puissances que pour en recevoir de l'assistance, sans étre obligé à ne pas faire Leur Paix quand l'occasion se presentoit et il asseura et méme confirma par serment que les affaires etoient encore dans cet état.

Le Colonel Viard demanda pourquoi donc on avoit obligé les Comtes de ce côté du Danube de tomber derechef en Rebellion, apres avoir renouvellé le Serment de fidelité et Hommage, ce qui ne pouvoit attirer sur eux que la desolation de leur Pais dont le General avoit déja fait un exemple à Vesprim.

Forgatsch disait que nul Serment ne les pouvoit obliger à un Roi Tyran, et quand on Leur tiendroit ce que le Roi Leur avoit juré ils se contenteroient et ne demandoient pas d'avoir un autre Roi.

Le Colonel Viard repliqua que vraiement on Leur avoit déja proposé et promis cela de la part du Roi.

Mais Forgatsch soûtenoit que les Deputés ne s'étoient jamais expliqué de la sorte, ajoutant que le Prevot Visa étoit un fripon et trompoit la Cour.

Viard alors demanda comment il pouvoit proposer que les Armées de l'Empereur demeureroienit dans l'inaction pendant que Bercheni et Caroli continuoient d'agir de leur Côté.

Forgatsch disoit que Bercheni étoit un homme pauvre et ruiné, qui ne vouloit point la Paix, et que Caroli étoit dans la méme indigence et sentiment; Mais que pour Ragoczy, et Luy ils ne s'etoient proposé autre but que le rétablissement du repos de Leur Patrie.

Viard demanda donc s'il étoit authorisé par des Pleinpouvoirs pour traiter d'un accommodement.

A quoi Forgatsch repondit, qu'il étoit la seconde personne dans cette affaire, et qu'il en ecriroit à Ragoczi.

Le Colonel enfin proposa que Forgatsch renverroit au Logis les Habitans du Rabau et de Papa et generalement tous ceux qui s'étoient soûleves de ce côté du Danube, et qu'alors il croiroit que le General Heister pourroit se resoûdre à ne pas passer outre.

Là dessus Forgatsch se tourna disant qu'il ne poûvoit pas donner la main à cela ni abandonner ce pais, qu'ainsi il ne restoit qu'à se battre et d'attendre le Succes des Armes.

137.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. Köszöni a tőle vett híreket, közli a magyar ügyek menetét, s igéri, hogy ezentúl is tudósitandja mindenről, mi történik. — Eredeti bizalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 18 June 1704.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your letter of the 16th & 19th past & return you my humble thanks for the information you are pleased to give me about y^e motions of the Fleet; I find by y^e letters which this Court has received from Portugal, they were not so much dissatisfyed thereat Sir George's leaving y^t Coast, as they were for his not taking on board 3000 Portugese without which y^e K. of Spain & his people represent any design or attempt on Catalonia will prove to no purpose.

As to the overtures about Bavaria you are witness I never had any opinion of them, & always represented to his Grace that nothing but Force would reduce him: The Axe is now laid to the Root of the Tree & I wish well to the Operation; But the Elector seems resolved to gain his last years Camp, & perhaps may escape once more like an Old Hare.

General Heister has been more fortunate than we expected & with 7000 Imperialists has routed Forgatsch with

18000 Malcontents, according to what you find related in y[e] Print.

The two Hungarian Deputies have not yet obtained an answer to their Points, but are likely to have it in 2 or 3 days, as Count Caunitz assures me.

When anything of Moment passes in this Neighbourhood, I shall take y[e] liberty of transmitting it to you & shall continue to act as if I were still under your direction, hoping you will not think me out of the reach of your Patronage, thó you are removed to another Province; No man can be more sensible than I am, of all the generous favours I received while I had y[e] happiness to be under your immediate influence or has a more earnest desire of approving himself to be with the greatest respect.*)

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

138.

Stepney Marlborough herczegnek. Inti őt, hogy vigyázzon, nehogy ha ő a császári seregekhez csatlakozik, Eugen hg. három vagy négy lovas ezredet onnan elvonva Magyarország leigázására küldjön. — A jezsuiták mindent elkövetnek, hogy a magyar zavarok ne kiegyezkedés által, hanem fegyverrel érjenek véget, mert törvénytelenül birt jószágaik elvesztését féltik. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 177. Vienna, 18 June 1704.

My relation to M[r] Sec[y] Harley will tell your Grace the state of our affairs in Hungary and I must take the liberty of reminding you to have a careful eye on Prince

*) Sir Charles Hedges 1700-ban neveztetett államtitkárnak III-dik Vilmos által, midőn ezen király elhatározta magát a franczia királynak a spanyol örökösödés kérdésébeni magaviselete miatt haborút üzenni s e végre ministeriumát ujra rendezte. Ezen hivatalában megerősittetett Anna királyné által is 1702-ben és a német birodalmi ügyek kezelésével bizatott meg, a miben őt ezentúl Harley Róbert váltotta fel, Hedges most átvette

Eugene, who always seemed disposed to reduce the Malcontents by force of arms rather than by fair means and perhaps he may be inclined to send this way 3 or 4 Reg^{ts} of horse to y^{t} intent, as soon as your grace by the addition of your troops, shall have made y^{e} confederate army of the Danube more than a match for y^{e} Elector of Bavaria I know several Ministers here are by with that design, and the Jesuits (who by an accommodation by fair means must of Course be turned out of the benefices they have usurped in that Kingdom contrary to ye known Laws of the Country) have no other play to secure their possessions, and therefore are for violent councills and no reconciation. But I imagine your Grace will have other thoughts, and are for pursuing the War against France rather than for exterminating the Protestant Religion in Hungary and Transylvania, which is the ultimate design of some Zealots here, thô they give out they have nothing more in view than the suppressing of the Rebellion. The advantage Gen^{l} Heister has met with beyond expectation raises their spirits not a little thô in effect no body but y^{e} Emp^{r} is a loser.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

Col^{l} Weiler who came from Gen^{l} Heister told me this morning his main errand is to sollicit a reinforcement of 3 or 4000 Imp^{l} horse, without w^{ch} Gen^{l} Heister declares he can make no further progress.

To Marlborough.

139.

Harley minister Stepneynek. — Marlborough hg. működésétől a legjobb eredményt várják, mely a birodalmat jobb karba fogja helyezni mint milyenben most van. — Eredeti levél.

---

a spanyol s portugalli ügyek vezetését. — Ez idő szerint Angolországban nem volt a külügyek vezetése egy ministerre bízva, hanem a szükséghez és körülményekhez képest a négy államtitkár közt osztatott fel.

British Museum additional Manuscripts Nr. 7059.

Stepney Papers Vol. II. Whithehall June 9/20th 1704.

Sir,

The sixth instant I received the favour of Two of Yours, of May the 28th and 31th The accounts are very melancholy from Hungary and Transilvania; I hope before this you have better accounts from the Duke of Malborough, from whose march we have great reason to expect the rescue and restoration of the Empire; Our Friends in Holland send us loud complaints against P. Lewis, but it is not reasonable to make a Judgement at this distance, But should half be true that is said, the Emperor, ad the Allyes are very importunate. I have nothing in command to send by this Post, every thing continuing in the condition, when I wrote last. What little news we have here, you will receive, and I will add no more but that

I am etc.

Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

140.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Átküldi másolatban a császár válaszát a magyarok kivánságaira. Ezt a két magyar küldött nem találja kielégitőnek. — Eszterházy nádor nagy dicsőitéssel kihirdeti. — Iró azt hiszi, hogy egy nemzet, mely már hét izben volt fegyverben alkotmányos szabadságáért, csakugyan kell hogy óvatos legyen. Az ajánlott pontok szerinte is csak fogások. Tanácsolja a küldötteknek, hogy vigyék Magyarországba, mert most többet nyerni nem lehet. — Nem ir sem ő sem Bruyninx Rákóczinak, mert ez nem válaszolt elég udvariassággal utolsó levelükre s nem fogadta el ajánlott mediatiojukat. Ir a kalocsai érseknek. — Lamberg gr., ki a fegyverszünet megkötése végett küldetett Magyarországba, három hét óta nem mozdult Pozsonyból, mert elegendő kiséret hiányában nem mer onnét elmenni. — Heister Győr s Ovár közt áll, segédségre várván. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 21 June 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

On the 19[th] Inst. Count Kaunitz sent for M[r] Bruyninx & me, and put into our hands the Emperor's Declaration (Nr. 1)* by way of answer to the points presented here on the 5[th] by the two Deputies, as the Heads of Grievances which the Hungarians desired to have redressed. The Count hoped we might be convinced by them that nothing is wanting on the Emperor's part towards giving satisfaction.

A Copy of these Articles had been already delivered by him to the Palatin Prince Esterhasi, who communicated the same yesterday in a solemn manner to the Chief Officers of the Crown and others of the Nobility now here who have continued in their Allegiance to the Emperor, the more to confirm them in their duty by these gracious Concessions and to give them an opportunity of remonstrating to their friends still in arms how much they will be to blame if they hold out any longer after such offers.

This morning the Deputies were with me, and seemed not to be thoroughly satisfied with the Emperor's answer, thinking it not distinct enough, nor so direct to the purpose as they desired. They object particularly against the beginning of the third Article alledging the Liberties formerly granted to the Protestants were much restrained by the two last Diets of Oedemburg and Presbourg, and therefore they could wish that captious Clause might be omitted, or rather a general assurance given that all Grievances in matters of religion shall be redressed, according to the known Laws of the Country. They think the 4[th] & 5[th] Articles about Salt and Wine but very trivial satisfaction, in comparison with several other points of greater weight contained in their Remonstrance, which are passed over in silence or thrown into the last Articles at a Lump, to be adjusted at a general Diet whereof the issue is uncertain.

It would indeed have been more generous in our Ministers to have shown clearly and plainly what the Nation

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

have to trust to, whereas these obscure and general terms seem designed as a snare to induce the people and their Chiefs to lay down their arms & disperse, which is little better than leaving themselves at discretion to be treated as wrongfully at the next Diet, as they pretend they were at the two former.

I cannot deny but there are too good grounds for these Suspicions, & that a Kingdome after having been involved seven times in a civil War for the Maintenance of their Liberties, ought to take all humane precautions for their future security: However I advised the Deputies not to lose time in criticising, since I saw no probability of obtaining for them at present any thing further. I enumerated to them several steps the Emperor had made towards an accommodation, By declaring He was willing to treat; By accepting our Mediation, & by allowing the Elector Palatin to employ his good offices likewise; By publishing a general Amnestie; By offering Conditions of a Truce, which count Sigismund Lamberg is still instructed to pursue; & lastly by making these Overtures towards a perfect Agreement, Whereas the Malcontents have not yet given one instance of their being disposed to treat of Peace.

They asked me if Mr. Bruyninx & I intended to write again by them to Ragoczi. I thold them we had very little encouragement from the cold answer they brought us to our last letter, which was no suitable return for a Mediation generously tender'd for the good of their Nation & that it would not be much for the dignity of our Soveraigns for us to renew those offers again till we were sure a due regard would be had to them: However Her Majesty and the States General would not cease to interpose in their behalf with the Emperor, out of a christian charity; & we should continue our offices in obedience to their commands notwithstanding the Malcontents themselves were to be sensible as they ought to be, that something was wanting at their side to enable us to act roundly and boldly as we should be obliged to do if accepted and authorised by both Parties. I likewise desired them to consider the danger the Hungarians were in of being utterly suppressed, if the Elector of

Bavaria should chance to be reduced; In which case the scene might be so far changed, that because Ragoczi & his adherents had not admitted of our Mediation, the Emperor himself might use that as a reason for waving it likewise; Whereas He would be no longer at liberty of declining it if the other side had actually acquiesed in it. Thus much I said to convince the Deputies that the Malcontents have not done their part. Yet after all Mr Bruyninx & I shall continue to act as if we were received for Mediators, & intend to write to the Arch Bishop of Colocza if not to Ragoczi.

The Dutch Secretary Monsr Chuno who went from hence on the 27th post to Presbourgh in company with Count Lamberg, in hopes of proceeding from thence down the Danube towards Turkey, returned hither last night, not being able to pursue his Journey that way because of the Malcontents; Bercheni having refused him a Passport upon a false supposition that he had letters to deliver from this Court to some of our Generals; But I believe He was jealous of some secret Commission to Ragoczi; for whom Mr Bruyninx had given a bare letter of Recommandation for Mr Chuno's better Security. He tells me he left Count Lamberg still at Presbourgh for want of a sufficient Escort: Our Ministers are not well satisfied with his having lost three weeks there upon so trifling an excuse whereby the weighty matter of the Armistice, which was entirely refer'd to his Management has been neglected; Whereas tis probable it might have been transacted before now if he had been pleased to venture his person as was expected. Tomorrow morning Mr Chuno & Mr Hefferman Secretary to Sir Robert Sutton set out again, by the road of Stiria and Croatia, whereby they hope to be out of to reach both of the Malcontents and Rascians.

We have no further news of General Heisters Army since his last Victory except that he continues incamped between Raab & Altenburg, without being able to make any Progress for want of fresh Succors. A Regiment of Croats under his Command being unwilling to serve any longer for want of Pay is marched off towards their own Country with the spoils they got in the late Defeat.

I have discoursed with Colonel Weiler who was present at the Military execution against Vesprin, and He assures me it was not near so barbarous as I lately represented upon the Informations I had from the Provost Visa.

This morning two Battalions came down hither by water from the body under Genll Thierheims command in Upper Austria & a third is expected here tomorrow. This is all the assistance General Heister can expect till a decisive blow against Bavaria.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 140-ik számhoz.

Visa s Okolicsányi által a császárnak felterjesztett 23 sérelmi pontra adott válasz.

State Paper Office Germany 174.

The Emperor's Declaration

upon the points presented to him by the Hungarian Deputies on the 5th of June 1704.

1. Sanctum et inviolatum esse et manere debere Augustissimae Domus Austriacae in Hungariam conjunctaqe Regna et Provincias antiquitus partum et per novissimam Diaetam Possoniensem accuratiorem in formam redactum atqe totius Germaniae reliquarum praesertim Caesarearum provinciarum haereditariarum Sanguine et opibus Stabilitum seu verius denuo redemptum Jus, neq ab eò Sacram Caesaream et Regiam Majestatem ullatenus discedere velle aut posse: ipsos etiam Regni Status, ad quosae que ac Sacram Caesaream Majestatem res pertinet hoc rei hungaricae et . . . fundamentum inconvulsum omnibusq proprijs et amicorum viribus defensum planè cuperè.
2. Vicissim sacram Caesaream et Regiam Majestatem ad officium redeuntibus omnes horum motuum offensas be-

nignissimae remissuram eosq pristinis honoribus et bonis restituturam et imposterum Gratiâ Suâ Caesareâ ac Regia complexuram universorum quoq[e] regnorum provinciarum et Subditorum jura et privilegia conservaturam et propagaturam esse.

3. Juxta genuinum imprimis sensum articulorum Soproniensium et Possoniensium Sacram Caesaream et Regiam Majestatem receptarum Religionum Libertati et Securitati provisuram, neq ut vel Domini terrestres jure sus abutantur vel a quocunq cujuscunque conscientiae ulla vis inferatur, permissuram, Sed Regiâ manu impedituram, omnibus deniq liberum ad honores officia, et commoda cuiq convenientia aditum relicturam, et ut Singula Statuta executioni mandentur nec ijs unquam contraveniantur Solicitè curaturam esse.

4. Sacram Caesaream et Regiam Majestatem etiam Ceteris excessibus vel defectibus remedia congrua adhibituram et nominatim Salis pretium, quantum fieri queat pro locorum situ moderaturam aliaq quae Secundum leges Regni suae solius potestatis sunt absq morâ universalem, Regni tranquillitate redditâ mox congregandam Diaetam relaturam atq ejus consilio et consensu omnia peracturam esse; eadem etiam de Transilvania dicta velle.

5. Non minus Sacrae Caesareae et Regiae Majestati curae fore, ut coeptis jam pluribus in locis tractatibus de vino hungarico non Solum in viciniores sed etiam transmarinas aliasq remotiores Regiones commodae transvehendo ultima manus imponatur et Si quae alia ad hungaricum cum exteris Commercium reducendum, aut universim ad omnium Sacrae Coronae Subditorum incrementum promovendum eâ quâ par est, ratione Suggerantur, lubentissime amplexuram esse.

6. Haec jam nunc a Sacra Casareâ et Regiâ Majestate promitti neq[re] Eam proinnatâ Suâ Clementiâ abnuere, ut inducijs initis et armis utrinq tantis per quiescentibus ab alienatorum hungarorum et Transylvanorum mandatarij Posonij vel in alio vicino loco cum Sacrae Caesareae Majestatis Commissarijs congrediantur et sive soli inter

se, sive adhibita Ministrorum Serenissimae Reginae Magnae Britaniae et Foederati Belgij operâ (aliorum interventu maxime per ipsorummet inter se turbas excluso) Modos ac Media exquivant et stabiliant, quibus ad optatum communis boni scopum felicius perveniri possit.

7. In posterum etiam ipsam Sacram Caesaream et Regiam Majestatem cum alias in hungariam Saepius tum praeprimis ad Diaetam proximé celebrandam se collaturam, et ibidem cum omnibus Regni ordinibus, que pro modernâ rerum conditione tam de frequentiâ et tempore futurarum Diaetarum quam in quibusvis alijs justitiae Camerae aut militiae negotijs, aut qualibet administrationis parte Sive retinenda sive reducenda seu immutanda aut de novo constituenda sint deliberaturam, et decreturam vel eum infinem Serenissimum Romanorum et hungariae Regem illuc missuram, deinceps quoq rerum hungaricarum curam Illi plenissime commissuram esse.

141.

Sutton egy angol államtitkárnak. Több ezer Janicsár küldetett Belgrád s Temesvárra. — Nem kell tartani attól, hogy a török ez évben nyiltan a magyarok pártolására kelne, de a fondorkodások itt nagyok, úgy mint a rokonszenv is a magyarok iránt; óhajtandó, hogy a császár mielőbb véget vessen ezen bajnak, különben előbb utóbb bajba fog keveredhetni a törökkel is. — Kéz alatt már most is tesznek nekik kisebb szolgálatokat. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office. Turkey Nr. 21.

Pera of Constant^ple^, June 21. 1704.

My Lord.

Though there be little occasion for my troubling your Lordship at present I would not omit to acquaint you that all things remain very quiet here. There have been some thousands of Janissaries sent to Belgrade and Temeswar to strengthen those garrisons, which have been weakened by

the desertion of the Soldiers, who have passed over to the Hungarian Rebels. 'Tis likewise said that Hassan Pasha Beglerbeg of Rumelia has order to send some troops to the frontiers from Albania; but supposing it to be true, there is no dangerous design to be apprehended; for though the Port be continually sollicited to succour the Hungarian Rebels, it is certain they will not do it to any purpose this year, nor perhaps while this Visir continues. Nevertheless there are artifices used among the soldiery and people, to make them restless and impatient for war; by putting it into their heads, that the Rebels have offered to deliver up several places to the Port, and it were much to be wished, not only that none of the Frontier places and no part of Transilvania may fall into their hands, but likewise that the Emperor would take measures to make some speedy end of these troubles and commotions, lest any change should happen here, or too apparent advantages prevail so far upon the generality of these people as to force the present Ministry to take resolutions, to which they are not hitherto disposed. It cannot be denied however but that they heartily wish the success of the Rebels, and have already afforded them succours underhand, and do still countenance them and give them some small assistances. They granted a passeport and letters of Recommendation to the Prince of Wallachia for the French Ambassador's secretary, when he went into Hungary. The said Prince hath likewise made several remittances of money from the French to the Hungarians, which he would not have presumed to have done without the Ports participation and leave, But all things considered, I believe it may be affirmed that these people have carried themselves as fairly as could be expected from them in such a conjuncture.

I am etc.

R. Sutton.

142.

Stepney Harley ministernek. A kalocsai érsek uj üzenetet küldött, mely szerint a magyarok nem hajlandók fegyverszünetre,

ha csak a császár ki nem viszi seregét Magyarországból; ők ellenben visszavonnák a magokét Ausztria és Morvaországból. — Ezt a palotagróf nem találta elfogadhatónak, s azt hiszi, hogy ha a bajor választó megveretik, akkor 14—20,000 embert kell Németországból a magyarok leverésére küldeni. — A palotagróf készül elutazni. — Károlyi Sopront ostromolja. Viárd ezredes s Gratz felmentésére sietnek. — Heister seregéből hazatérő horvátok a magyarok által útközben megverettek. —
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna, 25 June 1704.**

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

In my last I had the honour to acquaint you with the Emperor's Declaration upon the remonstrances made here by the two Hungarian Deputies; who should have set out with them the day following, but for a Courier who arrived with a Packet from the Archbishop of Colocza in answer to the last letter from the Elector Palatin of the 4^th^ Instant: whereof a Copy has been transmitted to you. The Elector has not yet been pleased to communicate to us what he has now received from the Arch Bishop, but we suppose it is
Nr. 1. much to the same purpose with what the Prelate has writ to M^r^ Bruyninx, viz. That the Malcontents will not hearken to an Armistice unless the Emperor withdraw the forces he has in the field out of Hungary in which case they offer likewise to call back their Troops which now infest the borders of Austria & Moravia.

M^r^ Bruyninx and I Immediately applied to the Elector Palatin in hopes of disposing him to interceede with the Emperor that this condition might be complied with: But we found H. E. H. of a much different opinion, He thinking it dishonourable for the Emperor to condescend so low, and while He was [warm he discovered too much the sense of this Court by telling us plainly] When the [blow against the Elector of Bavaria is over the Emperor ought to draw off from thence fourteen or twenty thousand men of regular Troops which would soon put an end to the troubles in

Hungary.]*) There is no disputing with him or any body here in such cases, without being misrepresented as disaffected to the Emperor's Interest, and too partial to the Malcontents; for which reason we allowed H. E. H. to go on after his own way, & to return what answer he pleases to the Archbishop upon this Ouverture. I hear it has been prepared for him as the former was by our chief Secretary; and he promised to give to us a Copy thereof for our better information; which (if I receive it before the Post goes away) shall accompany this. In the meantime I am to acquaint you that the two Deputies set out with it this morning; and that nothing might be wanting on our parts, We gave them a joint letter to the Arch-Bishop represen- Nr. 2.
ting the several steps which the Emperor has made hitherto towards an accommodation whereas the Hungarians hat yet discovered no such dispositions, but ought to explain themselves very soon if they expect any mercy. I believe this downright way of arguing is the most likely to quicken their motions, & to make them begin by accepting our Mediation, at least the Deputies seemed to be of that opinion.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Elector Palatins baggage is gone, & he talks himself of leaving this place by the 6th of next month, but I can scarce think he will be ready so soon.

The Emperor has named Paul Szécseni Arch-Bp of Colocza to be of his Privy Councill, as likewise Ladislaus Matthiasousky Bishop of Neytra & Chancellor of Hungary.

Caroli is said to have blocked up Oedemburgh & already to have made himself Master of the Suburbs, towards releiving which place Genll Heister has detached Colll Viard with 1400 Horse, & Major Genll Grätz with 600 foot & some pieces of Cannon.

The small body of Imperialists from Tyrol under the command of Coll Heindel have not only made themselves Masters of Schongau on the Lach, but have likewise taken Weilhaim a little City nearer Munich.

---

*) Ezen tétel az eredetiben jelirásban van.

The Croats whom I mention'd in my last to have left Gen[ll] Heister for want of pay, chanced to fall among a strong body of Hungarians in their way home, & 250 of whom are cut to pieces.

This morning the Emperor received letters by a Staffette from his Ambass[r] at Rome with some news from Barcelona, whereof I have not yet learnd the particulares.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

I have sent the Treaty with Savoy to M[r] Sec[ry] Hedges.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

143.

Stepney Harley miniszternek. A palotagróf még nem közölte a mediatorokkal a kalocsai érsek levelét, se válaszát, de ugy hallja, hogy a császár válaszának 4-dik pontja a magyarokra kedvezőbb módon megváltoztatott. — Semmi ujabb hir Magyarországból. — Az erdélyi ügyekben ma új tanácskozás tartatott. —
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 28[th] June 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

The Elector Palatin has not yet communicated to M[r] Bruyninx & me the letter he lately received from the Archbishop of Colocza, nor his answer thereupon; but I understand an Alteration was made to the 4[th] Article of the Emperors Declaration sent by the Hungarian Deputies, which you will find something more advantageous than it was before.

We have no news from Hungary, nor any certain account what is doing on either side: Bercheni is supposed to be in the Isle of Schütt, Caroli not far from Oedemburg, and Forgatsch at Schárwár on the Raab; but we hear of no action since Heister's Victory on the 14[th] He is now between Somarein & Nicholasdorff on this side of Altenburg.

This morning a second Conference has been held in order to redress the ill state of Affairs in Transilvania, but I have not heard what resolution has been taken.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Sec[ry] Harley.

144.

Marlborough herczeg Hedges ministernek. Irja, hogy ő részéről nem szünik meg sürgetni a császár képviselőjét, Wratislaw grófot, a magyarokkal való béke megkötésére.

Marlb. Letters & Dispatches. Vol. I. p. 329.

To Sir Charles Hedges.*)

Camp at Giengen 29[th] June 1704.

Sir,

(Kivonat.)

Since my last I have the favour of your letters of the 30[th] past and 2[d] instant, and you may be sure I do not fail to urge Comte Wratislaw to represent to the Court of Vienna the necessity of a speedy accommodation with the Malcontents in Hungary. The late blow given them by Gen. Heister and the little appearance they can have of any assistance from the Elector of Bavaria I hope may contribute towards it, if the Imperial court does not take occasion from it to make new pretensions. You will know from M[r] Stepney how this matter goes forward.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Marlborough.

---

*) Ezen s még néhány itt következő levél, mely a jelen diplomatikai levelezés kiegészitéseül szolgálhat, Marlborough herczegnek néhány évvel ezelőtt kiadott levélgyüjteményéből van kivonva. A levélgyüjtemény a Marlborough család levéltárában található s csak néhány évvel ezelőtt felfedezett levelezési naplója után adatott ki.

145.

Marlborough herczeg Harley ministernek. Ő felfogja a magyarokkal való kibékülés fontosságát s folyton ez irányban működik is. — Marlborough hg. levelezési naplójából. —

Marlb. Letters & Dispatches. Vol. I. p. 328.

To Mr Secretary Harley.

Camp at Giengen 29th June 1704.

Sir,

(Kivonat.)

I have received together the honour of your letters of the 30th past and 2d instant, and you may be sure am so sensible of the necessity of appeasing the troubles in Hungary that I omit no opportunity of pressing Count Wratislaw to represent it in the most lively Manner. He tells me the Emperor and his court are entirely disposed towards it, but that the demands of the Hungarians are to high, that there is no complying with them. I continue likewise to urge Mr Stepney to use his utmost endeavours to bring them to an accommodation. You will know best from him what hopes there may be of success; and if I were fully instructed with the sense of her Majesty's council what might be a proper medium for us to insist on to bring matters to bear, I might more effectually persue her Majesty's pleasure therein.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Marlborough.

146.

Harley minister Stepneynek. — Sajnálja, hogy jobb hireket nem kap tőle. — A királyné nevében meghagyja neki, hogy Bécsben a magyarokkal való kibékülést minden módon sürgesse. — Marlborough herczeg hasonló utasitást vett. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II. Fol. 9.

Whitehall, June 20th/Juli 1st 1704.

Sir,

The 17th instant we recd 3 Mayles together and 3 letters I received from you directed to Mr Secretary Hedges vz. June 4th 7th 11th and the private one of the same date: It is a great deal of pity that you who express everything so clearly and so fully should not have more agreable & fortunate things to write upon [It is very hard that neither danger nor kindness have force enough to prevail with those where you are to exert themselves for their own safety or at least not to be a weight & burden upon them who would deliver them.

The Queen is very desirous that you should press his Imple Majty to make an end of the disturbances in Hungary and that Her Majtys bare and what she hath done for the preserving the Empire should have so much influence & deserve that regard as to prevail with him to put an end to the troubles in Hungary, you can best judge your own circumstances how far it is just now reasonable to press this but I can assure you Her Majty hath it very much at heart and will find very little encouragement to continue all ye expense and hazard her Troops have run for the preservation and service of that family, if she cannot obtain that His Imple Majty should make a peace in Hungary which is so mnch for his own service & advantage. I do write to the same purpose to D. Marlborough that he may interpose as he had opportunity.

We have letters this night from Lisbon, they are in great confusion there, but I suppose immediate care will be taken not to let these misunderstandings be continued. We had a report that we have lost part of Stanhopes and Stewarts Bataillons taken Prisoners of Warr at Portalegre etc. and that the Portuguese Genl hath taken as many of the French with a Governor who are to be exchanged Sir

bloud: Shovell came into Lisbon with his Fleet the 4th inst our stile.

I am

Sir

Your most humble & most obedient Servant Ro. Harley.*)

Mr. Stepney.

147.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Köszönetet mond neki s örömét fejezi ki a felett, hogy a királyné megelégedését szolgálataival vele tudatta. — Most sem látja, hogy Bécsben komoly szándék volna, a magyarokkal kibékülni. Szerinte ellenzik ezt a jezsuiták, kik elfoglalt jószágaikat féltik. A tábornokok, kik háboru idejében rabolhatnak. A hadi tanács s a kamara, kik számadásaik megvizsgálásától félnek. A papság általában, kik a protestansok kiirtását óhajtják s ezt háboru idején könnyebben

---

*) Harley Róbert. Az angol parliament alsó házának jeles tagja. 1701-ben az első ház elnökének (Speaker) választatott, és ezen állásában két következő választás alkalmával is megmaradt, mig 1704-dik év april havában Anna királyné által államtitkárnak neveztetett ki s a német birodalom ügyeinek vezetésével bizatott meg, melyek eddig Hedges Károly által kezeltettek. 1708-ban titoknoka a francziákkal való levelezés miatt árulási bűnben elmarasztaltatván, Harley lemondott hivataláról, ámbá rvilágosan bebizonyult, hogy titkára áruló összeköttetéseiben semmi része nem volt. 1710-ben Godolphin s a Whigek bukásával a kincstár kezelését vette át. Egy tragikus esemény 1711-ben hanyatló népszerüségét ujra a legmagasabb fokra emelte. Egy Guischard nevű franczia pap s kém a ministeri tanácsban kihallgattatván, tollkéssel neki rohant Harleynak s őt megsebesitette. Felgyógyulván, a parliament szerencse kivánatait fogadta. Oxford és Mortimer gróffá neveztetett, a térdszalagrenddel diszíttetett, s a jövő májusban a kincstár első lordjának neveztetett. 1714 julius 27-kén Masham asszonyság fondorkodásai folytán elbocsáttatott s Bolingbroke lett helyette ministerelnök. De Anna királyné a jövő vasárnap meghalt, Bolingbroke Francziaországba szökött, Harley pedig első György trónra jutásával a Towerbe záratott s két évi fogság után perbe fogatott, de a parliament két háza nem tudván megegyezni, felmentetett s ezentul visszavonúlt magánéletet viselt. 1724-ben meghalt. Ő kötötte az utrechti békét, a tudományok pártolója volt, s alapitója azon szép könyv- s kéziratgyüjteménynek, mely a britt muzeum könyvtárában most is az ő nevét viseli.

eszközölhetőnek vélik, s végre néhány absolut hajlamu minister. — Marlborough herczegtől is várja, hogy sürgetni fogja ezen egyezkedés létrejöttét s ez iránti utasitásai épen jókor jönnének most. — A császár s római király utolsó levelükben tett igéreteket igen nagyra becsülik, pedig semmit sem igérnek, a mire már esküvel kötelezve nem lennének. A mediatióról pedig semmi emlitést nem tesznek. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna, 2d July 1704.**

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

I have received the honour of your letters of the 30th May and 2d June, and with the deepest sense of Gratitude am to acknowledge Her Majesties great goodness in accepting my poor Services here, and likewise the favourable encouragement you are pleased to give me not to desist from doing my duty nothwithstanding the ill will some bad temper'd men bear me upon that account. I might have indeed expected other usage after some services I have done the House of Austria in several years that I have been employ'd in the Empire; But since my last return from England I have observed a very unaccountable change in their behaveour towards me, for which (I am satisfied) I have given no occasion, & therefore shall continue cheerfully to pursue the point of Her Majesties Service, which is my first principle.

I cannot deny but I have frequently represented these people not to have been in earnest when they pretended to treat with the Hungarians; Nor do I yet see any reason to change my opinion; The Jesuits are at the bottom of all; for according, to the Fundamental Laws of the Country, they expect to be turned out of their Possessions there, if ever the greivances of the Kingdom come to be thoroughly redressed. 2ly Our Generals are for spinning out the War as long as they can in hopes of Plunder, and 3d Neither the Imperial Councill of War, nor the Chamber of Revenues can bear the thoughts of having their exorbitances for the time past duly looked into, nor of having their Wings cliped for the future. 4ly By a friendly agreement the persecuting

Zeal of the Roman Clergy might be defeated, who under the direction of a bigotted Primate (Cardinal Colonitz) and of an ignorant Palatin (Prince Esterhasi) were in hopes of reducing the Protestants to a very low Ebb, nothwithstanding they are generally computed to make eight parts of ten, throughout Hungary and Transilvania; and lastly some of our German Ministers are willing to extend an Arbitary Power over a free Nation, without having any regard to the Solemn Sanctions whereby the Hungarians disposed of themselves in favour of the House of Austria, upon quite different principles.

Considering these difficulties it is no wonder so little progress has been made towards an accommodation, and that whoever wishes well to it meets nothing but contradiction & scandal in his way.

To overcome this spirit it is well directious have been given to the Duke of Marlborough; who having the main stress of the War in his hand may be the best able to bring these people to right thoughts of Peace, I explained my self to his Grace almost to this purpose a fortnight ago, & I expect his Instructions which will come very seasonably much about the time that the Deputies are likely to return hither with an answer from the Malcontents, to the proposals lately made them. How much the Emperor himself and the King of the Romans are pleased to value their
No. 1. condescending thus far You will see by their letters to the Archbishop of Colocza on that Subject, Thô what they now grant is nothing more than what they already stand obliged to by Oath; Whereas several materials points to which a distinct answer was required, have been past over in silence, & perhaps may never be obtained. You will be pleased to take notice both these letters mention the Elector Palatins endeavours, but nothing is said either of England
No. 2. or Holland; Which omission being considered with the Clause I have marked in the 6th Article of the Emperor's Declaration (sive soli inter se, sive adhibitâ Ministrorum &ce operâ) makes me think this Court would still be glad to shufle us out of a share in the Mediation if they could; Thereby to exclude us from having any just grounds for

pleading in favour of the Reformed Churches in Hungary, if hereafter they chance to have any need of our good offices that way as I fear they will.

What measures are taking here in relation to Transilvania I shall relate to you by next Post.

We have little of Moment from our Armies in Hungary; General Heister continues in his camp at Nichlasdorff: and Major General Gratz has gained a Post called Capowar, on the River Rabnitz after some dispute wherein he himself was shot in the thigh, and about fourteen of his men killed.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

148.

Harley minister Stepneynek. Az angol királyné már oly sok áldozatot hozott az osztrák ház érdekében s most is ujra hoz, hogy méltán megvárhatja, hogy a császár a magyarokkal kibékülvén ezen nagy bajnak véget vessen. — *Eredeti levél.*

British Museum additional M. ss. 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II. Fol. 11.

Whitehall, June 23/July 4, 1704.

Sir,

The want of two Mailes gives me no new matter to write to you. We must deplore the state of Hungary and Transilvania, and as we hope for success by Gods blessing on Her Maj^tys^ Arms under D. Marlborough so we do from your negociation with the Emperour and additional to all the great and generous things Her Majesty hath done and is doing for that Family I must give you a fresh instance. When we had notice that the misunderstandings and other ill things had brought some of our Troops in Portugal under misfortunes Her Maj^ty^ yesterday hath with a great deal of vigor and magnanimitie given directions for the immediate repairing those losses not only 1600 Recruits will be imme-

diately sent but also two entire Regiments and no doubt the States General will perform their parts so that there will be nearly 5000 new Foot, this with the other changes Her Maj^{ty} will make in the command of Portugall will I hope restore this affair and also be a further instance of Her Maj^{tys} great zeal for the House of Austria and deserves to meet with those returns from His Imp^{ll} Maj^{ty} which the Queen desires which is for his own service in quieting the disturbances in Hungary. I am with great respect

Sir

Your most faithful & most
humble servant
Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

149.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Jelenti, hogy junius 29-kén Lamberg gróf Pápára ment, ott fegyverszünet végett alkudozni a kalocsai érsek, Forgách s Károlyival. — A Palotagróf egy nyilatkozatot küld hozzájuk, mely szerint a császár beleegyez abba, hogy mind két fél seregeinek bizonyos határok jelöltessenek ki. — A Palotagróf levelet kapott, mely szerint Forgách vissza szándékozik térni a császár iránti engedelmességre, ha bűnbocsánatot nyer. Ezt ugy mint előbbi rangját s vagyonát visszaadatni megígérte a császár, nem csak neki, de másoknak is, kik át akarnak térni. A Palotagróf ezen ajánlatot gróf Forgáchnak két külön úton küldött levélben megirta. — Tegnap egy franczia kém akasztatott fel, ki Marcin maréchaltól levelet vitt Rákóczihoz. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 5th July 1704.

Right Hon^{ble}

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

We have nothing from Hungary except That Count Lamberg went from Raab on the 29th past under a Guard of 300 Horse who were to convoy him to Papa where the Archbishop of Colocza and Count Forgatsch & Caroli were

to treat with him; some suppose Ragoczi was there likewise in person, but I scarce believe it.

Tomorrow the Elector Palatin intends to dispatch another Courier to them with a sort of Declaration from the Emperor upon what the Archbishop lately proposed, about withdrawing the Imperialists from Hungary towards the Frontiers of Austria; which demand this court can by no means comply with, Yet has consented that certain limits might be assigned which our forces shall not transgress from the time that a Truce is agreed to, till the conclusion of a Peace. I cannot yet acquaint you what those Boundaries are, but the Elector had promised M[r] Bruyninx & me a Copy of the Emperor's Resolution & of his own letter to the Archbishop inforcing the same.

H. E. H. has likewise informed us that Count Forgatsch begins already to repent of the party He has taken, and had signified to Count Rabata who commands of the Frontiers of Stiria, that be would gladly return to his obedience to the Emperor, if he might be certain to find Grace & favour. The Elector has procured from the Emperor assurances to that purpose, not only for him but for all others who shall come back to their duty without loss of time, promising not only to pardon them but to restore them to their honours, estates, & offices. An Intimation thereof has been transmitted by the Elector Palatin to Count Forgatsch by two different ways; And if the Malcontents were but once convinced of the sincerity of these Intentions, no doubt but many of them would apply for mercy while it is to be had; at least some persons here have hopes that by these offers some of the Chiefs may be tempted to separate from the rest of their Companions, & that the Confoederacy by degrees may fall to pieces by reason of such Jealousies and Mistrusts.

Yesterday a French Spy was hanged before one of the Gates of this City, for having being hired by Marshal Marsin to carry a letter to Ragoczi which was found in the Button of his Breeches. The Print contains a Copy*) of the No. 3.

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

said letter, & of the Process on which the fellow was condemned.

Next week Count Trautmansdorff will return towards Swizzerland with the Character he had formerly there, of Ambassador from the Emperor, He carrys a Fund of Money wherewith to clear part of the large Arrears due to the Swisse Regiments who serve the Emperor in the Forrest Towns.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Melléklet a 149-ik számhoz.

Marcin maréchal Rákóczinak megirja a franczia s bajor sereg sikeres műküdését az utolsó hadjáratban, őt közreműködésre szólitja, s kérdi, mi módon s mi úton lehetne neki hasznára.

State Papers Office Germany 174.

Le Mareschal de Marcin ayant l'honneur de comander depuis peu l'Armée du Roy Tres Chretien en Allemagne sous les ordres de l'Electeur de Baviere, a depesché le Sieur Baulin Officier dans les Trouppes de Sa Majesté Trés-Chretienne à Mons[r] le Prince de Ragossi, pour l'informer de l'etat où sont presentement les affaires en ces Pays-cy, croyant qu'il luy pourra étre utile d'en étre instruit, pour prendre des justes mesures sur les demarches, qu'il aura à faire. Les Armées du Roy, & de l'Electeur ont pris l'importante Ville d'Augsbourg à la fin de la Campagne, & occupent à present par leurs Quartiers les bords de l'Iller*) & du Danube jusqu'en Autriche, s'etant avancées encore depuis peu par la prise de la Ville de Passau, & de ses Chateaux, dont l'Electeur vient de se rendre maitre: pendant ce tems les Trouppes du Roy Trés-Chretien ont poussé les contributions jusqu'à Neuremberg, & dans toute la Franconie, & on pris plusieurs Quartiers des Ennemis,

*) Isar.

dont elles ont fait un grand nombre de prisonniers dans cette expedition: de sorte qu'etant dans cette situation, elles peuvent faire une diversion tres avantageuse, aux interets de Mons^r le Prince de Ragossi, dont le Marschal de Marcin a creu devoir l'informer, pour luy faire connoitre l'etat avantageux de ses affaires, & le desabuser par là de l'illusion des discours, & des propositions, que peuvent luy étre faites de la part de l'Empereur, le bruit s'etant repandu, que S. M. I. avoit depesché vers Mons^r le Prince de Ragossi pour luy proposer un accommodement, qui ne peut étre ny sincere ny avantageux pour ses interets, & dans les suittes ne peuvent étre que fort dangereuses pour luy. Il est certain, que pour peu que l'Armée du Roy, celle de l'Electeur, & la sienne agissent de concert, elles seroient en etat, de reduire l'Empereur à la derniere extremité, dont M^r le Prince de Ragossi peut mieux juger que personne, par la bonne disposition où il a mis ses affaires, par sa valeur, & par sa capacité, & par la situation où il voit que les notres sont en ces Pays-cy. Le Mareschal ose bien l'assurer de tous les secours, qui pourront dependre de luy & de ses services, s'il etoit informé par le retour du dit sieur Baulin, ou par quelqu'un de sa part de ses intentions, & en quoy on pourroit luy etre utile, & le secourir, & des moyens, dont on pourroit se servir pour y parvenir. M. le Prince de Ragossi peut ajouter foy à tout ce que luy dira le Sr. Baulin sur la situation presente de nos affaires, & à tout ce que contient ce memoire. Fait à Augsbourg ce 17 Janvier 1704.

Le Mareschall de Marcin.

150.

Harley minister Stepneynek. Tudatja vele, hogy a királyné helyesli a magyar ügyekbeni eljárását. Ha a felkelők egymás közt veszekesznek, ugy nyomorúlt állapotba fognak jönni. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II. Fol. 13.

Whitehall, June y^e 27/July y^e 8 1704.

Sir,

Yesterday at Windsor I had y^e favour of y^e letters of y^e following dates two of June 18^th and two of June y^e 21 I observe you mention in y^e beginning of y^r letter of y^e 18^th an imperfect account of Gen^l Heister's Victory that letter is not received.

The Queen very much approves of y^e account y^u gave and certainly y^e arguments y^u used to the Hungarians were very just and they ought often to be put in mind not to overstay their time for it looks as if Ragotzi did not value Bercheni and if they quarrel amongst themselves and the Emperour be in condition to have more forces there they will be in miserable circumstances.

We hear nothing of any complaint against M^r Robinson but by y^e constant account we have from Dantzig M^r Robinson's courage hath given no ground for such a report.

Her Maj^ty hath been obliged to recall D. Schomberg the complaints of the K. of Portugall against him and the misfortunes of our Troops make most wish it had been done sooner. L^d Galway is like to succeed, thô' that is kept as private as it can, because his coming to Lisbone should prevent y^e news of D. Schomberg's removal.

I am

Sir Your most faithful & most
Humble Servant
Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

151.

Stepney Harley miniszternek. A Donauwörthi szerencsés ütközet hire megjövén Bécsbe, nagy az öröm mindenütt. — Rabatta tábornok a stájer határokon Károlyi által megveretett. — A császár által ajánlott fegyverszünet szerint a magyarok Budán alúl állnának a Dunán túl, a Dunán innen pedig Nyitra

folyó volna a határ. — Rákóczi inkább hajlandó békét mint fegyverszünetet kötni. — A Palotagróf határozottan mai napra tüzte ki elutazását, azonban most irót s Bruyninxet rá birta, hogy eszközöljék ki, hogy a császár maraszsza őt továbbra is; ez megtörtént s ő marad. — A törökök csak kéz alatt pártolják a magyar felkelőket, de nyiltan nem lépnek fel mellettük. —
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna, 9th July 1704.**

Right Honble

On the 6th Inst The Young Prince of Lobkowiz Nephew and Adjutant General to the Margraf of Baden arrived with the news of a complet Victory obtained over the Bavarian Army near Donawerth on the 2d Inst. And 2 days after a Courier from Count Wratislau brought the particulars of that action, and of the Enemys having abandon'd Donawerth. By this happy turn of affairs the House of Austria, and the Empire are saved from the destruction to which they were inevitably exposed, if her Majesty had not taken the generous resolution of sending the best part of her forces where the danger was most evident: Every body seems extreamly sensible of the great obligations they have to Her Majesty and the Nation on that account, & do justice to the Bravery of the English Troops, as well as to the Duke of Marlborough for his Zeal and conduct without which it is generally beleived the opportunity might have been lost of attacking the Enemy with so much advantage. The air of the Court is quite changed upon this Success, and the King of the Romans as he attended the Emperor to chappell was pleased out of the abundance of his heart, to make me a compliment upon this occasion. (Je me rejoüis avec vous de la part glorieuse que les Armes de Sa Majté La Reine ont eue dans cette grande et belle Action) I am to set no ordinary value on this Civility, since it is known to be the Etiquette of the House of Austria not to speak to strangers otherwise than at formal Audiences. Next Sunday rejoicings will be made here & The deum sung for

this Victory whereof the consequences can be no less than reducing the Elector in a very short time; who within these three weeks had the vanity to declare He would not make peace on other terms, than having the four Imperial Cities (Augsbourg, Ulm, Memmingen, and Ratisbonne whereof he took violent possession) made over to him and his posterity, with the Castle of Kuefstain and its Dependancies, & also good part of Upper Austria to be enjoy'd by him with his other Territorys under the Denomination of King. From these rash hopes he is now fallen to such a degree, that I beleive He would be well satisfied if he were sure to preserve the Dominions He had before his defection from the Empire; But I perceive very little dispositions here of treating him and his Country with mercy; and our Ministers talk already of restoring Donawehrt to the Condition of a Free Imperial City, which it enjoy'd till the year 1649 When it was made over by Treaty to the Elector and his family..

An hour before Prince Lobkowiz arrived the Emperor had received an ill piece of news from the Frontiers of Stiria, where General Rabatta, who had under his command some National Troops consisting of 1000 foot & 800 Horse, was surprised on the 2^d^ Ins^t^ in the morning by a larger party of Hungarians, as he was marching thrô the Mountains from St. Gotthard on the Raab, to the City of Furstenfield on the Lauffniz. Above two thirds of these Militia were shot from the Mountains, & the General with the remaining part is said to have made his escape very narrowly. Caroli is said to have led the Hungarians on this expedition, but it is thought our General Rabatta would have been more on his Guard, if he had not given too much credit to the Overtures I lately mention'd to have been made him by Forgatsch, as if he had thoughts of coming over to his duty, and promised not to act in an hostile manner on that side.

No. 1. On the 6^th^ Inst. a Postmaster arrived here with a Packet from the Archbishop of Colocza who took that opportunity of returning a sort of answer to the last letter the Deputies carried him from M^r^ Bruyninx: That nothing

might be wanting on our side to encourage him to continue his good Offices towards an accommodation. We immediately applied to Count Kaunitz by note desiring him. 1st To dispose the Emperor to repeat the orders already given to General Heister not to attempt anything against the Arch-Bishop but to provide for the security of his person, both while he continues at his Residence of Simeck, & while He is on the road for the Emperor's service. 2d That some means might be found out to satisfy the Hungarians, according to the last proposal the Arch-Bishop offer'd as an Expedient which may facilitate the Armistice; and 3d That the additional Instruction which Count Lamberg perceived was wanting in his last Packet might be sent him without delay. On the first of these Articles Count Kaunitz assures me, that the Emperor has given frequent & positive orders to Genll Heister, and that the Arch-Bishop has no reason to apprehend any designs against his person; As to the 2d head Count Kaunitz says the Emperor has done all that could be expected of him, by proposing that the Malcontents on this side the Danube should retire as low as Buda, (without which that important place is in danger of falling into their hands for want of provisions) and on the other side of the Danube that the River Neytra might be their Boundary during the Armistice. I am promised a Copy of the Emperor's Declaration to this effect, which I hope to send you in form before the Post goes away. It is the same Paper which Count Lamberg expected in his last Packet, & was sent him 3 days ago by an Hungarian called Radkai who will have met him by this time at Raab, whither the Count returned on the 5th Instant, after having held his Conference with the Arch-Bishop, who intended to begin his journey yesterday from Simech, in order to meet Prince Ragoczi this Evening near Fütwahr, and promises to use his best endeavours towards bringing him to agree at once on a Peace: For which Ragoczi seems more disposed than for a cessation of Hostilities, being apprehensive that by this last means, the Lesser Nobility being once persuaded to lay down their arms, should think of accepting what terms they can get for the reestablishing

Peace & quiet in their Country, without having any further attention to the Security of his person or his particular Interest, which points are hereafter to be settled either at a Treaty or a Diet. The more to convince Ragoczi of this, about 100 Gentlemen of good esteem & Estates in the Countys of Oedemburg & Castri Ferrei, are gone along with the Arch-Bishop to Fütwahr intending to remonstrate very heartily to Ragoczi the necessity there is of his coming to terms.

The Elector Palatin had fixed this day for his departure from hence, and had reported it so positively that it was hardly in his Power to prolong the term with decency, Yet having a secret reason which inclines him to make some longer stay here, he sent his Chancellor Count Wiser to induce M[r] Bruyninx & me to write a letter to Count Kaunitz intreating him to move the Emperor, that the Elector might not leave us till we had some positive answer from the Arch-Bishop, whether the Rebels would treat or not: Our note produced the effect H. E. H. proposed, & the Emperor has prevailed with him to stay here at least till the 17[th] Ins[t] by which time we may be able to make some solid judgement of our Negotiation.

No. 2. Yesterday I received some Packets from Turkey; and you will see by the inclosed from Sir Robert Sutton, that the Turks have no mind to concern themselves openly in the disturbances of Hungary. Tho' underhand they have not been wanting to favour the Malcontents with their good wishes.

The Post Master who arrived here three days ago
No. 3. with a Packet from the Arch-Bishop returns towards him this evening, & by him the Elector Palatin has given notice to the Arch-Bishop of his peremptory Resolution to leave us on the 17[th] Inst. He makes use of this opportunity to give him notices that the Confoederates have defeated the Elector of Bavaria and taken Donawerth.

This evening Count Trautmansdorff sets out for Swizzerland, & is to be in 6 days at Constance, where he is to assist at the Election of a new Bishop, & particularly to

favour the Interest of the Bishop of Ausburgh Brother to the Empress.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Hedges.

152.

Stepney Harley ministernek. A császári seregek Magyarországban rendeletet kaptak, megünnepelni a Donauwörthi ütközetet, hogy a magyarok lássák, miként a bajorok- vagy francziáktól mit sem várhatnak. — Bruyninx utasitást kapott kormányától, minden módon sürgetni a császárt, hogy némets olaszországi seregeit erősitse s a magyarokkal békét kössön. — A római király a németországi sereghez megy. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 12. July 1704.

Right Hon^ble^

(Kivonat.)

I acquainted you by last post, that the Elector Palatin had writ to the Arch-Bishop of Colocza to give him notice of the Bavarians being defeated, & by the same Conveyance M^r^ Bruyninx & I answer'd his last letter, & inclosed a Print with the particulars of that Victory, to undeceive the Malcontents if they have yet any hopes of receiving Succors either from Bavaria or France.

Orders have been sent to Gen^ll^ Heister & to all the Garrisons in Hungary, That tomorrow Te Deum be sung with a discharge of all their Artillery, that the whole Kingdom may be thoroughly informed of this great action, & be think themselves while they have yet means of being reconciled. Upon the news of General Heisters late Victory near Raab the States General have send orders to M^r^ Brüyninx of the 27^th^ past, to be more urgent than ever with this Court to come to an agreement with the Hungarians, in joining him to do all he can to

hinder the Emperor from withdrawing any of his Troops from Germany towards Hungary and to insist that H. I. M. should continue te strengthen his armies both in the Empire and in Italy.

All diligence is used in preparing an Equipage for the King of the Romans; great part of it will be sent away on the 14th & the King himself will follow by the end of the month, pretty large sums of Money having been raised & borrowed here wherewith to enable him to make the Campagne. He expresses a great desire to be with the English Troops before they separate from our German Army.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

153.

Harley minister Stepneynek. Értesiti Marlborough hg. előnyéről a bajorok ellen, és hogy a királyné Galway lordot küldötte segédcsapatokkal parancsnoknak Portugálba. Azon sokoldalu szolgálatért, mit a királyné tesz az osztrák ház érdekében, reméli, hogy a császár s ministerei inkább a közügy érdekében küldenek segítséget Olaszországba, mint hogy elvonják a seregeket Magyarország meghóditására. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. 7059. Stepney Papers Vol. II. Fol. 15.

Whitehall, July 4/15 1704.

Sir,

On Sunday I received the favour of yours of the 25 and this day both yours of June 28 I doubt not but you have y^e^ account before this of D. of Marlborough's success. I hope it will be followed with a train of good consequences Col^l^ Heindel will now be formidible in Bavaria and we have reason to expect that the Elector may be reduced before any succors from France can reach him. The Queen is sendnig L^d^ Galway to Portugall in y^e^ room of D. Schomberg immediately and further forces as I mentioned in my last and I doubt not but you will make the right use of

these instances of Her Maj^tys care of the Emperour and his Family to press the Emperour and his Ministers to do what is best for y^e common cause viz. sendnig succors to Italy rather than to draw forces into Hungary and it is reasonable to expect that y^e success against the Elector of Bavaria should incline y^e Malcontents to make a speedy peace as to your complaints at your Court of our Fleet they are not well grounded S^r George Rooke did all cou'd be done, he persued y^e Count de Thoulouse into Thoulon but affairs in Portugall were so mismanaged that he could not prevail to have Landsmen put on board, I believe this will be minded and as for our Maritime affairs Her Maj^ty hath given such directions this day of w^ch I hope with Gods blessnig you will quichly see your effects I will give dispatch to your bills and am

Sir

Your most faithful &
most humble servant
Ro. Harley.

This post brought a letter to Her Maj^ty from one who writes himself Rhinnegraff dated from Vienna pray is he in the Emp^rs service w^h is his character & w^h is he.

M^r Stepney.

154.

Stepney Harley ministernek. — Julius 13-án Bécsben hálaünnepély tartatott a Donauwörthi csatáért. — A bajor választótól azt hiszik, hogy alkudozásba akar bocsátkozni béke végett. — A kalocsai érsek Sz.-Fehérvárra ment Rákóczihoz. — Heister visszahivatik Magyarországból, helyébe rendeltetett Herberstein Olaszországból. — Erdélyben igen rosz állapotban vannak a császár hivei; nem lévén közlekedés, nem lehet oda sem pénzt sem katonát küldeni. — A Palotagróf ismét elhalasztotta elutazását. — U. i. Erdélyi levelek szerint Rabutin fenyegeti Bethlen grófot, a kanczellárt, bezáratással azért, hogy irott véleményt küldött be az ezüst beszedésére nézve. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna 16th July 1704.

Right Honble

On the 13th Instant the Emperor performed his Devotions in the Cathedral Church of St. Stephens; and Te Deum was sung for the Victory obtained over the Elector of Bavaria; but not with all the Ceremonies that are generally used on the like occasions, and it was particularly observed that the Jesuit who preached the Sermon industriously avoided to name the Elector, as being a known good friend to the Society, and likewise attributed the whole success to the Emperors Arms, without making the least mention of the Confoederates: This I cannot but hint to show you the Genius of these people.

On the 14th Count Lecheraine was dispatched by the Elector Palatin with a Compliment to the Duke of Marlborough: He likewise carried a very obliging letter from the Emperor to his Grace, acknowledging the great Share My Lord Duke had in the late action: I have read the letter but do not pretend to send you a copy since that properly belongs to his Grace. The Emperor has likewise writ to the Prince of Baden, to know his opinion as well as my Lord Dukes, when the King of the Romans ought to leave Vienna, and at what place he shall put himself at the head of the Confoederate Army.

On the 15th Count Wratislaw's Page was likewise dispatched for the Camp, with the Emperor's answer to some points he brought hither six days before, and last night another Courier arrived here with Packets from Count Wratislaw which people beleive are fresh Overtures from the Elector of Bavaria, who (they think) may squeak now he perceives himself to be on the Brink of destruction.

As an instance thereof I am to acquaint you that H. E. Highness has sounded the Archbishop of Salzburgh, whether he would allow a retreat in his Residence for the Electorice & her numerous issue; The Archbishop would not undertake it, without communicating first with the Emperor and asking

his consent which he did by a Courier who arrived here two days ago, whereupon a private Conference was held last night; and some of our Ministers were together again this morning on that Subject, but no resolution is yet taken.

We have no letters from Hungary since the 8th that the Arch-Bishop went from Stuhl-Weissemburg in quest of Ragoczi, and consequently are as little able to judge as ever what hopes there are of an Armistice or a Peace. But the Elector Palatin communicated yesterday to Mr Bruyninx & me a letter of the 5th Inst writ by the Deputies to General (Nr. 1) Palfy, which being translated from the Hungarian Language is a little confused in some parts of it, however may deserve to be perused by you, because it discovers what the Hungarians mean in several particulars. The Archbishop will shortly be deliver'd from Heister's persecutions, the Emperor having sent yesterday a Staffette to General Herberstein now in Italy to return hither, & to take upon him the Command of the Army in Hungary.

In my letter of the 7th of last month I gave you a short account of the ill State of Transilvania, and transmitted the Copy of a letter which the Emperor had received from the Regency of that Province representing in lively Colours their misery and desolation. At the same time we had another Paper current here, which was not signed by Authority yet contains many sad truths, and is supposed to have been writ by some person of note & experience in that Gouvernement, & thô it discovers too free spirit, Yet (Nr. 2) I cannot forbear laying it before you. It is now near four months since these accounts came from Hermanstadt, & from that time neither the Emperor nor any body else here has had the least information how providence has disposed of that Country; for all Correspondencies are interrupted, and the Emperor can send them neither succours, Money, nor Instructions: However two or three Conferences have been held on these matters, and this Evening a Grecian who brought the last letters to the Emperor from Transilvania was sent back again with the Emperors answer which is (Nr. 3) indeed an inoffensive plaster, but will hardly staunch the blood, much less cure the wound, & I still am of opinion

that Province will be the Price of Peace, if the French king can induce the Ottoman Port to protect Ragoczi after the people shall have declared for him, for which they seem to be ripe by what you find in the letter from the two Deputies.

The Elector Palatin who intented to have fixed his Journey for to morrow, has put it off till the 21th & whereas the day following is the feast of Magdalene which is the Empresse's name, 'tis thought he will have the Complaisance to celebrate that Gala with us, & likewise that of the 26th which is the king of the Romans Birthday, and after that Rate it will be the end of the Month before he can resolve to part.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

P. S.

Since I finished this the Referendaire of Transilvania has been with me, and show'd me some Letters he received this Evening from that miserable Province dated the 4th of May, wherein the Cancellor Count Bethelem (a Protestant) complains of very rough usage from the Governor Count Rabutin, who threatens to put him under arrest for having given his opinion in writing (since he could not appear at Council in person) on what conditions & Limitations the plate of that Country might be called in for the Emperor's use. The poor man has served 17 years in that office with honour and abilities, and ad last is apprehensive of losing his head for having acted according to his Conscience, & the knowledge he has of the Laws of his Country.

155.

Stepney Harley ministernek. — Sem a kalocsai érsektől, sem a küldöttektől még nem jött tudósitás. — Az udvar a fegyverszünet alatt a magyar seregeknek a Sárviz és Nyitra folyók mögé

vonulását kivánja, mig ők a Rábát s a Vágot akarják határokúl elismerni. — Heister a Lajtaig visszavonult. — A szatmári helyőrség sikeres kitörést intézett egész Nagy-Károlyig. — A bécsi török követ ujra biztositotta a kormányt, hogy a török nem fog a magyar ügyekbe avatkozni. — Erdélyből ujabb hirek jöttek, melyek szerint a kanczellár, gr. Bethlen, Rabutin által elfogatott s főben járó kereset alá vétetett, egy házában talált magánirat miatt, mely Erdélyország kormányzására vonatkozik. — Rákóczi országgyűlésre hivta meg az erdélyi rendeket Gy. Fehérvárra julius 5-re, reménylvén, hogy őt fejedelemnek válaszszták. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna 19th July 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

We are still without letters from the Arch-Bishop of Colocza or the Deputies, & hear nothing either of peace or a Truce, & Count Lamberg is still at Raab. This court insists that the Malcontents should withdraw their people on this side the Danube as low as the River Sarwiz, which runs from the lake of Balaton, & falls into the Danube a good way below Buda, & on the other side they would have the neytra for their Boundary during the Treaty; Whereas the Hungarians are for allowing no other limits then the Raab and the Waag; & while these disputes subsist, the whole kingdom is likely to suffer a great dearth for want of hands to gather in their Harvest now while it is the proper season.

At present we hear no more of General Heister, than that He has been obliged to draw back this way for want of forrage & subsistence, & is now on the Leyta, not far from Bruck the Frontier of Austria.

Our Councill of War has notice by the way of Grand Waradin, that the Garrison of Zatmar has lately made another salley with success, under the command of Genll Glöckelsperg, and Coll. Seckingen, having ventur'd over the River Grasna & made an excursion as far as Cároly, an Estate belonging to the Count of that name which they

plunder'd & returned with stores of provisions & without any loss. I have notice from Mr Hefferman of the 1th Inst that He and the Dutch Secretary were got safe to Peter-Waradin & intended to pursue their Journey to Belgrade the day following.

The Turkish Envoy here has had several Conferences with one or two Chief Councillors of War, Count Rappach & Count Breüner, wherein He gave fresh assurances that the Port would not meddle in the troubles of Hungary; & when they told him the Emperor had notice that several Turks were gone over to Ragoczi, He answered they must be some deserters from the Garrison of Temesvar, & that if any of them should chance to fall into the hands of the Imperialists, He only desired they should be sent back to Temeswar, & the Imperialists should be convinced by the severe punishment to be inflicted on them that the Port was far from conniving at their taking service under Ragoczi.

In the Postscript of my last letter I acquainted you, that pacquets were come hither from Transilvania dated the 4h of May wherein the Chancellor Count Bethelem seemed apprehensive of rough treatment from Count Rabutin. Other pacquets are since arrived from the General himself of the 25th of June, giving notice that He had actually put the Chancellor under Arrest & was trying him in order to execution. The Paper He writ, about the plate, is not the only accusation they have made against him, But they ley another writing to his charge of a more dangerous consequence: Viz: a Project that some German Prince ought to marry one of our Arch·Duchesses & have the Government of Transilvania settled on them and their issue, upon their paying a certain sum as a yearly tribute to the Emperor and as much to the Ottoman Port, as the price of a protection on both sides, whereby they and the Province may enjoy Peace and Tranquillity without any Molestation. It seems some scheme like this, being a private undigested Notion, formed by the Chancellor at a leisure hour, & under his own hand, was found in his Closet, & will be charged on him as a design of subverting the present Government. Both General Rabutin & Count Banfi (the Chief person in the Regency) are known

to be his Enemies, & will have authority enough to cut him off for his project, much after the same manner as happen'd to Algernon Sidney*) The Question might be whether it is seasonable to take so great an advantage over the Chancellors imprudence at this time, He having very powerful Relations & adherents as well in Hungary as in Transilvania; However General Rabutin is violent enough to proceed to extremities without weighing these considerations, & I perceive some of our Ministers are so far of his opinion as to wish the blow might be given before the Emperor can stop it, where he so inclined.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have used my best endeavours to discover what answer the Emperor will make to the Arch-Bishop of Salzburgh, & whether He would allow him to receive the Electrice of Bavaria into his Residence or not; I cannot yet learn his Resolution, & am apt to beleive the Emperor designedly spins out as much time as He can handsomely, without declaring one way or another to have it in his power to show mercy, or not, as he finds his Arms successful. At present he seems exasperated against the Elector for having promised Ragoczi to join him either as a Conquerer or a Fugitive (as you find related in the letter from the two Deputies which was sent you by last post) whereby the Elector is said to have discover'd an animosity never to be allay'd. But 'tis possible that story was invented by Count Forgatsch or somebody about him, who endeavour to obstruct the Em-

*) Algernon Sidney, a kire Stepney itten hivatkozik, Leicester gróf fia, s korának kiválólag nemes jellemü, lovagias férfia volt, ki 1683-ban II. Károly alatt, de leginkább ennek testvére a Yorki herczeg, későbben II. Jakab király befolyása által az úgynevezett Rye-house-féle összeesküvésben való részvét ürügye alatt, Russel lorddal s több másokkal együtt vád alá vétetett. Az egyetlen tanú, ki Sidney ellen vallott, hűtelen barátja, lord Howard volt, de az angol törvény szerint két tanú kivántatott az elitélésre. Ezen hiány pótlásául, Sidney papirjai között talált némi eszmetöredékek a kormányzásról általában, a hatalom kútfejéről, az eredeti szerződésről nép s fejedelem között sat. sat., melyeket ő évek előtt irt volt, de soha senkivel nem közlött, most vádlói, a koronaügyvédek által a hiányzó tanu helyébe állittatván, ezek nyomán törvénytelenül halálra itéltetett, s néhány nap mulva kivégeztetett.

peror from ever being reconciled either with the Elector or Ragoczi.

On the 14th Inst four of our Privy Councillors were named to be of the Conference or Cabinet Councill, Viz, Count Lamberg Governor of the Province of Upper Austria, Count Kinsky Chancellor of Bohemia, Count Martinitz Grand Marshall of the Court, & Count Traun Land Marshall & Colonel of Lower Austria.

I am now to acknowledge the honour of your letter of the $\frac{20\text{th June}}{1\ \text{July}}$ received last Night, & to repeat my thanks for your favourable acceptance of such accounts as I am able to give from hence. Certainly Her Majesties care of the Austrian family is ill requited if upon that account they forbear to help themselves, like the Waggoner in the Fable. At present it would not be seasonable to charge them home, & I am willing to wait till the Deputies return with Ragoczi's answer, If that proves anything reasonable, & this Court should still neglect the means of Peace, I shall then venture to make warm applications to the Emperor's in Her Majesties name, & shall have reason to hope for some good effect if the Duke of Marlborough shall interpose at the same time.

Prince Ragoczi has sent Circular letters throughout Transilvania to convene the Several States at Alba-Julia (or Weisemburgh) the 5th of this Month at a Diet, in hopes (as is thought) of having himself elected Sovereign Prince over that Province.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

156.

Stepney Marlborough herczegnek. — Tudósitás a magyar ügyek mibenlétéről. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178. Vienna, 19th July 1704.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I do not trouble yr grace with several long papers in Latin wch I have sent Mr Secy relating to the affairs of Hungary & Transilvania; one passage is curious enough if it be true. That Forgatsch reports Ragoczi had lately received assurance from the Elector of Bavaria that he will shortly succour the Hungarians come what will; If he be successful then with a powerful succour, if unfortunate, he will at least join in person as a fugitive, relying upon ye assistance that has been promised him in case of such extremity both from the French king & the Turk. This story has been writ hither by the 2 Hungarian deputies, and though I see but little appearance of truth or sense in it, yet I can assure you, it serves to animate the Emperor more than ever against the Elector, as one that bears an irreconcileable hatred to his Family, and with whom no reconciliation can be made.

157.

Stepney Hill angol követnek Turinba. — Panaszkodik, hogy a magyarokkal való alkudozás igen hanyagúl kezeltetik. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany Nr. 178. Vienna, 21h July 1704.

To Mr Hill.

Sir,

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I wish I could tell you any thing of our Negotiation with ye Hungarians, But that matter is treated here so negligently that I cannot tell what to think of it. The 2 Hungarian Deputies went last from hence on ye 24th past and might have been (together with the Arch Bishop of

Colocza) in four days with Prince Ragoczi yet have spent near a month and have not performed y[e] journey. As we advance you shall hear.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

158.

Harley minister Stepneynek. Leveleit vette, jövő postával tudatni fogja vele a királyné parancsát. — Igaza van, hogy a császár legjobban megtérithetné a királynénak háza iránti gondoskodását, ha békét kötne Magyarországban s háborút csinálna Olaszországban. — Eredeti holograf levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II. fol. 19.

Withehall, July 21, 1704.

Sir,

I receiv'd by the post this day two letters from you, both of them of the 16[th] ins. which I will lay before the Queen on Sunday next, and send you her Maj[tys] pleasure upon them by the next post: your Private letter gives the best & truest image of your Court, and I could heartily wish that what the Queen hath done for that House would prevaile with them to act for themselves, for certainly what you said is most just, that the best returnes to Her Ma[tie] are to make Peace in Hungary & send Troops to make war in Italy. I am w[th] true respect

Sir

Your most faithful
& most humble servant
Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

159.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Közli a levelet, melyet a két magyar küldöttől kapott, s mely szerint ugy látszanék, hogy a magyarok hajlandók a békére, de minden oly lassúsággal megy

előre mindkét részről, hogy kételkedni lehet az őszinteségről. — Mihelyt a magyarok forma szerint elfogadják a mediatiot, iró maga szándékozik Rákóczihoz menni s vele végezni. — Heister holnapra Bécsbe váratik. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. **Vienna, 23th July 1704.**

Right Honble

I have received the honour of your letters of the $\frac{23.\text{ June}}{4.\text{ July}}$ which gives me a fresh occasion of extolling here the Queens affection for the Austrian family, by the generous resolution Her Majesty has taken to support the War in Portugal by so considerable a succour.

I wish these people were half so industrious in helping themselves; particularly by promoting their Negotiation with the Malcontents with more vigour: But hitherto I can say nothing to you with certainty on that Subject, notwithstanding I received two days ago a letter from the two deputies which No. 1. give general hopes of the Hungarians being well inclined to Peace, & to make use of our Mediation: But when you shall have read their letter, You will lay very little stress on those assurances, since you find the Archbishop has not yet been with Ragoczi, & explained to him the Emperor's Declaration, which I sent you above a month ago: The Deputies might with convenience have performed that Message & been back again in half that time, whereas they have thought fit to stop short a little below Buda for want of a Convoy to secure them against the Rascians, & Count Lamberg waits their return at Raab. These unaccountable delays, & the negligence which both sides discover by their indolent way of transacting, give me but very little hopes of a good issue; However I am as urgent as I can be with these Ministers & in my Representations to the Elector Palatin, How much the Emperor's service requires that we cut short and come to the point; And as soon as the Hungarians shall have accepted our Mediation in form, I intend to speak with more authority & offer myself to go and argue the Case with Ragoczi and the other chiefs, rather than have the Negotiation protracted by persons who want

either will or spirit to pursue the business so roundly as they ought. You perceive the Deputies are urgent that the Elector Palatin should not leave Vienna till they return, and give an account of their Commission; I have already acquainted you upon what reasons H. E. H. has already put off his journey till Monday the 28th Inst & if in that time we receive no positive answer it will be no difficult matter to prevail with him to stay a week or two longer.

Genll Heister is expected here to morrow having asked leave for two or three days to look after his private concerns while our little Army is not far off. Perhaps during that time He may justify his conduct in several particulars which have been laid to his charge, & obtain to be continued in his command, which I told you was designed for Genll Herberstein who is now on his way from Italy.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

160.

Stepney Marlborough herczegnek. Tudatja vele, hogy a Palotagróf el van határozva e hó 28-kán Bécsből elmenni. Elmenetelének valódi oka az, hogy néhány minister czélba vett megbuktatása iránti tervei meghiusúltak. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178. Vienna, 25th July 1704.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The Elector Palatin seems fixed in his resolutions of leaving Vienna on Monday the 28th inst He is likely to part in no very good humour not only upon accot of the negotiation above mentioned, nor for his having met with so little success in his endeavours of composing the troubles in Hungary. But for his being defeated in the designs he proposed to himself at his first coming of removing our old

set of ministers (Count Harrach, Mansfeldt, and Buccellini) who instead of being subverted by this bluster have taken deeper root in the Emperor's favour, and perhaps may have it in their power to shew their resentment against the Elector and his creatures by doing both him & them ill offices when his back is turned. This I foretold your Grace in my letter of 10[th] past, and I fear your friend Suisendorf has lost ground considerably by giving into such weak and passionate undertakings which were founded upon an ambition to immoderate to be supported.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

161.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Semmi ujabb hir Magyarországból. Rákóczi valószinüleg Erdélybe ment, magát fejedelemnek választatni, mi ha megtörténik, nem lesz sok nehézsége a Porta pártfogását megnyerni, daczára a török követ békés biztatásainak. A Palotagróf megunta az eredménytelen ittmulatást s határozottan elmegy 28-kán. — A felkelők Trencsént ostrom alá vették. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 26[th] July 1704

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday I received the honour of your letter of the 27. June / 8. July, and wish I could yet give you any hopes of our Negotiation with the Hungarians; But we have no further advice from the Archbishop or the Deputies than what I mention'd in my last, and are in as great uncertainty as ever where these Commotions will end. Nor have we any intelligence (to be relied on) which way Ragoczi has bent his course, thô' 'tis most probable he is gone to be chose Prince of Transilvania; If that Province should be favourable disposed in his behalf, I fear it will be no hard matter for him to prevail with the Turks to receive him under their protection. Sir Robert you see seems to be something No. 1.

of that opinion in his letters which I received last night, whereof I have handed to these Ministers a Translation that they may look about them before it is too late, & not so entirely rely on the assurances given by the Turkish Envoy here (that the Ottoman Port will remain in perfect friendship & peace) as to neglect upon that account any opportunity that shall happen towards reducing the Mal-
No. 2. contents by fair means. The other Paper No. 2 will give you the ordinary occurrences of Turkey, which the Dutch Envoy received yesterday likewise from their Ambassador at Constantinople. We have notice from the English & Dutch Secretarys who are on their way thither, that they were safe at Belgrade on the 5th Instant: whence they intended to proceed by water to Russick where the Grand Vizer had order'd Horses & other necessarys for pursuing their Journey with the best expedition.

On the 24th the Postmaster Rakoni was dispatched again for Hungary but carried no letter from the Elector Palatin, who, having stayed here 7 months to no purpose, seems fixed in his Resolution to leave Vienna on Monday the 28th Inst without waiting for further notice from the Deputies whether the Malcontents will treat or not; nor would be reasonable to press him to stay any longer on appearances so indifferent. With what disgusts and mortifications
No. 3. He is likely to part, you will see in my private letter to the Duke of Marlborough.

From Upper Hungary We have notice that a party of the Malcontents are forming the Siege of Trenschin on the Waag, which place is of importance as covering part of the Frontier of Moravia, from whence some cannon and Ammunition was sent for their better defence, but it seems the Hungarians had timely notice thereof, & seized the train at Bistriz with the Gunners who belonged to it, most whereof have been obliged to take service, and are now actually employing their skill & Cannon towards reducing Trentschin.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc. G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

162.

Stepney Cardonnellnek. Közli vele a bécsi ujdonságokat. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178.

To M^r^ Cardonnell.

Vienna, 26th July 1704.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have no news to tell you. We have nothing from Hungary. Rakoczi has disappeared for 3 weeks and I believe He is gone to Alba-Julia is to be chosen Prince of Transylvania, The Elector Palatin is resolved to leave Vienna on the 28th inst. without waiting what issue the negotiation with the Malcontents may have. A body of Hungarians have laid siege to Trenchin a considerable post on the Waag.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

G. Stepney.

163.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. Tudtára adja a bécsi legujabb híreket. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178.

To Mr Secy Hedges.

Vienna, 26th July 1704.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

We make little or no advances towards a peace with our hungarians. Those who should transact for us say Rakoczi has not been seen in Hungary these 3 weeks. He is certainly gone to Alba-Julia, to be chose Prince of Transilvania; in which if he succeeds, no doubt but the Turks will own and protect him; and Sir Robt Sutton seems to

be of that opinion, His secretary M^r^ Hefferman was got safe to Belgrade on the 5^th^ Instant.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

164.

Stepney Marlborough herczegnek. A magyarországi ügyek állásáróli tudósitás. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178.

To My Lord Duke of Marlborough.

Vienna, 29th July 1704.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

While we were expecting an answer from Hungary Count Lamberg (who ought to have waited for it at ye Arch-Bishop residence) has given notice to ye Empr by a courier from Raab that he is still there, and can get no further, because Forgatsch was between him and Papa, and would not allow him a passport which excuse savours a little of Solomon's sluggard: — There's a lion in ye way. By such frivolous pretences we are put off from time to time, and have as little appearance of an accommodation now as we had six months ago. This supineness (I believe) has already quite lost Transylvania; and if Rakoczi has ye heart to be proclaimed King of Hungary, I see nothing can hinder it for Genll Heister (who came hither 3 days ago) assures me his army by fatigue and sickness is reduced to 4000 men who are no longer in a condition of acting offensively, and therefore are in a manner locked up in ye lesser island of Schütt, till some reinforcement can be sent them; whence yt can be had otherwise than from ye Army on ye Danube, I do not comprehend.

Caroli has raised large contributions on y^{e} frontiers of Styria, & Bercseni is endeavouring to make himself master of Trenchin on the Waag on Upper Hungary.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

165.

Stepney több angol követnek. Tudósítás a magyar békealkudozások állapotáról. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178.

Newspaper sent to Messrs. Cardonnell. Hill, and Aglionby.

Vienna, 28th July 1704.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

On y^{e} 21st instant the Postmaster Rakony returned from Hungary with packets of y^{e} 18th from Kerester not far from Buda; by that conveyance M^{r} Bruyninx and I received a letter from the two deputies giving us notice that they were got no further for want or passport from Rakoczi. However they give us hopes of their returning with a favourable answer since they perceive every body they discourse with very much inclined to peace, and for accepting Her Majesty and the States General as Mediators and Guarantees, They therefore entreat us to prevail with y^{e} Elector Palatin not to leave Vienna till they come back, and have acquitted themselves of their last commission. He has put off his journey till monday the 28th Ins^{t}.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

166.

Harley minister Stepneynek. Kijelenti a királyné megelégedését eljárásával, mint ez ujabban vett leveleiből kitűnik. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II. Fol. 17.

Whitehall, July 18/29, 1704.

Sir,

Three posts came in together the 15th instant by which I received yours of the 2. 5. 9th and yesterday I received yours of the 12th. Her Majesty very much approves of your answer to the Imperial Ministers mentioned in your private letter of the 12th.

Your account given in the letter you sent to D. Marlborough whereof you sent me the copy is very exact instructing and entertaining as yours always are I believe D. of Marlborough will not be amused with a treaty to lose time and therefore we expect every moment to hear of further progress into El. Bavarias Country and therefore shall say nothing upon the old subject of the Bavarian and Hungarian War till we hear something further from the Danube and I need not mention to you to press sending succors to Italy when there is room for it.

I have dispatch'd your Bills and will always express myself with true respect

Sir

Your most faithful
& most humble Servant
Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

167.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Semmi sem megy előre. Lamberg gr. még mindig Győrött van. — Ezen lassúság már is elvesztette Erdélyországot a császárnak, s ha Rákóczinak bátorsága van magát magyar királynak kikiáltatni, nincs senki a ki őt abban hátráltassa. — Heister összes ereje nem több 4000 embernél, kik nem képesek támadólag működni. — Károlyi Grácz közelében több helységet felégetett. — A Palotagróf elutazása öt-hat napra elhalasztatott. — A római király már ez évben nehezen fog a táborba menni. — U. i. A kalo-

csai érsek sem tehet semmi lépést előre, mert Forgách se neki se Lamberg grófnak nem akar utlevelet adni. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 30th July 1704.

Right Honble

While we were expecting an answer from Hungary Count Lamberg (who ought to have waited for it at the Arch-Bishops Residence) has given notice to the Emperor by a Courier from Raab that he is still there, and can get no further, because Fortgatsch was between him and Papa and would not allow him a passeport; Which excuse savours a little of Solomons Sluggard: There is a Lyon in the way: However by such frivolous pretences we are put off from time to time, and have as little appearance of an accommodation now as we had six months ago. This negligence (I believe) has already quite lost Transilvania; and if Ragoczi has the heart to be proclaim'd King of Hungary, I see nothing can hinder it; For General Heister (who came hither 3 days ago) assures me his army by fatigue and sickness is reduced to 4000 men, who are no longer in a condition of acting offensively, and therefore are in a manner locked up in the lesser Island of Schütt till some reinforcement can be sent them; Whence that can be had, otherwise than from the army on the Danube, I do not comprehend.

From Gratz We have advice, that Caroli has burnt seven villages in the neighbourhood, and threatens all the Frontier of Styria with Military execution, unless they redeem it by large contributions to which many Inhabitants have already submitted.

The Elector Palatin's journey is put off for 5 or 6 days longer: He has made very noble presents of rings and lockets to 29 Ladys belonging to the Empress and the Queen of the Romans; He has likewise distributed plentifully among the great Officers of the Court, and I beleive will have given away in all to the value of 50 or 60,000 florins.

The Magistrates of Ratisbone have been willing to express their obligations to Her Maty upon the late Vic-

tory at Donawehrt; I doubt the style will hardly bear translation.

The Marquis of Huntley son to the Duke of Gourdon is returned hither from Italy.

Two days ago I received a packet from the Duke of Marlborough of the 20th inst with an answer he returned to the Emperor's most obliging letter; His Grace likewise sent me to be presented to the King of the Romans, signifying how ready His grace would be to serve under His Maty with the Troops under his Command, if it should be thought advisable for the King to take the field this Campagne. There is not so much likelyhood of it now as there was three weeks ago, the Season is very far spent, and our designs are not very clear.

I have nothing to add on the business of Bavaria to what I related to you by last Post. None of our Ministers will own they sent any Instructions to Count Wratislau to treat, from whence most infer he must have had private directions under the Emperor's own hand to that purpose, which is a manner His Impl Maty frequently delights in.

On the 24th a Debate was held among our chief Ministers whether they should proceed immediately to put the Elector under the Ban of the Empire; their Reference was in ye Negative, and that it was necessary to wait sometime longer, till we see more clearly into the issue of the War.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Hedges.

P. S.

Count Lamberg has received a Letter from the Arch-Bishop of Colocza, giving notice that he likewise had asked for a Passport from Forgatsch, and had been refused. To this the Arch-Bishop added that the Malcontents shewed but very little inclination to treat, which is speaking pretty plain after 6 Months that we have suffered ourselves to be amused with hopes of a Negotiation; However orders have been sent to Count Lamberg to continue in Hungary for a

fortnight longer, and to endeavour in that time to procure a Passport from Bercheni rather than quite break off.

168.

Stepney Marlborough herczeghez. Magyarországban az állás igen rosz, a felkelők nem akarnak alkudozásokba bocsátkozni biztositás nélkül. — Valószinü, hogy a török segitségével biztatják magokat. — Másolat a bécsi követség naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany N° 178. Vienna, 1st Augt 1704.

To My Duke of Marlborough.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Since my last our affairs in Hungary seem almost desparate The Arch-Bishop has given notice to Count Lamberg That he perceives the Malcontents have no inclination to peace, without explaining on what reasons he grounds that supposition; perhaps this coldness may proceed from some ill treatment the Arch-Bishop has met with from our Genlls which renders him not very zealous in employing any longer his good offices. Others think ye Hungarians must have received fresh assurances of assistance and protection from ye Turks, according to what Sir Robt Sutton foretold might happen if Ragoczi made himself prince of Transylvania (which I believe he has done) and the Rebels took some considerable post on the Frontiers of. Hungary; By our last letters from thence there was a report they had made themselves masters of Segedin, where 5. companies of Genll Heisters Regiment were in garrison, and obliged the Governor Majr General Globitz to surrender. If Aradt should likewise fall into their hands it would be a strong temptation to the Ottoman Porte to take part in these commotions contrary to repeated assurances given here by their Envoy.

I send your Grace the extract of another letter I received this morning from M^r Secretary Harley to the same purpose with y^e former.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

169.

Stepney Harley ministernek. — A bajorok megveretése óta a magyarok kevesebb hajlamot mutatnak a békére mint előbb, s többet égetnek s pusztitanak Stiriában, Morvában s az ausztriai határokon. Ugy látszik török segitségre számolnak. — Rákóczi valószinüleg megválasztatik erdélyi fejedelemnek, s levelük után itélve az ottani kormányférfiak nem igen fognak neki ellenszegülni. — Hirlik, hogy a felkelők Szegedet bevették. Ha Arad is kezükbe kerül, ugy a török aligha fel nem karolja ügyöket. A horvát bán haza küldetett, hogy sereget gyüjtsön Károlyi ellen. — Auersperg a tengerpartra küldetett, a netán Buccariban partra szállni akaró francziákat ebben meggátolni. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. **Vienna, the 2^nd Aug^t 1704.**

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday I received the honor of your letter of the $\frac{4}{15}$th past, and own you had reason to imagine our success against the Elector of Bavaria should incline the Malcontents to make a speedy Peace: But (I know not by what accident) the event is quite contrary; For since they have received the news of that Victory; They seem to be more haughty, and less tractable than ever, as you will have seen by my letter of last Post, wherein I told you in a Postscript, what little hopes the Arch-Bishop now conceives of the negotiation: I am further to add that within these 6 days the Malcontents begin to burn more cruelly than ever on the Frontiers of Stiria and Moravia, and yesterday we had notice of their having destroyed several villages near the City of Newstadt on the borders of Austria.

I will not pretend to argue from what causes this obstinacy may proceed, but I think 'tis pretty evident that the Hungarians despairing now of having any relief from France or Bavaria have all their recourse to the Turks, and must have received fresh assurances of assistance and Protection from that side, according to what Sir Rob^{t} Sutton foretold might happen if Ragoczi made himself Prince of Transilvania, and the Rebels took some considerable post in Hungary bordering on Turkey.

As to the first of these points I believe Ragoczi has compassed it, thô we have yet no certain news of his being elected Prince of Transilvania; Three days ago the Emperor received from the Regency of that province the letter you find (N° 1) which deprecates indeed the misfortune of falling under another Master (and particularly Ragoczi) yet you will observe by the passages I have marked that they are apprehensive such a change may happen, and remind the Emperor of the Free-choice they had, while they were under the protection of the Ottoman Port, and what Priviledges they were allowed by the Emperor's Diploma, when they gave themselves up to the House of Austria in 1686, which is a pretty broad hint that we are likely to have a Revolution in that Province and that the Regency will not struggle hard or run the risk of being destroyed for want of consenting in time. N° 1

And as to the 2^{d} point we have had a flying report these 3 days that the Rebells have made themselves masters of Segedin, where the Garrison consisting of 5 Companys of Heister's Regiment obliged their Governor Maj^{r} General Globwitz to surrender; If Arath should likewise fall into their hands, the Ottoman Port will be tempted still more to take part in these Commotions, notwithstanding the repeated assurances given here by their Envoy to the Contrary.

On the 31st past the Ban was dispatch'd from hence with orders to gather the Militia of Croatia thereby to hinder the ruin which Caroli is causing in Stiria; And Count Aversperg, who is General of the coast of Istria, has likewise been sent that way, to hinder a

descent which the French pretend to make at Buccari or thereabouts.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

170.

Stepney Harley miniszternek. Rákóczi visszajött Földvári táborába. — Herberstein megérkezett Bécsbe s átveszi a Dunán inneni sereg parancsnokságát. — Heister is két három nap mulva megy a kis Csallóközben hagyott táborába. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 6[th] Aug[t] 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Since my last Count Lamberg has notice from the Arch-Bishop of Colocza that Prince Ragoczi was returned from his Progress to his Camp at Füthwar but had not yet sent the Arch-Bishop the Passport he expected; So we hear nothing further of the Negotiation.

Lieut[t] General Herberstein is arrived from Italy, and in two or three days will be ordered to Presburg, being to have the command on the other side of the Danube over the Troops which are near the marck and were formerly under the direction of Maj[r] General Ritschan.

In three or four days Feldtmarschal Heister will likewise be dispatched to the little army he left in the Island of Schütt.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

171.

Stepney Harley ministernek. — Semmi hir a kalocsai érsektől. — Gr. Kaunitz bizonyos Ratkai által irt Rákóczinak, vele egyenesen alkudozandó, de iró nem hiszi, hogy sikere legyen. — Kaunitz kivánságára az öreg Szirmay István is irt Rákóczinak Ratkai által, ugyan ő irt volt Bercsényinek is, kitől választ is kapott, de mely csak általánosságokban maradt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany Nr. 175. Vienna, 9th August 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

We have no further information from the Arch Bp. or from the Two Hungarian Deputies: But I am to give you the beginning of a new Negotiation which I find Count Kaunitz has lately set on foot with Ragoczi by the means of one Ratgai an Hungarian, who has been usually employed in the Chamber of Revenues at Presburg, and was dispatched from hence towards the end of June last, with several letters to Bercheni, Ragoczi and others, with whom this man pretended to have extraordinary intimacy: However the Character I hear of him is so little to his advantages that I have no hopes of his errand, but rather that the Heads of the Malcontents will think it an affront, that such a person is sent to treat with them.

Here is at present at Vienna an old Hungarian called Sirmai who has past through several weighty employments, and at last was Protonotary of the Kingdom: He made a considerable figure in the Rebellion 20 years ago, was the person employed by Teckeli to negotiate here, while there were any hopes of an accommodation, and proved so warm an advocate, that for his indiscret Zeal he was clapd into the Tower of Glatz in Silesia, and kept close prisoner for several years. Upon the breaking out of Ragoczi's Rebellion, this well-wisher to the old cause was suspected to be privy likewise to that design, and therefore at a venture was carryd prisoner to Neustadt, where he was kept under confinement for a year and half, after which having nothing pro-

duced to his charge He was allowed to be transported to his house in this city, where he was first observed by a guard, and is now almost at perfect liberty.

'Tis certain this man has credit among the Nobility and people of Hungary, having been a sturdy assertor of their liberties; For which reason Count Kaunitz prevailed with him to write by Ratgai to Ragotzi, which he did in the Hungarian Language, and 2 days ago communicated to me a translation thereof in Latin.

Bercheni received likewise from him by Ratgai a letter almost to the same purpose, and returned an answer to it the 12th inst from his Camp at Sook neer the Waag, in general terms only, without entring into the merits of the Cause, or venturing to explain himself till he shall have heard Ragoczi's opinion: I perceive He shew'd little or no countenance to the messenger Ratgai, nor so much as entered into any particulars with him; However He allowd him to pursue his journey to Buda, where he arrived towards the end of last month, and having on the 28th by a Dominicain received a passport from Ragoczi, intended to proceed to Razkeve on the 30th, whence he was to be conducted by an Escort to Ragoczi who was supposed to be near Segedin.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

172.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Ratkai már előbb jellemtelen embernek tartatott Magyarországban, Bécsben pedig mint hamisitó kalodában létezett. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából. Ez mint utóirat van irva Stepneynek e napról kelt Harleyhez irt hivatalos leveléhez. Az eredeti levélből azonban kimaradt.

State Paper Office Germany 178. Vienna, 9th August 1704.

Right Hon^{ble}

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

N. B.

This Ratkai was exploded formerly in Hungary, for a man of no principles. He since been put into the Schrang at Vienna as a faussaire, & was once appointed to have y^{e} seizure of Ragoczi's estate when there were thougts of confiscating it; so that upon all these accounts he was the most improper man to be employed in Hungary, particularly with Ragotzi.

Bercheni writ to the Ban of Croatia that he called at his camp. But he wondered the Emp^{r} would employ such a fellow.

173.

Stepney Marlbourough herczeghez. Heister legujabb mozdulatairól tudósítja. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178. Vienna, 12th August 1704.

To the Duke of Marlborough.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have nothing more of the affairs in Hungary than y^{e} imperfect reports I have mentioned to M^{r} Cardonell.

Gen^{ll} Heister left us three days ago, and is by this time marched with his little army from the Island of Schutt towards y^{e} Rabau, being resolved to act afresh after having been enabled with $\overset{M}{58}$ florins in ready money, and 3 battailions more drawn from y^{e} frontiers of Moravia viz: Max Staremburgh, Kriegbaum & Holstein Ploen. These are the remains of what was left lately after Gen^{ll} Ritschans defeat.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

174.

Stepney Harley miniszternek. Lamberg azt irja Győrből, hogy Rákóczi hajlandó a fegyverszünetre, de panaszkodik, hogy a császár feltételei sulyosbittattak. — Rákóczi erdélyi fejedelemnek megválasztatott. — A budai várőrség egy portyázó csapata felkonczoltatott. — Kassa a felkelők kezébe esett. — Heister némi pénz- s katonasegélyt kapván, harmadnapja elment táborába. — A római király a birodalmi sereghez készül utazni. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. **Vienna the 13th August 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Here are letters from Count Sigismund Lamberg from Raab of the 8th instt wherein he says he had notice from the Arch Bp. that Ragoczi was returned to his camp of Füttwahr, and seemed not averse to treat of an Armistice; But that he observed the Impl Court instead of drawing nearer towards an agreement had of late rendered the conditions more difficult than they were formerly: The Arch Bp. adds in a postscript that as he was abt to make up his letters a Gentn was arrived from Ragoczi, who reported the states of Transilvania had chosen him for their Prince; That he had thoughts of sending Count Forgatsch to them to signify his acceptance thereof, and to have some inspection over the Province till he could go and take possession of his new dignity in person after having a little better regulated the affairs of Hungary. But I give no credit to these stories, till we have them confirmed by better authority either from the Arch Bp, or when the two deputies shall return hither.

Radgai (whom I mentioned in my last) did not set out from Buda till the 4th instant: and we are still expecting what success He or the Deputies may find in their Errands to Ragoczi.

The Garrison of Buda had an unlucky accident on the 5th inst when most of their waggons being out for provisions

fell among a party of 1000 Rebels who cut all the Forragers to pieces.

By the way of Buda we have a report that Cashau, the capital city of Upper Hungary is at last fallen into the hands of the Malcontents: If so, Eperies must soon follow.

Generall Heister left us 3 days ago and is by this time marched with his little Army from the Island of Schutt towards the Rabau, being resolved to act afresh, after having been enabled with $\overset{M}{50}$ florins in ready money and 3 Battall^{ns} more drawn from the Frontiers of Moravia, viz: Max Staremberg, Kriegbaum and Holstein Ploen; These are the remains, of what was left lately after General Ritschan's defeat.

Several contrivances are put in practice towards raising summs of money for fitting out the King of the Romans for the Campaign and maintaining him there. Certain Franchises have been allowed to Ten houses in this City who upon that account pay down immediately $\overset{M}{150}$ florins, and other such inventions are made use of without being burdensome to the People. The Prince of Salms tells me, the Kings Equipage will go from hence on the 17th ins^{t} but that it will be 3 weeks at least, before it can get to the Army, consequently the King will scarce be there in person before the 7th Sep^{t} N. S. which is late in the year, and allmost the season, when the Troops begin to seperate, especially those who have a long march to make before they get to their winter quarters.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Secretary Harley.

175.

Stepney Harley ministernek. — Bécsben lévő tiz magyar főúr értekezletet tartott a nádornál s emlékiratot készitett a császárhoz, a magyar ügyben. — Iró s Bruyninx levelet vettek a két magyar küldöttől, kik azt hiszik, hogy a magyarok elfogadják az angol s hollandi mediatiot, de aligha nem Svéd- s Lengyelországokét is kivánni fogják. — Több török s két bajor van Rákóczi tábo-

ráiban. — Pekry nejét kéri Rabutint fogságából kiszabadittatni. — Heister ujra 400 lovast kapott. — Gratz tábornok sebeiben meghalt. — Egy idő óta a császár szokottnál komolyabb, aligha nem azon okból, hogy Károly kedvencz fiának ügyei nem jól állanak Spanyolországban. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, the 16th August 1704.

Right Honble

On the 9th inst ten of the Chief Hungarian Nobility, who are now in Town, were assembled at the Palatin's house, and desired in the Emperor's name to suggest what Expedients they could towards composing the troubles in Hungary: On the 12th inst they had a second meeting on the same Subject, and have drawn up a report, containing their opinion, which has not been yet presented to the Emperor.

Yesterday morning Mr Bruyninx and I received a pac-
N° 1 quet from the two Hungarian Deputies, dated the 5th inst from before Segedin: The inclosed is a Copy thereof, and the substance is as follows.

The Deputies had not then seen Ragoczi, because of his indisposition, but they expected to be admitted to him in a short time: They make no doubt but Her Maty and the States Generall may be accepted as mediators, yet they still imagine the Hungarians will insist on some others likewise, meaning Sweden & Poland: They confirm the report we had that Ragoczi was chosen Prince of Transylvania that Province pretending to have a right of Election both of old, and by the Emperors last Diploma. They add that severall Turks are in the Camp, and they are of opinion the Ottoman Port is resolved to protect him, but will find out some specious pretence of doing it, without being accused of having violated the Peace: Two Emissaries from Bavaria were likewise arrived with Ragoczi; But our Deputies suppose they had not been admitted to audience on the 5th inst.

Count Peckri (of whom you find mention in the letter) is a Protestant, Natif of Transylvania, and has a good interest both there and in Hungary; Towards the beginning of these troubles he took part with Ragoczi, for which reason

Count Rabutin secured his lady at Hermanstadt, and has kept her under very strict and severe confinement. In March last (when M^{r} Bruyninx had his interview with Bercheny near Schinta) He found this Count Peckry very serviceable, and much disposed to favour the Emperor's interest under hand, notwithstanding his adherence to the other party. Upon that account He and I interceded with Prince Eugene, and obtained an order to General Rabutin, that he immediately should release the lady, which hitherto he declines, and therefore we are solicited by the deputies to make new applications to the Council of War, that they repeat those orders, and see them obeyed.

We have no news from General Heister since He begun his march towards the Rabau: Besides the reinforcement of the three Bataillons, which I mentioned in my last, He has obtained 400 dragoons of the Regim^{t} lately raised by the states of Lower Austria.

Some troops from Moravia have obliged the Malcontents to withdraw from before Trenschin after they had besieged that place about three weeks, and layd great part thereof in ashes by many bombs they had cast into it.

Major Generall Gratz is said to be dead of a wound he received a month ago, when he forced his passage over the River Raab.

It has been observed of late that the Emperor is more serious, and melancholy than usual; and on the 12th inst. He gave orders to the Bishop of Vienna to perform a sort of devotion 3 days together, at a certain passage of the Mass, where the divine assistance is to be implored for the Emperor in some weighty concern, which His Imp^{l} Ma^{ty} reserved himself, without expressing what the occasion is. This method hath been frequently observed in extraordinary exigences, and people are left to guess, what may be the necessity that is so urgent at present. Most believe his affliction proceeds from the ill state of affairs in Portugal, he having received that very morning, a packet from the Camp at Satarem dated the 30th of June, which gave no very agreable prospect, few Spaniards being hitherto disposed to come over to Our Austrian king (as the Admirante

and others assured they would) and it being likely to prove a long and hazardous labour, if we are to conquer that kingdom by piece meal. I have always represented the King of Spain to be the darling son and hopes of the family, therefore it is no wonder the good Emperor seems very sensibly affected to find he has hitherto met with no better success.

No answer as yet has been returned by this Court to the remonstrances lately made by the Venetian Ambassador.

The Abbot of Kempten thinking himself not sure in his residence is come to Vienna with a design to live here till the war in Bavaria be over.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

176.

Stepney Sutton angol követnek. Tudósitja Rákóczi mozdulatairól s reméli, hogy sikerülend neki a török kormányt a beavatkozástól távol tartani. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178. Vienna, 17. August 1704.

To Sir Rob[t] Sutton.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Your opinion is very judicious as to inclinations of y[e] Turks, that in the main they may be really desirous to maintain Peace with us, but by the Rebels making themselves masters of y[e] frontiers places, or of Transylvania, they may be encouraged to fall in with them, The latter of these designs is (I believe) already compassed by Ragoczi, who on the 5[th] of July had conferred the states of y[t] Province at Alba Julia in order to an election, & the general report the 2 hungarian Deputies in a manner confirm to me in their last letters of y[e] 5[th] Instant From before Segedin according to what you find in y[e] paper which accompanies this. As to y[e] former consideration I know not how far he

has or may succeed, He is now before Segedin with a considerable force; If y^t place should fall, Aradt would not hold out long. But I forbear saying any more on that subject, being unwilling to build upon conjectures. I hope the letters you had to present to y^e Sultan & y^e Vizir will have produced a good effect, & that Her Ma^ty & y^e States General by y^e superior interest we have in y^e Empire, will defeat all y^e designs & intrigues of y^e French.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

177.

Sutton Stepneynek. A francziák folyton segélyezik a magyarokat a mint csak lehet, küldöttek folyvást mennek a franczia követtől Rákóczihoz; pénzt s sok tisztet küldött neki. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

Pera of Constantinople, 18. August 1704.

From Sir R. Sutton (to Stepney.)

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The French continue to give all the assistance and countenance they are able to the Hungarians, in hopes of prolonging those disturbances, and perhaps of engaging the Port at length in the quarrel; Besides the remittances of money the French Ambassador hath Secretaries and Draggomen continually passing to and from Hungary, and a great many French officers resort thither. But two things have greatly mortified him of late, our successes in Bavaria, and the nomination of Lezinski by the Confederates of Poland for their King. Perhaps I might add a third, the Hungarians harkening to proposalls of accommodation, of which I should be very glad to be assured from you.

I am, etc.

(Robert Sutton.)

178.

Sutton egy angol államtitkárnak. — Azem vezir megigérte; hogy a karloviczi béke fentartására fog működni ezeutúl is. — Ha a magyar mozgalom tovább tart s különösen ha a magyarok néhány szomszédos várakat bevennének, a török beavatkozás veszélye sokkal nagyobb lesz. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Turkey Nr. 21.

Pera of Constantinople August 19th 1704.

Sir,

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have lately represented to the Vizir Azem Her Majesty's letters to the sultan and himself, which I received by the return of my secretary. When I represented her Majesty's concern for the maintenance of the Peace concluded at Carlowitz, the Vizir took occasion to value himself upon the observation thereof hitherto with the Emperour, and assured me that it was the Sultan's intention to continue it. The present Vizir's prudent conduct in not suffering himself to be wrought upon by the continual solicitations of the French and Hungarians, is very commendable.

I hope the success of Her Majesty's and her Allies arms in Germany will cause such an alteration in Hungary as may produce an accommodation, in wch case these will remain little fear of any disturbance on that side from this Empire. But, if the troubles in Hungary should continue, especially if some of the Frontier places should fall into the rebels hands, the temptation would be so great, that there will be need of all the prudence of the present Ministry and the management of their friends to overcome it.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

R. Sutton.

179.

Stepney Harley miniszternek. A tiz magyar főúr emlékiratát 18 pontban a nádor nyujtotta be a császárnak. — Mind pá-

pisták lévén, a protestans ügyet nem fejtették ki kellőleg. — Kokányi leveleket hozott a két magyar küldöttől. Állitása szerint Erdélyből küldöttek érkeztek Rákóczihoz, mint új fejedelemhez. — Rákóczi hajlandó a fegyverszünetre s e végből Szeged ostromával is felhagyott s Gyöngyösre ment, a főbbekkel tanácskozni. Ha elfogadja az erdélyi fejedelemséget, nehezebben fog vele a bécsi udvar alkudozásokba bocsátkozni vagy őt elismerni. — Ratkait Rákóczi fogadásban sem részesitette, hanem leveleire rövid választ adván elküldötte. — 17-kén a hochstädti ütközet hirét vették, mi nagy örömet okoz. — Iró s Bruyninx sürgetik Kaunitz grófot a magyarokkali kibékülésre, hogy a legnagyobb szorultságban lévő savoji herczeget segithessék. Kaunitz biztositotta, hogy a császár a bajorok feletti győzedelem után is kész megadni a magyaroknak a mit előbbi válaszában igért. — A fegyverszünet iránt is folynak velük az alkudozások, de kevés kilátással. — Marlborough herczegtől levelet vett, melyben ez sürgeti a magyarokkali békét, hogy Olaszországba mennél előbb segítséget lehessen küldeni. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 20th August 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

By last Post I had the honor to acquaint you that by particular directions from the Emperor, Ten of the Chief Hungarian Nobility had two meetings with the Palatin to consider what concessions the Emperor ought to grant to his subjects of Hungary towards quieting the minds of that people. They agreed on 18 points, taken out of the 25 Articles, which were presented to the Emperor by the two Deputies Visa and Ockuluczany the 5th of June last. The old Protonotary Sirmay drew them up in ye form you find (N0 1) and they were layd before the Emperor by the Palatin Prince Esterhasi on the 18th inst. It may be some time still before his Imperial Majesty comes to any resolution thereupon, for I look upon this step to have been chiefly made by the Palatin in hopes of retrieving his Authority (much diminished of late years) and exercising his office, which is properly that of mediator between King and people; N0 1

The whole assembly was composed of Papists, otherwise the clause about the Protestant Religion would not have been penn'd after so negligent and precarious a manner as you find it in the passage I have interlined, which I am certain will be very far from giving Satisfaction to those concerned in it, who may be computed at four parts of five troughout the whole Kingdom.

On the 17th inst Kokani the Postmaster (whom I formerly mentioned to have been frequently dispatched with letters between this Court and the Arch Bp of Colocza) arrived here with pacquets from the Hungarian Deputies to the King of the Romans, to the Elector Palatin, (supposing him still here) to Count Kaunitz and to Count Nicolas Palfy; He brought nothing for Mr Bruyninx or me except excuses that the Deputies had not time to write to us by this conveniency but hoped to see us in a short time.

This messenger not only affirms that the States of Transylvania have chose Ragoczi for their Prince, but adds that they had send two Counts, Michael Miches and Francis Lazar on a formal Deputation to him at his Camp before Segedin to signify to him their Resolution, and afterwards a Baron called Stephen Josica with the Confirmation thereof.

I have not seen any of the Letters above mentioned so cannot justly tell you how far Ragoczi may be disposed towards an Armistice or a Peace; It will be difficult to treat with him on either, if he accepts the dignity which the people of Transilvania have conferred on him, since it will be of hard digestion for this Court to allow him to take peaceable possession of that considerable Province after the blood and Treasury it cost the Emperor to wrest it out of the Protection of the Turks, and to settle the Government after the form it is in at present. However the Postmaster assures us, Ragoczi was ready to agree to a cessation of all hostilities, and thô the Trenches had been open before Segedin the 10th 11th and 12th inst and assurances were given him by a French Engeneer that the place should be taken by the 18th Yet to Shew his desire to come to an accommodation, He rather chose to raise the Siege (which we suppose he did on the 14th, the day after the Postmaster

left the Camp) and remove to Güngös, one of his seats between Erla and Buda, whither he had invited Count Forgatsch, Count Bercheny, Count Caroli and Count Esterhasi, who are the chief of his Confederates to Councill, where the Archbishop of Colocza was to assist, and to examine the Emperor's declaration of the 20th of June (given to the deputies by way of answer to their greivances) and likewise the conditions which Count Lamberg has to propose in order to an Armistice.

The whole stress of the Negotiation seems to depend upon the resolution that shall be taken at this debate; and in a short time we shall be able to judge, whether the Malcontents or this Court are sincerely disposed towards Peace, which will appear if they seem reasonnable on both sides.

Sirmai has been so kind as to communicate to me a letter, which the Postmaster brought him from Ockuluczani whereof I send you an extract (No. 2) that you may see No. 2.
what fair assurances he gives that both Ragoczi, and his Chief minister (one Vai, reputed to be the wisest man in Hungary) are favourably disposed, and consented to withdraw from Segedin meerly out of an inclination to Peace; Thô it is generally believed here (and seems indeed more probable) that Ragoczi found He was not in a Condition to make himself master of the place, and being much incommoded in his Camp by the incursions of the Rascians, for those reasons thought it more Safe and seasonable to retire.

You will be pleased to observe, Ratgai who was employed by Count Kaunitz, has been less fortunate in his application to Ragoczi, than he was with Bercheni: for the Prince would not so much as admit him to his presence, but kept him at a village an hours distance from Segedin, whither Visa and Ockuluczani were sent to hear what he had to propose and to receive the letters, wherewith he had been entrusted; to which short answers were returned, and the man dispatched without having further communication with any body else.

On the 17th inst Count Altheim arrived here from the Army on the Danube, and brought the Emperor the good news of the victory obtaind near Hochstedt on the 13th

ins^{t} wherein His grace the Duke of Marlborough, and the English Nation had a great and glorious share, which still heightens the obligations the whole Empire has to her Ma^{ty} as well as the reputation of Her Arms, so usefull to her Allyes and formidable to her Enemies. I am not so very superstitious as to imagine the pious Emperor has the art of divination, yet I think it worthy of observation that the 13th was the very day on which the Bishop of Vienna begun the solemn Devotions whereof I made mention in my last, and I have been told since the Emperor should have said; In those three days the destiny of his House of Austria might be decided; This morning a servant to Prince Eugene is arrived with the particulars of that extraordinary action.

M^{r} Bruyninx and I have been today with Count Kaunitz to try if we could learn any thing more relating to the affairs of Hungary, and to desire him to improve any fair opportunity that the Malcontents should offer towards coming to an agreement, since it is both for the interest of y^{e} Emperor and his Allies that those differences may be composed out of hand, and thereby the Confederates be more in a condition of pursuing the war against France, particularly in Italy where the Duke of Savoy seems reduced to the last extremity, and upon the brink of ruin if he be not very speedily relieved. The Count assured us that notwithstanding the advantage the Emperor has now gained over the Elector of Bavaria, he continued in his Resolution of allowing his Hungarian subjects the same conditions he had already offer'd them, and that the Ministry was generally of the same opinion. That he (Count Kaunitz), Count Nicolas Palfy, and Baron Seiler, the three persons to whom the Emperor has committed the care of this negotiation, were yesterday together to examine all that the Deputies had writ by the Postmaster Kakoni, but found very little that deserved reflexion; For that they related nothing immediately from Ragoczi, or with any authority: They had indeed proposed to the Governor of Segedin Major Gen^{ll} Globitz, to keep up his Rascians from committing any hostilities while Ragoczi withdrew; but it was not to be supposed that officer understood his business so little to have any regard for their

private intimation. They had also writ to the Governor of Buda Major Generall Pfefershoven to restrain his garrisons from making incursions, and suggested that Generall Heister might likewise suspend his operations during the time that Ragoczi and his respective Generals, should hold their Council at Güngös as above mentioned: But (he says) this proposal seems impracticable, and looks like an amusement, or design to gain time whereby the Provisions in several fortifyed Towns will be more and more consumed, and the Garrisons be reduced to greater streights, while the Rebells have continued to act with all the bitterness they could Bercheny on the Waag, and Caroli in Stiria, besides the virulent Pa- No. 3.
tent which Forgatsch lately published throughout the Kingdom of Croatia exciting the people of the Country to revolt from the Emperor and join with the Malcontents of Hungary.

From these proceedings, and other observations, Count Kaunitz and the rest of the Ministers are of opinion that the Deputies letters require no attention, and scarce deserve an answer. However that no blame may be layd at their doors of having neglected any favourable appearance, they resolve to dispatch the Postmaster tomorrow with a Line or two to the Deputies desiring them to explain themselves further. By what conveyance Mr Bruyninx and I have answered two of their Letters, and taken an opportunity of notifying to them the Duke of Marlbourough's second victory, which perhaps may furnish the Hungarians with due matter of Reflexion.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

P. S.

I have this moment received letters from the Duke of Marlborough of the 16th inst whereby he desires me to exert myself to the utmost towards prevailing with the Emperor to make peace with the Hungarians immediately, That the Duke of Savoy may soon find the effects of Our success in the Empire by the large succour the Emperor may be able

to send him: You see by the former part of my letter that I have already begun to act on that principle. I shall continue in the same way as heartily as may be without giving offence. It is a nice point, which few understand here so truly as they ought.

180.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Jelenti, hogy kihallgatáson volt a császárnál, ki igérte, hogy nem hagy fel igyekezetével, a magyarokkal békét kötni, csak ők ne lennének oly makacsok. — Bruyninx is sürgette a császárt különösen a savoji herczeg segélyezése végett, s ugyanazon választ kapta mit az iró. — A római királynál is voltak, ki útra készül, de megigérte, hogy sürgetni fogja utját a magyarokkali béke, s a savoji hg. segélyezése végett. — Ratkai megjött, de nem sok ujat hozott. Azt mondja, hogy a felkelő seregek igen rossz állapotban vannak fizetés, ruházat s élelem tekintetében. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 175. Vienna, the 23th August 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

I am humbly to acknowledge the honour of your Letters of the 18th 21th and 25th of July O. S. all which I received together yesterday.

In the evening I had an audience of the Emperor at which I congratulated him on the late victory at Bleintheim in the Duke of Marlborough's name, as his Grace desired me, and took that opportunity of obeying the several directions you have been pleased to send me from Her Maty To press the Emperor that he loose no occasion of making peace in Hungary, and of sending a timely succour into Piedmont.

The Emperor expressed very heartily the obligation his family, and the Empire have to Her Majesty, for her extensive care; To the Duke of Marlborough, for his readiness and conduct, and to the bravery of the English nation; He then assured me he continued firmly disposed to put an end to the troubles in Hungary, as soon as ever the Malcontents

discover'd any tendency on their side towards coming to an agreement: But that hitherto they seemed obstinate and gave him no opportunity of exerting his good intentions. He concluded by telling me He had given effectual orders towards assisting the Duke of Savoy, (which I suppose are the same with those three points whereof I made mention in my last) and he hoped Her Majesty and his other Allies would not be unwilling to concurr with him therein, whereby I believe he means either by a Detachment of Some Troops from the Confederate Army now on the Danube, or by the Body of Refugees, which we hear is to be raised by the Marq[s] de Miremont, or lastly by some Regiments which many people thought, were once to have been raised in Swizzerland and entertained in Savoy by Her Ma[ty] and the States General.

After I had left the Emperor, M[r] Bruyninx was likewise admitted to Audience; and solicited the Emperor upon the same heads, having received that morning an order from the States Generall of the 4[th] inst[t] to represent to the Emperor the ill condition the Duke of Savoy was in, upon the Imperial Troops being obliged to abandon Ottiglia, and to retire into Tyrol; and upon the Enemies having already taken Vercelli, and designing to besiege Ivrea, whereby the French had so great a superiority in Piedmont, that it was impossible for His Royall Highness to withstand them; Consequently that the war in Italy would soon be at an end, and that force be employed another way; For which reason they earnestly desire the Emperor immediately to send thither a succour of men and money, the better to support his new Ally, and to keep up the war in those parts. The Emperor's answer to M[r] Bruyninx was to the same effect with that I had received just before.

From thence we went both together to the king of the Romans, who was pleased to tell me He extremely desired to contract a personal acquaintance with the Duke of Marlborough, and to have the advantage of his Councill and Conduct during the rest of the Campaign; He intends to set out this day sevennight, but promised us before He left Vienna to be very urgent with his Father on the two points

we recommended to him, viz: The Peace in Hungary, and war in Piedmont.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

We have nothing new from Hungary; Ratgai returned hither last night but not having been admitted to Ragotzi, nor to any body else that was capable of giving him due information, He has little or nothing to relate. The account he gives of the Malcontents and their force, is but very contemptable when he says they are as ill cloathed, and paid as irregularly as the Imperialists themselves are; That they either surfeit or starve according as they light into good or bad quarters, having no such thing as a settled subsistence; That Ragoczi's Guard is not so numerous as was reported being only of 600 Germans, and those not very well entertained; But these stories perhaps are calculated according to the treatment he met with (which was but very indifferent) or by the hopes of rendering himself by such reports more agreable here.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Harley.

181.

Stepney Hill angol követnek. Tudósitás a magyar ügyek mibenlétéről. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany N° 178. Vienna, 26th August 1704.

To Mrrs Hill.

(Kivonat.)

I writ to you on the 9th and 16th instant by ye way of Italy, & now make use of the courier the Marq. de Prie is sending to H. R. R.

He, poor man, and I were conferring together in a very melancholy humour on ye 17th & considering wt suc-

cour it was possible for y^{e} empire to spare the Duke of Savoy before his misfortunes were beyond remedy; when count Altheim passed by my window with y^{e} news of our wonderful victory, w^{ch} made us throw away our papers since y^{e} stroke very much alters the case.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I can yet send you nothing of peace with y^{e} Hungarians, more than w^{t} you find in y^{e} Paper annext. The accident of Transilvania is likely to prove a great impediment, for y^{e} Emp^{r} will hardly resolue to part with that Province which has cost him so much blood & treasure & perhaps Ragotzi will think he can have no secure retreat elsewhere. Much will depend on y^{e} council te be held at Güngös (one of Ragotzi's seats between Erla & Buda), whether he has invited his Gen^{ll} Bercheny, Forgatsch, Caroli, & Esterhasi to examine the Emperor's proposals (which I sent you) and the Conditions Count Lamberg had to offer towards a truce. I could have wished, for y^{e} better promoting of Peace, that the malcontents might have been allowed to deliberate quietly, and that during y^{e} time of their session all hostility might have been suspended; But it seems this Court and council of war are of another opinion; & Heister is now on his March beyond the Rabau, and a bridge is preparing near Buda, as if he intended to disturb Ragotzi and his worthies, and spoil their debate. This morning M^{r} Bruyninx had a letter from Bercheni of y^{e} 20th wherein he tells us this motion of Heisters had hindered him from repairing to Gungos & at y^{e} same time we hear a party of his people has begun hostilities afresh in Moravia by way of reprizalls for what Heister pretends to do in Hungary. After this rate I expect the assembly will break up without concluding any thing, and lay the fault at y^{e} door of this Court, who by this, and many other steps has acted as if in truth they designedly laboured to defeat all y^{e} favourable appearances that offer towards peace, thô it is plainly their interest to deal otherwise.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

182.

Harley Stepneynek. Örvend vele a donauwörthi győzedelem felett, de tart tőle, hogy a bécsi udvar neheziteni fogja annak kellő érvényesithetését. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II. Fol. 25.

Whitehall, Aug[t] 15/26, 1704.

Sir,

I have received yours of the 6[th] instant w[ch] I have not yet had an opportunity to lay before the Queen Her Majesty having been pleased to command me to stay at London last Sunday, in the meantime give me leave to congratulate w[th] you this wonderful victory, the remaining difficulty will be to improve this advantage I can foresee many difficulties therein from y[r] Court but I hope the Duke of Marlborough will have credit enough to support you in your negociation & to show himself as great in the Cabinet as he is in the Field. Italy and Savoy will deserve y[r] speedy care.

I am

Sir

Your most faithful
& most humble Servant
Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

183.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Bruyninx levelet vett Bercsényitől, melyben panaszkodik, hogy Pekry grófné nem bocsáttatott szabadon a megállapodás szerint. Ő ugy mint Rákóczi is hajlandók a fegyverszünetre, utasitotta is tábornokait, hogy tartózkodjanak az ellenségeskedéstől, de Heister ujra támadólag lépett fel, igy ők is kénytelenek folytatni a harczot. — E levél tartalmát közölte Kaunitz s Rappach grófokkal, kérvén, hogy állitsák be Heister működését s rendeljék Lamberget Gyöngyösre Rákóczihoz. Ezek azt válaszolták, hogy az ily eljárás nem férne meg a császár méltóságával. — Iró s Bruyninx forma szerinti felhivást intéztek ez iránt irásban Kaunitzhoz, kérvén, hogy azt a császárnak benyujtsa. Épen igy jártak el négy hó-

nap előtt is, midőn Bercsényi részletes fegyverszünetet ajánlott. — Tallarddal tudatták, hogy úgy fognak vele s a többi franczia foglyokkal bánni, mint bánék Vendome hg. a vercelli várőrséggel. — A kalocsai érsektől levelek érkeztek, melyek most vannak a császár előtt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 27th Augt 1704.

Right Honble

On the 25th inst Mr Bruyninx received a letter from Count Berczeny*) dated on the 20th from His Camp at Nadas: wherein He complains that Made Pekry was not released according to agreement, and as the Emperor had commanded, and requires that the prisoners who were set at liberty upon assurances that the lady should be treated in like manner, might return to their confinement, since the conditions, on which they were exchanged have not been fulfilled. No. 1.

This is the specious pretence of his writing: But as it frequently happens that a Postscript is the most material part of a letter, so it proves on this occasion; For therein the Count explains himself pretty clearly, by declaring he has all along been inclined to treat of peace, provided this Court meant sincerity, and would give any security for their performance, of what should be agreed to. He says he had likewise disposed Ragoczi to be of the same opinion, who upon assurances given him by the two Deputies Visa and Occolicsani that the Imperial Generalls might for some time suspend all acts of hostility, had sent orders to all his Generals on this side the Danube to do the like; and Berczeni on the other side forbore making an incursion into Moravia (for which he was prepared, and had a very favourable opportunity) and was about to begin his journey towards Güngös to assist at the Congress there, according to the summons he had received from Ragoczi.

At this Assembly I expected a Truce might have been concluded, and some preliminaries settled in order to a General peace, the Malcontents having on this occasion dis-

*) Lásd az I-ső számú mellékletet.

covered a more hearty desire of coming to an agreement than I have observed in them at any time since the troubles first broke out. And I was in hopes this Court would improve so good an opportunity, according to the assurances lately given me both by the Ministers and by the Emperor himself.

But to my great disappointment I now find those good dispositions not so lasting as I could have wished; For you see by Generall Heisters beginning to act again, Count Bercheni could not possibly remove from his post on the Waag, and I suppose Ragoczi's other Generalls will plead the same excuse for putting off their Journeys to Güngös; So that the Prince will have had a very thin assembly; And when the Deputies return, we may expect nothing but complaints from thence instead of a happy conclusion.

Upon the receipt of this Letter from Bercheni M^r^ Bruyninx communicated it to Count Kaunitz and to Count Rappach (who in the absence of Prince Eugene presided in the Council of War) desiring them to use their utmost endeavours with the Emperor that General Heister might be ordered to suspend his operations for ten or 12 days and that Count Lamberg (who lies idle at Raab) should fall down to Buda, and thence remove to Güngös (according to the invitation he had received from the Arch B^p^ of Colocza) there to regulate the term, when this provisional Armistice should commence, and how long it should last; That according by the same might be signified by him to Generall Heister, and by Ragoczi to his respective Generalls.

One would have imagined a proposall so moderate as this, could not but have been readily accepted; However Count Rappach absolutely rejected it, alledging no other reason for his so doing, than that the Emperor had already shown too great condescension towards his Rebel subjects, and that it was not consistent with his reputation, and dignity to make any step further; Count Kaunitz was more distinct and particular in the arguments he used, Yet all he could say not being satisfactory to us, M^r^ Bruyninx and I thought ourselves obliged in this critical juncture to make

a solemn application by a memorial to Count Kaunitz*) which we put into his hands this morning, desiring him to present the same to the Emperor by the first opportunity. I hope we have thereby fully answered his severall objections, and have reason to insist upon our first proposal which is the only one we have made in writing since the Emperor accepted our Mediation. No. 2

I must own to you I cannot understand on what grounds this court refuses at present to shew this small degree of complaisance, unless the late victory at Hochstedt has rendered them less tractable. For certainly if they are still sincerely inclined to make an end of these disturbances by an amicable composure, they should not neglect the means for the sake of some unseasonable Punctillios.

I should readily confess they acted upon reasonable Principles, if Heister were in a condition of making any considerable Progress in Hungary or had any important design, which was just ready for execution in ten or twelve days, and might miscarry if that opportunity was neglected; But I am morally assured he is not in a state to attempt anything of consequence, for his letters of the 22[d] give no other notice of his motions, than that he had passed the Raab at Scharwahr, and was advancing towards Vesprin That the Rebells retire everywhere before him and will not come to any action: After this rate he may march from one end of Hungary to the other, and as soon as he withdraws, his force from any part, where he has made impression. The people will return again to their former stations, without exposing themselves to any decisive blow, and the war may continue as long as either party pleases.

If Heister commits any outrages in Hungary, by burning or the like, Bercseni is at hand to revenge the same on the Province of Moravia; As we hear he has begun afresh, within these 4 or five days by laying waste good part of that province, particularly on estate belonging to Count Kaunitz. After this manner the Emperor is a looser on both sides; yet none of his ministers will undertake to

*) Lásd a II-dik számú mellékletet.

represent this natural truth to him, and procure that a due remedy be applied. We were exactly in the same circumstances on the 4th of May last, when the two Deputies had a meeting with Bercseni at his camp of Mostyn, and sent hither an express to the Elector Palatin signifying that Bercheni was then both willing and desirous to conclude a particular Armistice with Heister for some few days, supposing by that first step a general truce might be more easily brought about: The Deputies recommended this point very earnestly to M^{r} Bruyninx and me, and Bercseni was pleased to explain himself to us by letter in such manner as left no room for us to doubt of his sincerity. The Elector Palatin seemed at first to relish this proposall, and Count Kaunitz was not averse to it. But Prince Eugene, being of a different opinion, hindered His Imperial Majesty from coming to a resolution, which at that time would have been very seasonable; Alledging it was not for the Emperor's reputation to condescend to any other terms, than those he had already offered of a general Armistice: The consequences of that refusal were; That the Malcontents under Caroli grew desperate, and burnt all about our Neighbourhood. And Heister fatigued his army by marching six weeks backwards and forwards to no purpose; For it was y^{e} 13th of June before he defeated Forgatsch; From that time to this no progress has been made either towards Peace or War; These people are desirous the world should believe the fault lies not at their door if they cannot come to a composure; Yet I leave you to judge whether we have reason to be of their opinion by the impartiall account I have now given you of their proceedings 4 months ago, when we had some faint appearances of an agreement, And I fear their conduct will be much the same now, by neglecting an opportunity which seems still more favourable.

The Courier is not yet dispatched to Turin with the Emperor's Resolution on the three points whereof I made mention in my letter of the 20th. $\frac{m}{100}$ Florins is all the money to be expected from thence, towards putting the Body under Count Linange in a condition of marching again to Italy, and it will be a week still before that sum can be remitted

to him. In the mean time the Emperor has sent orders to his Generals on the Danube, that they declare to Marshall Tallard and the other prisoners of note, That they and their men who were taken at Hochstedt must expect no other treatment from the Allies, than what the Duke of Vendôme Shews to the Garrison of Verceil. This resolution we hope may administer some sort of consolation to the Duke of Savoy, and be a means of retrieving good part of his Troops, if they are not allready so scatter'd, as not to be rallied but by the last Trumpet.

As I am about to close this letter notice has been given me that last night here arrived a packet from the Arch B[p] of Colocza dated from his residence of Sümegh on the 20[th] instant. He was then ready to remove from thence to Güngös in order to assist at the Congress. He is of the same opinion with Bercheni That the Emp[r] ought to injoin Heister to suspend his operations, and as one good argument thereto (he says) Count Caroli was then with him, and had shewn him positive orders he had received from Ragoczi to forbear further hostility. 'Tis possible the prince has sent circular directions to the same purpose to his other Generals every where. The Emp[r] has these letters now before him with our memorial to Count Kaunitz: What effect either of them may produce, you shall know by my next. In the mean time

I am etc. G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

I-ső számú melléklet a 183-dik számhoz.

Bercsényi levele Bruyninx hollandi követhez Pekry grófné kiszabaditása s a fegyverszünet iránt. — Eredeti holográf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175.

(No. 1.)

Letter from Count Bercseni to M[r] Bruyninx.

Excellentissime Domine Domine mihi colendissime.

Qualiter negotium eliberationis Dominorum Fürstenburgh & Sociorum suorum per fiendam commutationem Do-

minae Comitissae Pekrianae interturbatum sit, tum ex relatione ejusdem Domini Capitanei Furtenburgh, qui ipse Cibinij adfuerat, tum etiam ex acclusa descriptione Domini Comitis Pekry, dignabitur uberius Excellentia Vestra informari Patet satis lucide ex hoc quoq^e casu, qua promptitudine jussa suae Majestatis Caesareae per suos exequantur, unde non solum ipse Domini Pekry haec res moerore satis gravi accidit, verum & ipsis Transylvanis, non modicum peperit discreditum. Meminisse dignabitur Excellentiae placuerat mihi declarare, quod difficultates regni, sua Maj^tas contra suam voluntatem per ministerium inordinate acta fuisse, remediumq debitae accommodationis adhibere cupiat; hic esset fructus, Excellentissime Domine, ministerialis accommodationis, ut quo libet vel minimo praetextu adinvento, rem à desiderato suo scopo reclusam, Status experirentur Dominus quoq Petringher in negotio eliberationis sui, & aliorum Viennam missus, quod eidem Juramento confirmata suâ obligatione ruptâ, ad hodiernum quoq maneat, nonne magnam attulit hoc facto diffidentiam? ita ut Excellentiae quoq Vestrae existimationem eliberationem eorundem attunc facilitatem, per hoc non labere praesumpserit; Quare praesumo per Excellentiam Vestram ejusdem Capitanei Petringher in suam captivitatem reditum adurgere, nisi sine omni ulteriori praetextu et protelatione Domina Comitissa cum suis, ut accordatum fuerat, libertati restituantur. Decretumq^e Suae Maj^tis de super in integro effectuetur Secus nihil morari, oportet si in casu contrario reliquis captivis fide jussoribus quid gravius acciderit. Quae dum Excellentiae Vestrae Sapienti submitto judicio, maneo

Excellentissimae Dominationis Vestrae
ad Serviendum obligatissimus
C. N. Bercseny.

Ex Castris ad Nadas positis, 20 Augusti 1704.

P. S.

Excellentissime Domine meminisse dignabitur Excellentia Vestra Syncero tractatur praehabita Synceritatis cautela, nunquam me contrarium fuisse, & pro accelleratione ejusdem

semper ejus fuisse opinionis, ut sepositâ tantisper praetensâ ab utrinq diffidentiâ, maneant arma in statu quo & hostilitates cessent. Ad hoc & nunc me inclinare Domino Generali Joanni Palffi non pridem declaravi, Sed & Celsissimo Principi persuadere statui, prout actû dum has expedirem, accepi responsorias Suae Cels[nis] quibus notum mihi reddit, jam Domino Generali Caroly ac reliquis trans Danubianarum cohortum nostrarum officialibus ordinem misisse ut ab omni hostilitate Supersedeant; Id ipsum et Augustissimae Aulae Caesareae, per Dominos Deputatos Episcopum Visa, et Dominum Okolicsany representatum esse, per quos Celsissimus Princeps etiam affidatus esset, jam suam Majestatem arma Sua in hunc finem ab omni hostilitate prohibuisse; Unde & ego ab irruptione Moraviae (& si provocatus) gradum revocavi, at jamjam inprocinctu fueram ad destinatum conferentiae locum: Interim Dominus Heister actu progreditur, de quo Sua Celsitudo ignorans, Credidit eundem quietum esse; Undè qualis nam rursus confusio, Synceri tractatûs diffidentiae et consequentia pro certo non nobis imputanda praeforibus sit; et quomodo suspensionem hostilitatum ordinare possim, cum Heisterianum progressuum signa, nubes cum fumo misceant ad nostri conspectum, alto Excellentiae Vestrae submitto judicio Arguo me ipsum, vel hoc Excellentiae Vestrae in his circumstantys confidentius scribere, quia Synceritas mea pusillamitatis notâ pro certo lacessetur nihil ominus et haec inter plura providendo Sufferre potius quam Excellentiae Vestrae non pate facere dignissimum indicavi, sufficiatq mihi à Deo Justissimae causae nostrae Clementissimo Protectore, et justis judicari Judicibus.

C. N. Bercseni.

II-dik számú melléklet a 183-dik számhoz.

Stepney és Bruyninx emlékirata Kaunitz gr. császári ministerhez, melyben kérik, hogy Magyarországban néhány napra minden ellenségeskedés felfüggesztessék, addig mig a felkelők Gyöngyösön a császár által tett ajánlatok s az általános fegyverszünet felett tanácskoznak. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany N° 179.

Memorial given to Count Kaunitz

by Mr Stepney and Mr Bruyninx, pressing that all Hostilities might be suspended in Hungary for some few days, while the Malcontents are deliberating at Güngös on the satisfaction offer'd them by the Emperor, and on the terms, which Count Lamberg has to propose in order to a General Truce.

Vienne, ce 27 d'Aout 1704.

Monsieur,

Les ordres que nous avons des nôs Maîtres de contribuer tout ce qui nous seroit possible pour avancer la Negotiation d'un accommodement avec les Mecontents d'Hongrie sont trop positifs et pressants; et les esperances qui nous avions conceües de l'entreveüe du Prince Ragoczi, et des Principaux Chefs des Hongrois confederer avec Monsr l'Arch-Eveque de Colocza et ses Deputés à Güngös, nous paroissent trop belles et bien fondées, dans un tems qu'il a plû à Dieu de donner de si grands avantages aux Armes des Hauts Allier contre la France, et la Baviere, pour ne pas craindre, que nous nous rendrions responsables envers nos Souverains, si pendant cette Crise favorable nous nous dispensions de faire à Sa Mate Imperiale par le moien de vôtre Excellence les mémes representations en écrit, que l'Envoyé extraordre des Provinces Unies a eû deja l'honneur de lui faire de bouche en communiquant à Vôtre Exce le Postscript d'une Lettre qu'il venoit recevoir du Comte Bercheni, dont nous joignons encore icy Copie.

Cette entrevüe des Chefs dont nous venons de parler ne sçauroit se faire (à ce qu'ils soûtiennent) que moyennant une cessation provisionelle de tout autre acte d'hostilité pendant quelques jours; Les Mecontents ont deja commencé à donner les ordres necessaires à cette fin. Ils y paroissent disposés encore; Et les Deputés Visa et Okuluzani dans une bonne intention se sont engagés envers eux, que Sa Maté Imperiale y consentiroit et donneroit les memes ordres de son côte, prevoyant sans doute qu'ils pouvoient esperer quelque bon effet du dit Congres.

La raison qu'ils alleguent, est, que les Chefs et Gen. Hongrois sans lesquels le Prince Ragoczi ne sçauroit

rien conclure d'essentiel ou d'important à l'egard d'un accommodement et dont les Corps sont dispersés, ne scauroient se rendre à Güngös, et laisser leurs Trouppes exposés aux entreprises du Generall Heister et d'autres Commandants des forces de Sa Ma[té] Imperiale sans la susdite Cessation d'Armes, pour le tems qu'il leur faudroit d'y aller, d'y deliberer et de revenir, ce qui semble si juste et Naturel, que nous soumettons au jugement éclairé de vôtre Excellence, si ceux qui auront été cause, que la Conference de Güngös ne pourra pas avoir son effet, ne courreront pas risque de se voir imputer l'echouement ou du moins le retardement de cette negotiation.

Il a plû à vôtre Excellence de repliquer à cela premierement qu'une telle cessation d'Armes sans regles et sans les precautions necessaires paroissent impracticable ou les mesintelligences desordres et autres incidens facheux qui en pourroient arriver outre l'incompatibilité peut étre de cette cessation avec l'Etat des trouppes de Sa Ma[té] Imperiale par rapport à leur Subsistance.

En second lieu parceque les Mecontents n'avoient pas laisser de faire plusieurs irruptions dans les Provinces voisines, et dernierement encore en Stirie, ou ils ont brulé plus de cent Villages, quoiqu'ils avoient deja tenu diverses fois cy devant le même language, Et non obstant les asseurances que le Comte Bercheni avoit donné au General Palfy, qu'ils avoient suspendu les actes d'Hostilitées de leur Côté, et que Sa Ma[té] Imp[le] avoit envoié les mémes ordres à ses Trouppes en Hongrie, et sur les confins, lesquels y étoient à peine arrivées le soir avant cette derniere invasion de Stirie. Troisiemement que les mecontents n'avoient jamais profité de ténus pendant lequel les Trouppes Imp[le] etoient restés dans quelque inaction, mais avoient toûjours continu Leurs ravages, au lieu de faire des pas pour un accommodement en exchange de ceux que l'empereur avoit fait, par ou il paroissoit qu'ils n'avoient pas d'intention sincere à traîtter, et qu'ils ne demandoient une telle suspension toutes les fois que le Gen[ll] Heister commençoit à se remüer que pour amuser cette Cour, et pour executer d'autant plus seurement

leur mauvais desseins en cas qu'on voulut y préter l'oreille et se fier à leur parole.

En quatriéme lieu, Qu'en cas que la nouvelle fut veritable que Ragotzi étoit éleu par les Mecontents de Transylvaniens pour leur Prince les choses paroissent reduites par là à un tell état, qui suivant toutes les apparences, on ne pouvoit attendre que très peu ou point de succes du Congres dont il est question.

Qu'il sembloit par toutes les raisons susdites, qu'il n'y avoit pas de Meilleur Moyen pour obténir un accommodement avec les Mecontents, que de leur faire porter plus de respect aux armes de l'Empereur par un plus grand nombre de Trouppes pendant qu'on continueroit la negotiation, Si les autres Chefs vouloient donner tout le pouvoir necessaire au Prince Ragoczi pour traitter et convenir d'un Armistice sur des Conditions raisonnables, avec M^r le Comte de Lamberg qui avoit été envoyé pour cette fin en Hongrie depuis quelques mois sans y avoir pu faire jusques à present.

Qu'au restê Vôtre Ex^ce ne pourroit pas comprendre comment les Deputes Visa et Okulucsani avoient pû prendre sur eux, de donner des asseurances au Prince Ragoczi que Sa Ma^té Imp^le avoit deja defendu les Hostilités, n'aiant pas eû de telles Instructions d'icy.

Nous ésperons que Votre Ex^ce nous permettra de repliquer à ces raisons.

Que la suspension d'hostilité provisionelle devant étre d'une fort petite durée il nous semble tres peu apparent, que quelques incidents facheux ou desordres pourroit arriver pendant ce tems, Lesquels en tout cas devroient étre causes ou du côté des Trouppes de Sa Ma^té Imp^le aux quelles il sera facile de mettre ordre, ou par les Mecontents dont tout le blame tomberoit sur eux.

Cependant le Congres ne laisseroit pas d'avoir son éffet pour avancer la Negotiation ou faire connoitre leurs intentions, outre que tout cela peut étre prevenu par des bons ordres, en prennant le tems necessaire, qu'ils puissent étre deuement insinués par tout, et pour ce qui regarde la subsistence des Trouppes de Sa Ma^té Imp^le nous sçavons pas

ce qui pourroit les empecher de choisir une belle situation avant que le terme de la cessation commence, ou elles seront seures d'avoir de quoi vivre pendant quelque peu de jours sans donner de l'ombrage aux mecontents.

Quant aux irruptions, dont V. Ex[ce] se plaint, nous n'avons jamais trouvée cette Cour disposée jusques ici à leurs accorder une semblable Suspension d'armes provisionelle; Et si les mecontents l'ont recherchée il n'y a rien d'obligatoire en cela de Leur côté, puis qu'on n'en étoit pas tombé d'accord; Nous voions par le postscript cy join de la Lettre du Comte Bercseni, qu'il a jugé toûjours, qu'il falloit de deux côté se defaire de toute mefiance et suspendre les hostilités, qu'il a declaré depuis peu encore à Mons[r] le Comte Jean Palfy, qu'il restoit incliné, Qu'il avoit taché d'y persuader aussi le Prince Ragoczi; Qu'il y avoit reussi par la reponse qu'il venoit de recevoir; Mais nous ne trouvons aucun vestige pour en pouvoir conjecturer que ny avant ny apres, l'irruption de Stirie il a êu la moindre connoissance que Sa Ma[té] Imp[le] ait jamais fait Surseoir les actes d'hostilities, ou qu'elle eut été d'intention seulement de donner de tels ordres, de sorte que nous ne pouvons que presumer qu'il y a eu quelque abus ou mesentendu là dedans, et comme l'invasion de Stirie s'est presque fait en meme temps ou tres peu apres que les ordres de la Suspension doivent y avoir été insinuez, il est d'autant plus probable qu'ils n'en ont pas été informé.

Pour ce qui est de l'objection que les mécontents n'ont pas profité du tems, n'y fait paroître beaucoup d'empressement pour parvenir à un accommodement, on n'en scauroit entièrement disconvenir; Nous esperons pourtant, què Sa Ma[té] Imp[le] voudra bien considerer, Qu'ils etoient dans leur premier chaleur; Qu'un peuple ne revient pas si aisement d'une emotion si grande et si générale et que les dispositions paroissent meilleures presentement qu'elles n'ont jamais été.

L'Article de Transilvanie nous paroit étre de grande Consequence et par lequel l'accommodement pouroit étre reclue, mais plus que le Mal est grand, plus un prompt remede est necessaire pour empecher qu'il ne s'augmente et

devienne tres difficille a guerir, ce qui arriveroit si dans la suite les Turcs prennoient part dans ces desordres.

Cependant si l'Emp^{r} n'avoit pas ses forces si distraites par une Guerre General lesquelles S. M. Imp^{le} ne peut pas retirer sans prejudice de la cause Commune; ou que le General Heister avec les Trouppes qu'il à sous son Commandement étoit en état de faire quelque operation dont dependroit le retablissement du repos de l'Hongrie nous ne pretendrions pas d'arreter le Cours de ses Armes pour un seul moment, mais en cas que cela ne soit pas, nous ésperons que Sa Ma^{té} Imp^{le} voudroit bien accorder ce petit delai et trouver bon que le Comte de Lamberg, se rende à Bude pour convenir du terme et tenir la main à l'execution des deux Côtes.

Sa Ma^{té} Imp^{le} accordant cecy à Nos instances sera un pas fort salutaire au public, et tres agreable à nôs maîtres dont la mediation sera mise en plus grand Credit aupres les Mecontents, qui seront d'autant moins excusables, s'ils ne profitent pas de cette nouvelle marque de son affection paternelle.

Monsieur
De vôtre Excellence
Les trés humbles et trés obeis^{t}
Serviteurs
(étoit signé) George Stepney.
J. J. Hamel Bruyninx.

184.

Marlborough herczeg Stepneynek. Ő nagy fontosságot tulajdonit a magyarokkal való kibékülésnek. — Folyton sürgeti Wratislaut; ez azt állítja, hogy az udvar hajlandó mindenre, de a felkelők kivánságai túlságosak. — Kéri Stepneyt, hogy neki egy emlékiratban az egész ügyről részletes felvilágositást adjon. — Látogatását szivesen várja. — Marlborough hg. levelezési naplójából.

Marlb. Letters & Dispatches.
Vol. I. p. 436.

To M^r Stepney.

Camp at Sefelingen, 27th Aug^t 1704.

Sir,

I have received a great many letters from you, most of them at the same time; they are of the 25th and 29th July, 1st, 5th, 12th and 17th instant, but I am sorry to tell you they bring me very little satisfaction in the business I am most concerned for. You will easily guess I mean the treaty with the Hungarians; for let us make an end of the war here ever to soon, that will still be a thorn in our sides, and will in a great measure prevent the good effects we might reasonably expect from our successes in these parts. Count Wratislau would persuade me that your court is very earnest in it, and that they would readily enter into any measures that England and Holland should propose for bringing matters to a happy conclusion, though by what I see from your relations, there seems to be very little ground to be of that opinion. However; as I would not willingly have anything lie at my door, I should be glad you would give me your thoughts and instruct me what you think I might offer to the court in so important a matter, whether by letter or otherwise. And if your leisure would permit, I should take it as a further favour if you would at the same time send me the draft of such letters or memorials as you would propose for me to write, and send you as a groundwork to make your further instances. M^r Cardonel has communicated to me the desire you have of making us a visit before we leave Germany; and though I cannot but be concerned at your taking so long and tedious a journey, yet I propose so much satisfaction to myself in your company, that rather than want it, or discourage your coming, I could meet you part of the way. We are going to 701, 43, 128*); and you will readily know the best way

*) Ezen számok jelentősége nincs megfejtve s a jelirás kulcsa hiányzik.

to come to us. I hope God Almighty has further blessings in store for us before the campaign is over.

I am etc.

Marlborough.

185.

Stepney Harley ministernek. A hollandi követ tegnap rendeletet kapott kormányától, hogy íróval együtt, a magyarokkal való kibékülést sürgesse. — Utolsó levele óta még semmi sem történt a magyar ügyben, Kaunitz gr. most jószágaira utazott hat hétre, s igy nem tudják, kihez forduljanak e tárgyban. — A hollandi követ Konstantinápolyból irja, hogy a törökök naponkint jobban érdeklik magukat Rákóczi iránt. Sutton pedig azt irja, hogy a franczia követ igen erélyesen dolgozik, hogy a törököket a magyar ügyekbe való avatkozásra birja. — A római király september 1-én utazik el Nürnbergbe. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 30th Aug. 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday Mr Bruyninx received an order from the States Generall of the 18th inst That He should take an opportunity from the second victory on the Danube to join with me in pressing earnestly, That this Court should employ all reasonable means towards agreeing with the Hungarians as soon as possible, since in all appearance the Heads of the Malcontents upon the late defeat may be more easily disposed to treat, and thereby the Emperor may be prevented from drawing any Troops from the Empire to the prejudice of the publick.

By my letter of last post you will have seen the endeavours which Mr Bruyninx and I made to that end both by word of mouth, and by memorial. I cannot yet say they have produced any effect, no step having been made since towards the Provisional-Cessation which we so earnestly solicited; Count Lamberg, instead of falling down to Buda, was still at Raab by letters from thence of the

27th and Count Kaunitz whom I have all along represented to you, as the person who seemd to give the most attention to the affairs of Hungary, left us yesterday on a sudden, without returning any answer to Our Memorial. He is gone to his estate in Moravia, from thence he takes a further progress in Bohemia, and designs to be absent 6 weeks or two months; The ill state of his health requires some respite from Business, but his resolution of staying out so long, looks as if he had met with some disgust at Court, besides the mortification he has had of late by the Malcontents having quite ravaged and destroy'd an Estate he purchased a few years ago in Hungary, and another he had on the frontiers of Moravia; After these suffrings in his private concerns, He is grown very indifferent what becomes of the public; and we are more at a loss than ever to whom we ought now to apply in the business of Hungary, since there is nobody of figure left to take care of that Negotiation; whereby Mr Bruyninx and I shall be obliged to make some immediate remonstrances to the Emperor himself. That a matter which we thought in a hopefull way may not miscarry for want of due attention.

This morning Mr Bruyninx received Letters from the Dutch Ambassador at Constantinople of the 31th July N. S. wherein He says: „The Turks concern themselves daily more „and more in Ragoczi's Rebellion, in hopes that either by „accomodation or otherwise he may be restored to the pos„session of his Estate, whereby part of Hungary may again „become Tributary to the Port; To which end the Pascia „Governor of Teméswaer negotiates underhand with Ragoczi, „and forwards many letters from him to the Port, tho' he „does not believe the Turks will openly attempt any thing „contrary to the Peace of Carlowitz. I have likewise recei„ved letters from Sir Robert Sutton of the 4th of August „N. S. who tells me the French ambassador constantly em„ploys his Secretarys and Druggerman on Messages to Ra„goczi: That it certainly behoves the Emperor to put a „speedy conclusion to the troubles of Hungary, unless he „would force the Turks to enter into the Game; the Sol-

„diery and people being forward enough, if the present visirs „prudence and moderation did not alley their ardour.“

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

The King of the Romans leaves us the first of Setemb^{r}; He goes streight to Nüremberg and expects there a Courier from Prince Eugene or the Margraff; and according to the notice he shall receive from them, He will either proceed to Ulm, or towards the Rhine, to be present where the operations are likely to be most effectual. $\frac{m}{350}$ Florins are raised for the expense of his journey 'twill be well if it answers expectations.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Secretary Harley.

186.

Stepney Marlborough herczeghez. Kéri, hogy a római királynál a magyar békeügyet támogassa. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178. Vienna, 30th August 1704.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough.

(Kivonat.)

Our negotiation with y^{e} Hungarians goes but very lamely. Count Kaunitz by his retiring will render it still more difficult when your Grace has a meeting with the King of the Romans perhaps you may engage him to promote the good works which otherwise may lie upon our hands all the winter.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

My Lord

G. Stepney.

187.

Stepney Harley ministerhez. A római király september 1-én elment a németbirodalmi hadsereghez. — Iró s Bruyninx levelet

kaptak a két magyar követtől (Visa s Okolicsányi), melyben állítják, hogy Rákóczi hajlandó a békére s a fegyverszünet meg volna köthető, ha Heister kegyetlenségei megszüntetnek. — Rákóczi máris utasitotta tábornokait, hogy az ellenségeskedéstől tartózkodjanak. — A császár megigérte a mediatoroknak, hogy legközelebb értekezletet fog ez ügyben tartani. — Ennek folytán több minister látogatták meg őket, a béke érdekében hangulandók. Nyitra augustus 25-én megadta magát. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 3d Septr 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Right Honble

On the 1st inst the King of the Romans left Vienna about 7 in the Evening, and lay that night at Stockerau 4 miles from hence, whither the Queen accompanied him, and returned hither last night. His Maty will be at Prague tomorrow in the Evening; He intends to stay there two or three days, and then to proceed to Nuremberg, where he will expect a Courier from Our Generalls in the Empire with notice when and where he should join the Army; 'Tis generally believed the design is on Landau, whereby the Elector Palatin, and the Prince of Baden may have their countrys secured; but several of Our ministers think that consideration is not sufficient, and that the King might have a far nobler Carreer if the Emperor (by making an effort) would put him in a Condition of pursuing the war in Italy, where his presence would be more necessary.

I begin to have some hopes of the negotiation with the Hungarians, and that this Court will at last give way to it.

Two days ago Mr. Bruyninx and I received a Letter from the two Hungarian Deputies Visa and Occuluczani of the 23rd inst from Güngös (No. 1), which a copy of what they writ to the Emperor of the same date (No. 2) both which I transmitt to you, that you may see I relate nothing of these matters without producing my author: The substance of their information is as follows.

They referr to a Letter they lately writ to the Elector Palatin (which I have not seen) informing him of the favourable dispositions they observed in Ragoczi towards Peace, who in order to promote that good work had resolved to raise the Siege of Segedin and to remove to Güngös: He arrived there on the 22nd attended by the Deputies, and immediately sent his troops into quarters being inclined to suspend all hostilities, and having already (on the 10th of Augt) issued orders to that purpose to his respective Generalls on the Frontiers, inviting them to a Congress with the Arch-Bishop of Colocza, where they might settle an armistice in order to a Peace. Count Forgatsch was allready there, and the other Generalls were daily expected. By these steps there were fair appearances of coming to an agreement; But (they say) those hopes were damped by Heister's laying Bridges over the Danube, as if he had a design to attack Bercseni; who for that reason has given notice to Ragoczi (as he did lately to Mr Bruyninx) that he could not leave his post for, fear of some ill accident during his absence; Since that time General Heister has directed his course another way, and is ember'd into the Island of Rabau, where he is said to exercise great cruelties; whereupon Ragoczi complains his good will has been but ill requited, and that this Court does not show a like disposition towards an accommodation: On which the Deputies now seem apprehensive least this incident might break off the negotiation, (which they thought was in a pretty fair way) unless the Emperor might be prevailed with to send positive instructions to Generall Heister, and others, to forbear hostilities, under pain of his displeasure, for some reasonable time, until we see what issue the meeting at Güngös is likely to have.

After this manner Ragoczi seem'd disposed on ye 23rd past: at which time (I must observe to you) he had not received the news of the great defeat at Hochstedt; For the Postmaster Rakoni was not dispatched from hence till the 21st with an account of that victory, so that we are still to expect the good impressions which that wonderful success ought to make on the minds of the malcontents in general,

particularly on their chiefs, who must speak quickly, if ever they hope to have any terms for themselves.

By my relation of the 27th past, you will have seen what fair promises Count Bercheni made in his letter to Mr Bruyninx: I then likewise acquainted you that Caroli had produced in the presence of the Arch Bp of Colocza orders from Ragoczi to act no longer offensively in Stiria: The like have been given to Otskay, who commands the Malcontents on the borders of Moravia, as you will observe from a letter*) the Danish Envoy here received by last post from one of their Officers, which gives a distinct account of Otskais discourse, and of some overtures he had made of a provisional Armistice to a Colonel of the Imperial Troops posted on the River Mark. You find the said Colonel was not instructed to consent to the Cessation offer'd but sent hither Lieut Colll Königseck to know positively from the councill of War what might be the Emperor's pleasure in this particular. He just made his appearance here on the 1st instant, and was dispatched the same evening with some private orders from the Emperor himself or from the Land Marshal Count Traun which I believe were to this effect, That the Troops thereabouts might be kept in a state of inaction, till they shall receive a more positive answer from the councill of War, to be sent after him as soon as his Imperial Maty shall have held a formal conference on these matters, which was appointed to be this morning.

Upon notice thereof Mr Bruyninx and I resolv'd once more to take an audience both together of the Emperor, which we had last night, and fully represented to him how favourable the Conjuncture seem'd towards putting an end to these troubles if His Impl Maty would be pleased to make one step more by restraining His Generall Heister from acting in Hungary for some little time; That Her Maty and the States General would look upon this act of condescension as a kind return for the assistance they had lately given by their Arms at Hochstedt; and hoped the war against France might be prosecuted with more vigour, when

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

these intestine Commotions shall be appeased: He assured us He was always ready to testify his sense of the great obligations he had to his good allies; That he intended to hold a conference very speedily on the matters we now proposed, and would let us know his Resolution in a short time.

We then visited some of the Ministers, who we know were to assist at this Conference, in order to dispose them to be favourable towards what we solicit, & to remove severall prejudices which we observed they had received by the suggestions of the Council of War, as if his Imperial Ma^{ty} had already shown but too many marks of his Grace and Clemency; and that it were in a manner to put himself on a Levell with his Rebel-Subjects if he gave way to all the proposalls, which they, or others for them, might offer, We remonstrated that this argument might indeed have been made use of two months ago, when the event of the war on the Danube was doubtfull, and consequently the Emperor's affairs in such a condition, that too much complaisancy might have appeared to have been extorted by a fatal necessity; whereas by the advantages He had at Donawehrt and Hochstedt, His sovereign Power is exalted beyond any reflexions of that kind, and all the tender regard He can possibly show to a distressed nation, will now be attributed by the world to no other cause but to the pure motives of his abundant mercy and goodness. In short we argued with them as well as we could, and they promised us severally to be as candid in their opinions as the cause would bear.

We shall soon come to the proof; For this morning a conference has been held by some of the ministers to prepare this matter among themselves in order to make their report to the Emperor; Prince Adam of Lichtenstein presided in the Place of Count Kaunitz; He is the richest subject in all these countries, and his chief Estate in Moravia being exposed as long as the Civil War in Hungary lasts, we have reason to hope He will wish well to the Negotiation: The others were Count Palfy and Baron Zeilar, assisted by Count Rapach and Count Breinar, who act jointly

as President of War: Tomorrow the two Secretaries of State and War are to present the Report to the Emperor, which I hear is likely to be clogged with so many restrictions and limitations, that the Malcontents, instead of accepting it may raise new difficulties; By next post I shall be able to explain to you what those conditions are.

By our last Letters from Presburgh we had notice that the Garrison of Neytra was obliged to capitulate on the 25th past for want of water and other necessaries. It is a pretty strong fort upon a rising ground near a river of that name. A Captain of Artillery who commanded there has been conducted to Presburgh with 3 or 4 officers; But 30 ordinary soldiers have taken service with the Rebels.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 187-ik számhoz.

Maltzán dán tiszt Wyberg dán követnek Bécsben. — Tudatja vele, hogy Ocskay kérdést tett az ezredesnél, nem kapott-e rendeletet fegyverszünet iránt, miután ő kapott Rákóczitól utasitást az ellesegeskedést felfüggeszteni. — Ez ügyben Königsegg alezredes Bécsbe utazott. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 175.

Extrait traduit de l'allemand

d'une Lettre écrite par un officier Danois a l'Envoyé de Dannemarck à Vienne datée de Durrenkraut en Moravie.

Le 31 d'Août 1704.

Monsieur,

Je ne puis me dispenser de vous marquer l'etat de nos affaires, et que les Rebelles ont fait sçavoir au Colonel il y a environ 6 jours qu'ils avoient reçeu ordre du Ragoczi, de suspendre les actes d'hostilité puisqu'on feroit de deux cotés un armistice provisionel, comme aussi qu'ils devoient

s'informer, si les ordres étoient déja donné de la part de L'Emp[r] pour cet effet.

Mons[r] Le Colonel y a fait repondre, qu'il n'en sçavoit encore rien, mais qu'il l'ecriroit à la Cour, et cependant s'ils ne vouloient point commettre d'hostilité sur la Morava, qu'on feroit non plus de ce coté ici.

La chose en est demeure là et Mons[r] le Colonell en a donné part à Vienne demandant les ordres la dessus du grand Conseil de guerre de l'Empereur qui lui a repondu qu'il n'avoit pas encore été informé de cela; mais bien que les Malcontents avançoient a grand pas vers la Moravie et Radisch; cependant comme on n'étoit pas en état d'entreprendre quelque chose et de faire une diversion de l'autre coté que le Conseil de guerre en étoit content si par ce moyen le Colonel pourroit empecher une irruption en Autriche avec ordre neant moins d'etre bien sur ses gardes, puis qu'on ne pourroit pas se fier beaucoup aux Mecontents.

Cett apres diner Otzkai a envoyé quelqu'un à la riviere faisant dire, qu'il souhaitoit de parler dans le voisinage à Lieut. Colonel Königseck sur parole, ce qui a été accordé et le Colonel à instruit le d[t] Königseck, si les Mecontents commençoient à parler derechef d'une suspension provisionelle d'hostilité qu'il devoit dire, que la reponse de la Cour n'etoit pas encore venue, mais si cependant les hongrois vouloient s'abstenir de faire des hostilités, il prendroit sur soy de n'en faire point aussi. En suite le d[t] Otzkai est venu marcher avec quelques centaines de Chevaux, 5 Trompettes et une grande suite, à leur coutume, Il s'est approché de la riviere avec un petit nombre, laissant le gros de sa trouppe derriere, et a fait donner connaissance en deça de son approche: Sur quoy Königseck l'est alle trouver et lui a exposé sa commission dont il n'a pas paru content, disant qu'il y avoit déja tant de jours de passé qu'il pouvoit aisement avoir eu reponse, et qu'il falloit qu'il y eut quelque mistére là dessus, d'autant plus que le Genl. Heister avoit déja accepte la suspension, et que luy méme ayant déja été en marche vers la Moravie avoit reçeu ordre de s'arreter, et de ne rien tenter ni contre la Moravie ni contre l'Autriche: Qu'en attendant il étoit icy dans le voisinage (dont nous

avions eu aussi avis nous mémes, à sçavoir qu'ils avoient passé les Montagnes avec pres de 800 hommes) et qu'il ne pouvoit pas se contenter de cette reponse, ne sachant pas si la Cour voudroit consentir à la Suspension. Il y fut repliqué qu'on étoit si occupé à Vienne avec les nouvelles, qu'on reçevoit des grandes Victoires, que les hauts alliés venoient de remporter, qu'une affaire de si peu d'importance que celle cy pouvoit aisement avoir été retardeé par la, ce qu'il n'a pourtant jamais voulu croire, Soutenant qu'ils avoit d'autres et meilleurs informations de l'etat des affaires; En fin il en est demeuré la, qu'au plustard apres demain vers le midy, il vouloit Sçavoir la resolution de la cour, ce qu'on luy a promis en cas qu'on seroit en état de la lui pouvoir notifier, car cétoit pour lors tout ce qu'on pouvoit faire.

Le Lieut[t] Colonel Königseck est allé lui méme cette nuit à Vienne, et nous attendons avec impatience quelle resolution on y prendra.

Il semble pour autant, qu'on peut remarqué que l'affaire est serieuse presentement de leur côté, car jusques icy il n'y a pas eu beaucoup de fond à faire sur eux etc.

Charles Gustave de Maltzan.

(étoit Signe.)

188.

Stepney Cardonnelnek. Elfelejtette Marlborough herczeget figyelmeztetni, hogy a magyarokkal való békét, melyre most némi kilátás van, Salms herczegnél sürgesse, ki nem igen óhajtja a magyarokkal való békét, mert ez esetben valószinüleg elvesztené a 600,000 forintot érő hatvani uradalmat, melyet a római király neveléseért kapott, de mely ellen számos magyar főúr azonnal tiltakozott. — Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany N° 178. Vienna, Sept[r] 3 1704.

To Mr. Cardonnell.

Since my last I received your favour of 25[th] by the ordinary post, and that of the 29[th] by the Margraf's express,

but have not yet the other of 29th which I suppose will come hither by the next post.

You will see by what I write to his Grace that we have some faint hopes of a Treaty with the Hungarians; I forgot to prepare his grace for the discourses he may have with the Prince of Salms on that subject, whom his Grace will not find at all disposed that way for a considerable interest he has; For if those troubles are amicably composed He will be in danger of losing an Estate of Hatwan valued at $\frac{m}{600}$ florins, which grant was made him as part of the recompense the Emperor gave him for the care he had of educating the king of the Romans. But when the grant should have passed the seals here, at least 50 Hungarian noblemen appeared at Court almost in a tumultous manner, presenting their petitions to the Emperor that this grant might be stopped as being an encroachment on their particular Rights, and whenever the State of Hungary comes rightly to be considered and redressed, this certainly will appear to have been a notorious greivance which requires a remedy; we have several such particular cases which obstruct the good work, otherwise it would not have proved so difficult.

I shall make a right use of the hint you give me, and do all I can towards bringing My Lord Duke this way; when you have the King with you an invitation might come naturally from him, at the end of the campaign, and cannot be handsomely withstood.

I am etc.

Stepney.

N. B.

This packet went under cover to ye Officer of the Post at Nuremberg.

189.

Stepney Harley ministernek. — Visa s Okolicsányi gyanuba esvén, az alkudozások vezetésével a kalocsai érsek alatt Szirmay István bizatik meg a császár által. — A fegyverszünetre a

császár azért nem hajlandó, ne hogy Rákóczi békében országgyülést tarthasson Gyöngyöson, és Erdélyben a fejedelmi széket elfoglalhassa. Azt sem akarják, hogy a felkelők békében szüretelhessenek. — Szirmay holnap indul Magyarországba. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 175. **Vienna, the 6th Sept^r 1704.**

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I was in hopes of being able to relate to you this evening, what resolution the Emperor might take concerning the Armistice with the Hungarians, but I shall not have al the informations that are necessary in this matter before next post: In the mean time I am to acquaint you, That Baron Seilar by order from the Emperor gave notice to M^r Bruyninx and me this afternoon, That His Imp^l Ma^ty having observed the two deputies Visa and Occolucsani go not so roundly to work as they ought to do, and that the negotiation which was committed to their care has advanced but very slowly, is at last resolved to change hands, and to employ in it old Baron Szirmai, Protonotary to the Palatin of Hungary, who is to be recommended by Letter from the Emp^r to the Arch Bp of Colocza as a person proper to carry on this business under him; and I believe this is done with a design to take the menagement from the two Deputies with whose conduct the Court seems not to be well satisfied: I have formerly given you this Szirmai's Character, with an account of his having been Chief minister to Teckely and agent from him, when in the height of his Rebellion, he pretended to treat with the Imperiall Court. I likewise told you He was suspected to be in intelligence with Ragoczi at the beginning of the present troubles, and therefore was taken into Custody, at the same time with the Prince; But after two years confinement (no proof being brought against him) he was restored to his liberty, and of late has been allowed by the Court to hold Correspondencies with Ragoczi, Bercseni and other of the Malcontents, with

whom he is supposed to have good credit, for having been a fellow sufferer with them, upon which account He is now sent as a sort of Decoy, to try if he can bring them to a direct submission.

I suspected in my last that this court would not easily allow of the provisional Armistice after the manner that had been proposed by the Hungarians and I find their difficulty proceeds from two reasons. 1th They imagine Ragoczi's design in demanding a Cessation of hostility, is to be unmolested at Güngös not only while He consults with His generalls and Chiefs of the Confederacy about Peace, but while he holds a sort of Diette with some Deputies of the respective counties in Hungary, to whom he has issued Circular Letters (Nr. 2) of the 6th Augt from before Segedin giving them notice of his having been declared Prince of Transylvania, and desiring them to meet him, with such an air as if he were their Sovereign, which usurpation the Emperor can by no means allow, nor give him time either to tamper with the States of the Kingdom, or to repair to Transylvania in order to take quiet possession of His new dignity. And upon this account our ministers think it may be for the Emperor's Interest that Heister should advance with his Army, and rather disturb these people in their projects, than permit them to go on with their ill designs; which reason seems to bear some weight with it. The other [that the Rebells might not be allowed to make their vintage in quiet] has not so much force; For it is not to be imagined General Heister with his handfull of men can pretend to reduce the Kingdom in less than two months, particularly Tockay and other parts of Upper Hungary, where the best wines grow, whereof the Malcontents are in entire possession, and secured therein by being Masters of all the Fortresses there abouts.

Tomorrow morning Szirmai is to call upon Mr Bruyninx and me before He sets out for Presburgh, having Orders from the Ministers who have the management of the affairs of Hungary, to explain to me wherein His commission consists; and to know if we have any thing to propose that

may be of use to him in the errand he undertakes. This visit will afford matter for next post; in the mean time.

I am, etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Harley.

190.

Stepney Marlborough herczegnek. Előadja az okokat, melyek eddig a magyarokkal való békealkudozásokat akadályozták s előszámlálja azon mellék- s magánérdekeket, melyek utjában állanak a béke megkötésének. — Szirmaynak semmi utasitása nincs, inkább csak kipuhatolni küldetik mint béke- vagy fegyverszünetről alkudozni. — Iró nem bizik Szirmay küldetésének sikerében. — Szerinte a béke legnagyobb akadálya lesz Rákóczi megválasztatása az erdélyi fejedelemségre, mit a császár nem fog elismerni. Nehány nap mulva jobban leszen tájékozva s meg fogja irhatni a herczegnek, hogy mi módon érvényesithetné legjobban befolyását a magyarokkal való béke helyreállitására. Másolat a bécsi angol követség levelezési naplójából.

State Paper Office Germany 178.

To the Duke of Marlborough.

Vienna, 7th Sept 1704.

My Lord.

Nothing in the world can be more obliging than the liberty your Grace has allowed me of paying my duty to you before you leave Germany and the manner wherewith you have been pleased to express it & I beg leave for both to return your Grace my most dutiful acknowledgement.

It is a very generous design in you, & worthy the care you shew on other occasions for ye welfare of ye House of Austria, that you seem so sollicitous for a Peace in Hungary & offer so heartily to promote it all you can; The negotiation has been carried on hitherto very awkwardly & so faintly that I have had reason frequently to suspect neither party meant sincerely what they pretended. The priests are generally against, because thereby ye Protestants (who are 6 parts of 7) will be maintained in ye exercise of their

Religion; The Jesuits particularly are not for a friendly composure, for fear of losing large possessions they have in the Kingdom, and perhaps of being turned out quite, as the constitutions of they country do really import. The council of war and many of our arbitrary ministers are for supporting y^{e} Emp^{rs} supreme authority to y^{e} highest degree & would have him rule with a rod of Iron. The Chamber or Treasury is for having y^{e} revenue encreased by confiscations, wherein severall private persons join with them in hopes of having some share in the spoil, & are seconded by others who are in possession of grants made contrary to right and law, & which must be reversed if ever any peaceable settlement comes to be made, for their title cannot be good but by conquest. These considerations obstruct y^{e} good work otherwise the Emp^{r} is merciful of his own nature and cannot but be sensible that he himself is the chief sufferer by the destruction of his subjects, and by 7 millions he loses of his revenue every year that these troubles last, besides the desolation to w^{ch} his neighbouring provinces are exposed.

But not to detain your grace any longer with these reflexions I shall follow your orders by digesting my thought within a post or two, and letting you know after what manner I judge your powerful interposition may be most useful. I must wait so long, before I can make a right judgement what design these people have in sending Szirmai to Hungary. He has been with me this morning but was not able to explain to me any part of his commission, for he has not seen his Instructions & scarce thinks he shall have any, but be left to his own management which is a pretty bold undertaking considering the Imputation he already lies under of having been no ill wisher to y^{e} Present Rebellion, nor to any other. He knows nothing of a provisional armistice, nor has any new terms to offer either in general for the good of the kingdom or in particular to y^{e} heads of y^{e} Confederacy in hopes of gaining any of them, to y^{e} Emperor's interest, so that in y^{e} main his errand is much the same with that M^{r} Bruyninx went upon 7 months ago, à reconnoitre and to preach up Peace, without having any proposalls where with to enforce that doctrine.

I own I am not so sanguine as to imagine this mission can turn to any account nor do I believe the poor man would have undertook it (being lame of the gout both hand and foot, and carried about every where in an easy chair) but upon the thoughts that the Emp^r vouchs afing to employ him in this negotiation will wash him clear in the eye of the world from all past crimes or imputations.

He promised to use his best endeavours that our Mediation may be accepted by the Hungarians They have been much wanting to themselves by not making the step sooner. We have desired him to remonstrate to them [what ruin y^e Elector of Bavaria had drawn upon himself & his family by being obstinate and by neglecting the means of reconciliation which were offered him 2^dly That the Emp^r is now at liberty of withdrawing from the Danube what troops he pleases for the reduction of his Rebel subjects but that we have hitherto withheld him from taking those violent measures, in hopes fair means may have a better effect. 3^dly we have represented that France being now brought very low by y^e defeat at Höckstadt, will endeavour by all means to dispose y^e allies to peace; and if that should ensue before y^e Malcontents are quieted, what can they then expect but utter destruction, even thô the Turks should take part in their quarrell; for whom the Emp^r would be more than a match, after having ended his war with France. This consideration (I own) is something remote, yet may serve to intimidate.]

In my relation of last night to M^r Sec^y your grace will observe the main objection y^e Imperial Ministers make against an armistice ad interim, is that Ragoczi might not convoke the Deputies of the several countries to a solemn meeting where he would appear like a sovereign at a diet. I cannot tell whether Heister be in a condition to hinder this, if such is really Ragoczi's intention; But by his letter no more appear than that he promises not to abandon the interest of Hungary when he shall be instated in the principality of Transylvania.

That point is most likely to be the invincible one which will obstruct y^e Peace for y^e Emp^r can never agree

to an alienation of that weight; and the Hungarians in gratitude to Ragoczi are likely to insist on that article as one point of their satisfaction; or at least that an equivalent be given him which will be difficult for this Court to grant, or for Ragotzi to propose in any other part of the world where he may be out of the reach of resentment.

I have detained your Grace to long with these wild notions, & only wish I had any sure and solid principles on which I might build any reasonable conjecture what turn these matters may have at the latter end, & how your Grace might now properly employ any part of your credit here towards bringing them to a good issue, otherwise than by general exhortations. Perhaps in 6 or 8 days we may receive some fresh intelligence from y^e^ A. Bp. of Colocza or the Deputies, what has been transacted at the meeting at Güngös Any agreable step made there, may furnish matter to y^r^ Grace for some more particular application. In the mean time

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

P. S.

The Elector Palatine has writ to the Emp^r^ from Mentz of the 29^th^ past that it was necessary y^e^ K. of the Romans should make haste because the generalls were in no good understanding together, and he represents C. Wratislau as a person who does not much contribute towards settling it, what reason there is for such reflexions, or whether they be just or not, your Grace will know best.

The El^r^ Palatin likewise acquaints the Emperor that he has sounded Baron Stadion if he thought the El^r^ of Mentz would be willing to allow your friend Count Kaunitz Vice chancellor of the Empire, if he should either drop off or resign, his answer was that the El^r^ of Mentz was resolved to take no more Austrians for that employment but one out of the Empire, and kept the reversion for one of his own relations; after this round Answer (the El^r^ Palatin tells the Emperor) he would not expose himself to a refusal by proposing the thing to the Emperor himself. So that the hopes

of your friend are cut off that way, thô you see powerfull endeavours have been used to serve him.

Szirmai is gone down y^{e} Danube this morning towards Presburg.

191.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Szirmay küldetésétől nem sokat vár, kinek semmi positiv utasitást nem adtak s nem is biznak benne, mert nejét s fogadott fiát nem hagyták vele menni. — A császártól egy levelet kapott a kalocsai érsekhez. — Rákóczi erdélyi fejedelemmé választatása főakadály a békére. — Szirmay elmenetele óta Heister s Lamberg rendeletet kaptak nyolcz vagy tiz napi fegyverszünetet köthetni s azt meghosszabbitani, ha a magyarok békekötésre hajlamot tanusitanak. — Heister szándéka volt a kalocsai érsek jószágait elpusztitani, a kire különösen haragszik, de a császár szigoruan eltiltotta őt ezen szándék végrehajtásától. — Iró más napon indul Németországba Marlborough hg. látogatására, addig Whiteworth fogja végezni a követségi dolgot. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 175. Vienna, 10th Sept. 1704.

Right Hon^{ble}

I had the honour to acquaint you by last post, That the Emperor had resolved to send Baron Szirmai to treat with the Hungarians, and had directed him, before he went away, to call upon M^{r} Bruyninx and me and explain to us the heads of his Commission. Accordingly he was with us on the 7th ins^{t} but had not much to tell us of his instructions, which are generall and chiefly referr him to his own dexterity and prudence, I was surprised to find such entire confidence reposed in a person no less famous in Hungary, than Ferguson is in England for having had a share in every rebellion that has happend in his age. It seems as bold a step in Szirmai himself, that he will venture lightly on so critical an Errand, considering what he has already suffer'd upon the like accounts, and the imputation he still lyes under of being a well wisher to the present Revolution

or to any other: He is lame hand and foot of the Gout, and is forced to be carryed in an easy chair even when he is admitted to Audience of the Emperor, He confessed to us, that considering the infirmities and other inconveniences he lies under He should hardly have undertaken this Commission, but in hopes of washing himself clear in the eye of the world from all past crimes and aspersions; However I find most people here are so prepossessed against him that they will hardly believe he ever designs to return again, but may herd with the Malcontents whom he has been sent to convert. It looks indeed as if the Government itself suspected some such thing. Since he has not been allow'd to take his wife along nor a son, whom he has adopted. They are both reserved here, after the nature of hostages. I could not forbear giving you all these circumstances, that you may judge yourself how little we are to depend upon the success of this negotiation, when we reflect in what hands it is lodged.

We enquired of him if he had any particular instruction concerning the Provisionell Armistice which M^r^ Bruyninx and I sollicited by Our Memorial to Count Kaunitz and by an Audience of the Emperor himself, To this point He could give us no answer but supposed Count Lamberg might have received directions therein from the Councill of War, to whom the dispatch of those matters properly belongs. We questioned him further If he had no new terms to offer either in general for the good of the whole kingdom, or in particular to his old friends the heads of the Confederacy, in hopes of bringing any of them over to the Emperor's interest upon the prospect of private advantages. He assured us he had nothing of that kind to propose; so that his errand is much the same with that M^r^ Bruyninx went upon seven months ago, viz: to discover how the Malcontents stand disposed, and to preach up Peace to them without having any powerful motive wherewith to enforce that doctrine.

He then desired us to suggest to him such arguments as we thought might be most proper and persuasive to bring back the Malcontents to their Allegiance to the Emperor

whereupon we advised him to remonstrante to them 1st what ruin the Elector of Bavaria had drawn upon himself and his family by being obstinate and by neglecting the means of reconciliation which were offer'd him. 2dly That the Emperor is now at liberty of withdrawing from the Danube what Troops he pleases for the reduction of his Rebell Subjects, but that we have hitherto withheld him from taking those violent measures in hopes fair means may have a better effect. 3dly That France being now brought very low by the defeat at Höchstedt, will endeavour by all means to dispose the Allies to a peace, and if that should ensue before the Malcontents are quieted, what can they then expect but utter destruction; even thô the Turks should take part in their quarrel? For whom the Empr would be more than a match after having ended his war with France. This consideration (I own) is something remote, yet may serve to intimidate.

This is all I have to relate about Szirmai and his errand: He went down the Danube towards Presburgh on the 8th inst and you find herewith (Nr. 1) the letter he carries from the Emperor to the Arch Bp. of Colocza, which is all the Credential and Powers he has to act with.

That the two Deputies Visa and Occuluczani may not censure Mr Bruyninx and me, as if we neglected them now the Court seems to have laid them aside; we have judged necessary to return some sort of answer to their last letter (Nr. 2) thô we had nothing positive to tell them as to the Armistice, which they desired us to sollicit: We have affected to seem cold in what we write to them that they may perceive, we are not well satisfied, to see how slow the Malcontents are in accepting our Mediation.

I represented to you by my letter of last post that the main objection, which the Imperial ministers made against obliging Genll Heister to a Provincial Armistice was least therely time might be allowed to Ragoczi to go and take possession of Transylvania, or to appear in an Assembly among the Deputies of the several Counties of Hungary like a sovereign at a Diet. This last inference they draw from his Circular Letter which I sent you, thô the naturall

sense thereof seems to import no more then that He was willing to comfort the Hungarians (for the maintenance of whose liberties He first took up arms) with fresh assurances that he was still resolved not to abandon their interest, notwithstanding the new dignity that has been lately conferrd on him.

I have all along apprehended that point would prove an invincible obstacle to the Peace. For the Emperor can never consent to alienate a Province of Such importance nor Ragoczi to renounce his Title to it after having been elected in form, unless some equivalent might be granted him which will be difficult for this court to allow, and as hard for Ragoczi himself to chose in any part of the world, where he can be safe, and out of the reach of their resentment. Besides the Hungarians themselves are so fully persuaded of Ragoczi's Zeal and adherence to them that 'tis very probable they will insist on some compensation to be given him as one point of their own Satisfaction.

The Paper inclosed (Nr. 3) will give you all y^{e} account we have hitherto received when in what manner he was chose Prince of Transylvania and will likewise inform you what progress the Malcontents have since made in that Province.

Since Szirmai left Vienna a Courier has been sent to General Heister with orders to agree with the Malcontents about a Cessation of Arms during 8 or 10 days, and to prolong that term according as he shall find they make a good use thereof in drawing towards a Treaty. Count Lamberg has likewise instructions to the same purpose. And I shall be glad to hear the Emperor's good intentions have been comply'd with on this occasion for of late our generals (and Heister in particular) have got into a licentious way of acting according to their own notions, without respecting the directions that are sent them.

I have formerly acquainted you with what animosity Generall Heister pursued the Arch Bp. of Colocza by seizing his wines at Raab, by burning Vesprin the Capital City of his Bishoprick of that name by encouraging Generall Rabata (who commands on the Frontiers of Stiria) to ruin his Abby Lands about St. Gothard and by exciting the Ras-

cians to do the like on the estate, which belongs to him as Arch Bp. Still further to mortify him the General had a design to advance by Papa and Stuhlweisenburg to Zimeck (where that Prelate keeps his ordinary Residence) and had sent Orders to the Ban of Croatia to meet him thereabouts with the Militia of that Province, designing to lay waste the Country and to plunder the Residence, where the chief riches of the Hungarians are supposed to be treasured up. Not doubting but the Arch Bp. (whom the Emperor has been pleased to brust with the Mediation) would be respected upon that acco^t and not be exposed to such rough treatment as other people were: However General Heister would have allow'd him no distinction, notwithstanding the promise He made M^r Bruyninx and me (when He was here a month ago) that he would not molest the Prelate on any account whatsoever, and we have given assurances of this kind in our Letters to the two Deputies. It happened the Ban was not so eager on plunder as to undertake this violence without asking the Emperor's consent, who by no means would give way to such proceedings but by the Councill of War has injoyned Gen^ll Heister upon pain his of displeasure, not to insult the Arch Bishop or his residence not to quarter any soldiers in his Castle or on his Estate; considering He is now actually employed towards disposing the heads of the Confederacy assembled at Güngös to accept the Emperor's gracious overtures, and to return to their duty.

I have been promised from the council of War a particular information wherein the Orders consist which have been sent to General Heister and Count Lamberg about the Armistice, which shall be forwarded to you this evening if I receive it in time. Before Count Kaunitz went into the Country He writ a short Letter to the Deputies giving them notice that the Emperor has consented so far to a cessation of hostilities that the Peasants on both sides may be allowed to make their vintage without any molestation.

The Venetian Ambassador has made now Complaints against the people of Segne for having seized three venetian Ships more in the Gulph: On the 7^th ins^t the Emp^r gave him all imaginable satisfaction by writing to the Regency

of Istria that restoration be made without delay, and that the seamen on that coast forbear committing such insolences for the future. I have not yet heard what reparation will be made for the affront offer'd to the Republic by stopping their Courier.

Count Bersetti a Maj^r Gen^l in the Emperor's service will be dispatched tomorrow for Tyrol to join that army and in his way is to carry a very sharp reprimand to Count Guttenstein for having suffer'd the whole Bataillon of Geschwindt to be destroyed by his plundering in Bavaria, after he had received positive, and repeated orders to march away with all the Troops he had to join Count Linange in order to succour the Duke of Savoy, whose Ministers had made loud complaints for his not having more punctually obey'd his former directions.

The Duke of Marlborough having been pleased to give me a very obliging invitation to wait upon him before the Army breaks up; I had an audience this evening of the Emperor, and told him my intention of setting out tomorrow, which he approved of, and I hope Her Ma^ty will do the same since I am persuaded this small excursion can be of no prejudice to the service but rather promote it, by the near intercourse I shall have with his grace by concerting with him several matters relating to this Empire and this Court particularly what measures ought to be taken towards persuading his Imp^l Mat^y to put a speedy end to the troubles of Hungary. His Grace being entirely disposed to employ his best endeavours to that end, wherein he shall be seconded by me with all the Zeal and attention immaginable. I propose not to be out above 3 weeks, before time it will be impossible for Baron Szirmai to be back again from Hungary. What passes in my absence will be transmitted to you by M^r Whithworth, or in case her Ma^ties orders should oblige him to proceed to Moscovy I leave here another person, who may carry on the correspondence with the office.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Harley.

192.

Harley minister Stepneynek. Sajnálná, ha a hochstädti győzelem a magyarokkal való békealkudozásokat lankasztaná. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional Manuscripts Nr. 7059.

Stepney Papers Vol. II. fol. 33. Whithehall Sept. 1/12th 1704.

Sir,

Yesterday the Mails from Holland brought me the favour of yours of the 16. 20 & 23rd past together with a Private letter of the last date and this morning I receivd another from you of 27th none of which I have yet had the opportúnity to lay before Her Majesty. I should be very sorry if the Battle at Hocstet should have the effect to let your court subside in their former insensibility, I hope they will take care of both Peace in Hungary and war in Italy for thô the Devil be now let out if he suffered to enter again he will bring seven worse spirits with him I shall take an opportunity to put my Lord Treasurer in mind of your Bills who is always ready to approve your negotiations & I hope will shew it in this case.

I am etc.

Your most faithful &
most humble servant
Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

193.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Kákonyi levelet hozott Visa s Okolicsányitól, melyben csak alig hogy megujitják a fegyverszünet iránti kérelmüket, s emlitést sem tesznek arról, ha vajjon a felkelők elfogadják-e a mediatiót vagy sem. — Ugyanaz hozott leveleket a kalocsai érsektől a császárnak s a római királynak, melyek tartalma lényegében alig különbözik az előbbitől. — Az érsek reméli, hogy ezúttal kieszközöl Rákóczitól egy irott választ, a mit eddig nem sikerült tőle nyerhetni. — Mind ezen levelekben arról panaszkodnak, hogy a fegyverszünet

kieszközlését Heister működése s egy kiáltványa meghiúsitották. Ezen kiáltvány némely tételei oly durvák, hogy azokat a bécsi miniszterek is kárhoztatják. Az ellenségeskedés be nem szüntetését nem helytelenitik, kivált midőn a magyarok is követnek el ellenséges tényeket. — Igy e hó 10-én Ocskai betört Morvába 3000 emberrel s több falut felégetett s kirabolt. — Szirmay is irt, ő reá vette Bercsényit, hogy egy szándékolt betöréssel Ausztriába felhagyjon, s kéri, hogy Heister is tiltassék el az ellenségeskedéstől. Iró s Bruyninx kérték a kormányt ezen kivánság teljesitésére. Ma tudtokra adták, hogy a császár beleegyezett egy ideiglenes fegyverszünet megkötésébe, mely e hó végéig tartana, s ez értelemben utasittattak Heister s a többi parancsnokok. — A fegyverszünetre vonatkozó utasitás, mely Lamberghez küldetett előbb, most megszünt, s ez ügy elintézése Szirmayra bizatott. A mediatorok irtak neki ez iránt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. **Vienna, 13th Sept. 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

On the 11th Inst Mr Stepney set out from hence to wait on the Duke of Marlborough. The inclosed letter from the Bishop Visa and Occolucsani (Nr. 1.) was brought hither the same morning by the Post-Master Kakoni; but Mr Stepney did not find the contents thereof weighty enough to make him defer his journey; Since they only give general hopes of their returning in few days with a further answer, and at present barely renew their instances for obtaining a Provisional suspension of Arms, the main design as it seems, of this despatch; You will also please to observe they have not thought fit to make the least mention, whether the Malcontents had, or would accept of the Mediation offer'd them by Her Majesty and the States General, thô it is a very necessary step to make our good Offices with the Emperor more effectual.

This courier brought also two packets from the Arch Bishop of Colocza and the Deputies, to His Imperial Majesty and the King of the Romans I send you (Nr. 2) an extract of the most material passages in those letters, which

differ very little in Substance from what the said Deputies have writ to M^r^ Stepney and M^r^ Bruyninx.

The Arch Bishop indeed gives some hopes of obtaining a final resolution in writing from Prince Ragoczi, on which point the Court particularly insists the Malcontents having never presented any Propositions in due form, nor even returned an answer to the Overtures made them in the name of his Imperial Majesty; All that has hitherto passed in this matter being only grounded on the Hearsay, report, or private opinion of the Deputies; and if they should chance to return this time empty handed they will in all probability be wholly laid aside.

You will find they complain in their letters both to the King of the Romans, & to M^r^ Stepney & M^r^ Bruyninx, That all their endeavours for procuring an Armistice had been extreamly interrupted, & almost entirely broke off, by the Hostilities which the Troops under General Heister daily committed, & by several hard expressions of a Manifest he published on the 27^th^ past, in the County of Eisenstadt or Castri Ferrei.

The Passage which I have underlined in the inclosed Copy of this Patent (Nr. 3) are so violent and injurious, that they are disapproved by the greatest part of these Ministers, who own such opprobrious terms ought not to be used by their General, while the Emperor is actually treating with the Malcontents, & in his own letter to the Arch-Bishop of Colocza (whereof M^r^ Stepney sent you a Copy last post) stiles them only Alienati Hungary and therefore care will be taken for the future to prevent such exasperating language, as long as there remains any hopes of restablishing the quiet of Hungary by a fair Accommodation.

Their other Complaint against the Hostilities committed by Count Heister is not so well grounded; Since the Hungarians having neither treated nor agreed with Count Lamberg on a formal Armistice, And this Court having as then given no orders for complying with the Provisional Cessation of Arms desired on their side, all the Generals were left at an entire liberty of making the best use of their time and force, and their acting could give no reasonable occasion

for new Jealousies, either as to the intention of the Imperiall Ministers, or the obedience of their Generals; particularly since the Hungarians themselves do not cease to make hostile Invasions on the Frontiers of Moravia whenever occasion offers. For on the 10th Instant: Otskai one of their Colonels passed the River Mark with a body of 3000 men, 8 pieces of Cannon, & 2 mortars: The same day he came before the Castle of Tyrnkraut, and flung in about 20 bombs which had no other effect than setting fire to a Stable; but in the evening He retired over the River having plunder'd & burnt the Village which was not fortified; However yesterday he made a new excursion & pillaged two other little places on the same Frontier. These little Free-booting parties give an ill impression here of the Malcontents and their designs, thô it cannot be pretended their hand's should be bound up while the Imperialists are left at liberty; And many think their late executions have been only made by way of Reprisall for those which General Heister has begun in the Neighbourhood of Papa & Stuhl-Weissembourg; and as a means to probure with more ease and speed the Emperor's consent to a Provisional suspension of Arms throughout the whole kingdom.

This has at last been carried, and may prove a very considerable step for the beginning, if it be not obstructed below by some of the Officers, (who are suspected neither to wish well to the Armistice or the Negotiation) and if the Hungarians themselves are really inclined to make use of the opportunity.

You were informed by last Post that Baron Szirmai was gone towards Ragoczi; Yesterday his Secretary returned hither with a letter for Mr Stepney (Nr. 4) dated on the 11th Instant, from Szencz near Presburgh, wherein he gives an account, That having been informed on his road that Count Bercseni was in the Neighbourhood, and was ordering a body of Troops to make an incursion into that part of Austria, which lies on the other side of the Danube & joyns to Moravia, He had desired an Interview wherein he persuaded the Count to desist from his Enterprise, & return in

hopes that Instructions should be likewise sent to stop the further motions of General Heister.

Baron Szirmais secretary brought letters to the same effect for Count Palfy, and others of these Ministers; And M[r] Bruyninx & I went immediately to Baron Seilar to sollicit once more that the Malcontents might be effectually gratified in their Proposal.

Last night a conference was held on that subject at Prince Liechtenstein's, and this morning Count Palfy gave us notice, That the Emperor had at our intercession resolved to allow of a Provisional Cessation of Arms to last till the end of the Month; And to night several Couriers will be despatched to General Heister, with strict orders to observe the Emperor's Pleasure in this Point, and after the intimation thereof not to proceed with his Army any further in the Country, except he receive advice from Count Lamberg, that Bercseni or the other Cheifs of the Confederation will not accept of the offer. Letters to the same purpose will also be sent by several Couriers to the other commanding officiers in those parts.

You will have heard by last Post That some orders were already sent to Hungary for establishing a Provisional Armistice, Those Instructions were contained in a letter from the Emperor to Count Lamberg which Baron Szirmai carried to Presburg. And the Count was therein only directed to conclude a Cessation for 8 days, to begin from the time that should be agreed on between him & any Deputy authorized by the Cheifs of the Malcontents. This Method thô more regular would have taken up too much time, since Count Lamberg is still at Raab & no Hungarian has appeared there to negotiate with him: Besides Count Palfy doubted whether the said letter had been yet sent forward, and therefore it has been agreed to leave this Article to be managed by Baron Szirmai, to whom at Count Palfy's request We have likewise sent a very full account of the Emperor's intentions, for which I must beg leave to refer you to our inclosed letter (No 5) which we forwarded from hence by his Secretary, who set out about one o'clock; and this has taken

up so much of my time to day as to make me imperfect in some parts of my Relation.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

194.

Harley minister Stepneynek. Nem eereszthet utnak egy levelet sem, melyben ne sürgesse, hogy igyekezzék kieszközölni Bécsben, hogy a magyarokkal kibékülvén küldjenek segélyt Olaszországba, hol arra igen nagy szükség van. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. N° 7059.

Stepney Papers Vol. II. Fol. 31.

Whitehall, Sept[r] 5/16. 1704.

Sir,

I wrote you by the last post an account of the receipt of yours by the Packets which came in Thursday and Friday last I cannot let any letter go from hence without renewing Her Majesty's directions for your promoting the making Peace with the Malcontents in Hungary and sending succours into Italy. I need not mention to you the great importance of enabling the Duke of Savoy to act offensively and how much Spain is concern'd in keeping up the war in Italy. I will not urge arguments because the enclos'd Memorial from Count Briancon the Savoy Minister here will abundantly supply that I have by Her Majesty's commands assur'd him that her Maj[ty] will press the sending his Master Succors with all possible earnestness, to that end I send the memorial to you for you to do your part as I know you are never wanting and I send another copy to the Duke of Marlborough for his assistance, thô I fear money and Magazines are more wanting than men, is it possible to convey any from Bavaria thither (if that Country has any left) as M[r] Hoffmann proposes.

The other paper enclosed is from Mr Schütz on behalf of the Elector of Hannover, you know how much it is our concern to promote their Electors interest and Her Majesty would have you do all the good offices you can with all earnestness as you shall find proper occasions.

I have taken the opportunity of some expressions in your last letters to let Mr Hoffman know the respect you had for H. I. M. person and the many occasions you take to show it I hope he will have sense enough to let it be known for your advantage in his next letters.

I am

Sir

Your most faithful &
most humble servant
Ro. Harley.

M Stepney.

195.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. A császár beleegyezése a fegyverszünetbe tudtára adatott Heisternek. Szirmay irja, hogy Bercsényi azonnal rendeletet adott minden ellenségeskedés megszüntetésére, s tudósitotta Rákóczit a császár elhatározásáról. Szirmay készül Bercsényivel együtt Rákóczihoz menni s tartósabb fegyverszünetet kieszközölni. — Rákóczi egy kiáltványt bocsátott ki, mely szerint minden vallásfelekezet megtartja azon templomokat s jószágokat, melyeket eddig birt s mindenkinek szabad vallásgyakorlat engedtetik az országgyülés jövő intézkedéseig. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 178. Vienna, 17th Sept 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

By last post I had the honour to acquaint you that His Imperial Maty having at last consented to a suspension of arms in Hungary till the end of this month, notice was immediately given thereof to Baron Szirmai, and the necessary orders were dispatched to Genll Heister, and other

commanding officers the same evening. Yesterday Count Palfy received an answer from Baron Szirmai dated from Szeret the 14th inst I enclosed a copy (No 1) which gives an account that Bercseni had no knowledge of the excursion said to have been in Moravia on the 12th inst and excused the hostilities made by Count Caroli, because Genll Heister would not then own the receipt of any orders to observe a cessation of Arms; But that on present advice of the Emperor's resolution Count Bercheni had forthwith given new directions to all his inferior officers and sent an express to Prince Ragoczi, so that it was not to be doubted but the cessation would be punctually observed on their side; Baron Szirmai said he expected Bishop Visa and Occuluczani the same day in their return from Gyöngös; and after having conferred with them designed to set forward to Ragoczi, and carry Count Bercseni along with him if possible; whose presence he was of opinion would much contribute towards etablishing a more lasting and regular Armistice.

The two Deputies are not yet arrived here, but cannot now be long upon the road. I here sent you (No 2) the copy of a manifest published in Hungary by Prince Ragoczi, wherein to prevent all untimely jealousies and dissention on account of religion, or rather to protect the Catholics in their former usurpation of several churches (which the Protestant corporation in some places begun forceably to reclaim) He declares, that both Protestants and Catholics should be maintained in possession of such Churches, schools, and revenues as they had at present, and a free exercise of both religions be allowed in all places, till the States of the Kingdom should hereafter come to some more solemn resolution.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am,

C. Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

196.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. A fegyverszünet kihirdettetett Pozsonyban s más helyeken, eddig valószinüleg egész Magyarországban. — Az udvar reméli, hogy előbb Heisternek sikerült az egész dunántuli részből kiszoritani a magyarokat. Károlyi s Eszterházy átkeltek a Dunán, csak néhány századot hagyván hátra Földvár védelmére, mely ellen indúlt Heister 14-kén. Herberstein Győr mellett van. — A horvát bán a Balatonig előnyomulván, vissza rendeltetett, nehogy az országot hasztalanúl pusztitsa. — Visa s Okolicsányi 18-kán jöttek Bécsbe. Rákóczi folyvást Gyöngyösön van a kalocsai érsekkel. Szirmay Bercsényivel azonnal oda mennek, mihelyt Heister kihirdette a fegyverszünetet. — Rákóczi levelet irt Stepney s Bruyninxhez, melynek aláirása „F. Rákóczi T. P." arra mutat, hogy az erdélyi fejedelemségre való igényeit fentartja, ámbár e czimet még nyiltan fel nem vette. A mediatio elfogadását az országgyülésre bizza, de mint fővezér a fegyverszünet feltételeire tesz megjegyzéseket. Bécsben remélik, hogy erre nézve sikerülend az egyetértés. Lamberg gr. helyett valószinüleg más fog Gyöngyösre küldetni, mert őt Rákóczi nem ereszti magához, miután perében ellene működött. — Rákóczi fentartja előbbi követeléseit, daczára a bajorok megveretésének s Heister győzedelmeinek, melyek látszólag nem voltak semmi befolyással jelen elhatározására. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. Vienna, 20th Sept 1704

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

On the 17th Inst I had the honour to acquaint you, That Count Bercseni had in the name of the Malcontents accepted the Cessation of Arms offer'd by H. I. Majesty. This Cessation was immediately proclaimed at Presburgh & the other posts on these Frontiers, & probably before this time will have been published and observed all over the Kingdome of Hungary. The Imperial Court however hope General Heister will have finished his Expedition and obliged the Malcontents to abandon this side of the Danube, before their orders can arrive to stop his Carreer: For he

has met with greater success than could reasonably have been expected from the number & condition of his troops; The Hungarians having without any opposition retreated everywhere on his approach. Count Caroli and Daniel Esterhasy are repassed the Danube with all their Troops except some companies which they have left to secure their Redoubt and Bridge at Petwahr; and General Heister was marching to attack that place on the 14th with 3000 Horse 500 foot & 6 pieces of cannon. If he succeeds they will have no more communication with the Inhabitants of these Counties, who daily come in and submit themselves to General Herbenstein at Atzch near Raab, and wither He returned with the Imperial Foot from Papa, to attend the Issue of General Heister's Expedition. Upon this change of affairs the Ban of Croatia who was advanced with some Militia to the Lake of Balaton, has been order'd to return back, not to destroy the remaining part of that country, which has suffer'd so much in the present troubles, and it is to be wished this repose may be established by a longer Armistice.

On the 18th in the Evening the two Deputies Bishop Visa, & Occolücsani, returned hither. They stay'd a day or two at Szeredt to give Baron Szirmai an account of their Negotiation, & the dispositions in which they left Ragoczi, who is still at Gyöngös with the Arch Bishop, & resolved to reside there till a final Answer is returned by the Imperial Court. Baron Szirmai intended to go forward very speedily, & to carry Count Bercseni along with him, as soon as they should have received advice that General Heister had published the Cessation of Arms.

This evening the two Deputies will have an Audience from H. I. Majesty, and give in their relation of what has passed in the late Assembly of the Confederates; which they have promised to explain likewise to Mr Bruyninx, & me before next Post. In the mean time they have sent us a letter from Prince Ragoczi (No 1) dated on the 2nd Inst from Gyöngös, & addressed to Mr Stepney & Mr Bruyninx. In a former letter to them (whereof Mr Stepney forwarded a Copy with his Relation of the 28th May) He subscribed

himself F. Princeps Rakoczi, But since his Election in Transilvania, You will please to observe that he writes himself F. Rakoczi T. P. which change insinuates a design of maintaining his claim to that Title, thô He does not yet think fit to assume the open and authentic style, in all probability not to give this Court a just occasion of obliging us to reject his Correspondence. He is still more tender in the point of the Mediation and Guaranty, & not to give jealousy to his other Confederates, refers the formal acceptation thereof to the general voice of the Kingdom, or those who may be authorized to treat in their names; thô till that can be brought about he desires we should continue to employ our good offices in their behalf. But as general & chief Director of the Confederate forces, He answers more positively to the Conditions of an Armistice (No 2). That you may more clearly understand how far he is willing to agree, I have procured & added on the side these which the Arch Bishop of Colocza had drawn up from the Instructions given the two Deputies by H. I. Majesty; and in a Post or two I hope to be able to explain to you the sense of this court as to the several alterations and additions. I have already discoursed with Baron Seilar & Count Palfy, & find they are of opinion many just objections may be made to the Articles as they are now stated; & thô Rakoczi in his letter to us calls the present offer his last Resolution, Yet they beleive, He may be brought to give way, when he finds the main points are accepted. It is likely some person will be authorized te finish this affair at Gyöngös, whither Count Sigismund Lamberg has not been, nor (as the Deputies affirm) will be admitted, being one of those who assisted in revising the Process, & forming the sentence against Prince Rakoczi.

(No 3.) You will find a Copy Prince Rakoczi inclosed to us, of his letter to the Arch Bishop of Calocza, wherein He seems to keep up his high spirit, notwithstanding the entire defeat of the Bavarians, & Count Heisters present progress in Hungary, which he is willing it should be thought did no ways contribute to his present condescension. The letter against which he exclaims so much, is the

violent Patent published on the 27^{th} August by General Heister in the County of Eisenstadt, whereof you will have received a Copy with my relation of the 13^{th} Ins^{t}.

The Deputies have likewise brought M^{r} Bruyninx & me an answer from Baron Szirmai (No 4) dated at Szeredt the 16^{th} being the day of their departure from thence. It only contains assurances of the readiness with which the Malcontents had accepted the Cessation of Arms, & is almost of the same substance with what He writ to Count Palfy on the 14^{th} whereof I had the honour to give you an account by last post.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Secretary Hedges.

197.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Oppenheimer zsidó számadásai végre átvizsgáltattak. A császár fizet neki 3 millió forintot jó értékben s feloldja a zárt a neki már előbb átadott négy milliónyi jószágokról. Oppenheimer ellenben elenged egy milliót követeléséből s kölcsön ad 300,000 forintot, készpénzben, elfogadván azon felül némely más feltételeket. — A császár nagyon sürgeti a bank felállitását is, mint az egyetlen eszközt, a hitel helyreállitására. — Ez ügyben gyakori tanácskozások tartatnak, mely nagy ellenzésre talált a cseh s az udvari kanczellárok, ugymint a kamara elnöke részéről is. A palotagróf igen buzgó pártolója volt a banknak s daczára minden ellenzésnek, azt keresztül is vitte. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. Vienna, 24^{th} Sept. 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Right Hon^{ble}

The Accompts of the Jew Oppenheimer have at last been settled; at the continual sollicitations of several persons of Quality, and the Foreign merchants who were deeply concern'd in his Fathers Bankrupt. The Emperor by the

present Contract consents to pay the Jew three Millions of Florins in good & valuable assignations, and to take off the arrest laid on the Funds which had been formerly made over to him for four Millions more in the several Hereditary countries. The Jew Oppenheimer on the other hand abates a million of his Pretensions, advances three hundred thousand florins in ready money, & obliges himself to the following conditions. 1mo To produce his acquittances, & the other Documents which are wanting to complete his accounts. 2° To make good his Father's contract in such Articles as have not yet been fulfilled. 3° To allow the deduction of all sums which shall hereafter be found out to have been paid him, & are not yet brought into his Reckoning, and 4° To give in an exact Table noting down what Interest he demands from the Court for the several sums of Money he has advanced, and what is to be drawn back by the Court for such payments as he has received before they were due.

The Emperor likewise persists earnestly in his resolution of erecting a Bank, as the only means to recover the former credit in these Countries; and the directors continue to hold their meetings very regularly. Prince Adam of Liechtenstain the richest subject of the empire is their President, and is assisted by the Duke of Moles, Count Trautson (now absent with the King of the Romans) & some other menagers of lesser consideration: To whom Count Harrach & Count Mansfeldt are added upon Extraordinary occasions.

This project has met with very great oppositions from Count Kinsky the Chancellor of Bohemia, Count Buccellini the Chancellor of the Court, Count Stahremberg President of the Chamber, & all the other officers who have any share in receiving or laying out the Emperor's Revenues, who complain their best Funds are diverted by this new establishement, and are apprehensive it may in time draw away the remaining part of their business & Credit: The Chamber pretends that the clearest branches of their Revenues having been appropriated to the Bank, Their debts ought to be transferred to them likewise; which proposition the Directors do not wholly reject, but desire other Funds

may be added to their first settlement, which may at least bear some proportion to these debts, and serve to keep up their credit.

The Elector Palatin has appeared very warm in his sollicitations for stating the Jews accounts, and bringing the Bank to perfection, and the chief reason for sending his Vice Chancellor Count Wiser back from Saxony, was to see these two affairs finished before he stirred. His great opposer was one Palm a Councillor of the Chamber, well acquainted with the Methods of that Office, and Favorite to the President who seemed only to act by his Directions. But to satisfy the Elector Palatin this man is already removed from his Commission, & to prevent his having any farther influence here, the Emperor has given him positive orders to repair to Holland with the Character of Resident in the place of Mons^r Crampricht who died some time ago. The President Count Stahremberg has met with so many discontents on this & other occasions, that He has begged leave of the Emperor to resign his charge, but I cannot tell whether He will be taken at his word.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Harley.

198.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. A két magyar küldött (Visa s Okolicsányi) 21-én a császárnak számot adtak s 22-én Bruyninxel s iróval értekeztek az alkudozásokról. Rákóczi nevében kijelentették, hogy ő s társai hálával elfogadják az angol s hollandi mediatiot s jótállást, de ez iránt hivatalosan nem nyilatkozhat, mielőtt az ország beleegyezését birná. A bécsi ministerek nagyon ellenzik, hogy az alkudozások Rákóczi s az ország nevében folyjanak, mert ezzel elismernék, hogy az egész ország vele van, a mit ők tagadnak. — A magyarok nem kivánják többé a svéd s lengyel királyok garantiáját, hanem a porosz királyét. — A két küldött szerint Rákóczi ügynökei már meg is nyerték

ugy a porosz mint a svéd király igéreteit ez iránt. Ugyan ők állitják, hogy Rákóczi nem csak levelezésben áll, hanem forma szerinti szövetségben is van a franczia királylyal s a bajor választóval. Ez okból kiván két hónapi időt bár mi feltételek elfogadására, hogy szövetségeseivel ez idő alatt értekezhessék. — Tartván attól, hogy a fegyverszünet ideje rövid egy tartós fegyvernyugvás megkötésére. Bruyninx s iró kérték annak oktober 15. vagy 31-ig való meghosszabbitását. Az ez iránt tartott tanácsban a ministerek egyhangulag a meghosszabbitás mellett szavaztak. — Szirmay titkára Sarer, 23-kán Bécsbe jött leveleket hozva urától, melyek szerint Rákóczi beleegyezett, meghatalmazottjait Selmeczre küldeni, mihelyt a császár valami megbizottját oda küldi fegyvernyugvás megkötésére. Bercsényi személyesen oda jön, ha Bruyninx vagy iró szinte megjelennek. — Szirmay ezen sikeres eljárása feleslegessé teszi a többi küldötteket, kiket egyébiránt is gyanúsitanak némely bécsi ministerek Rákóczi iránti hajlammal. — Szirmay titkára által üzeni, hogy a fegyverszünet kihirdetése óta a győri s komáromi helyőrségek Csallóközbe betörtek s foglyokat ejtettek. Ellenben a pozsonyiak panaszkodnak, hogy a magyarok nem eresztik őket szőlleik s kertjeikbe, 15 magyar pedig betört Austriába s egy pár ökröt elhajtott. — Heister visszatért Győrbe a fegyverszünet következtében, mielőtt a földvári hidat elégette volna. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 178. Vienna, 24th Sept. 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Right Honble

On the 21st instt the two Hungarian Deputies gave in to the Emperor an account of the Arch Bps. negotiation at Gyöngyös; and Mr Bruyninx and I had a meeting with them on the 22nd. They begun with acquainting us, that Ragoczi had ordered them to assure us by word of mouth with what demonstrations or gratitude and resignation He and the rest of his confederates had accepted of the mediation and desired the Guaranty of Her Majesty and the States General, hoping no offence would be taken at their having declined to make him step in a more authentic form till a solemn consent of the Kingdom (thô no ways to be doubted of)

was obtained. From the nature of this excuse as well as some passages in Prince Ragoczi's letter to us and the discourse of the Deputies it may be inferred He designs to treat jointly in his and the Kingdom's name. But the ministers here are mightily offended at the expressions which if admitted they think would acknowledge an entire separation of the Kingdom from the Emperor and implies that the whole nation was voluntarily engaged in the present quarrel. Whereas they pretend a great part is once more reduced to the obedience of its lawful Prince, and many of the others would follow if not overawed by the arms of the Malcontents; and therefore this Court would treat with them alone under the stile of Ragoczi and his confederates; Thô willing at the same time the rest of the Kingdom should without any distinction enjoy whatever advantages can be obtained for them at the conclusion of the Peace. You will please to remember the Hungarians insisted formerly to have the Kingdom's of Sweden and Poland joined in the mediation and guaranty with Her Ma[ty] and the States General; But by representing how impracticable it was to employ these two Crowns together, while they are in such open enmity with one another, The Deputies tell us the Confederates both Protestants and Catholics have laid aside all thoughts of Poland, and instead thereof propose the King of Prussia; They likewise acquainted us they had spoken with two of Ragoczi's agents at Gyöngös who were just returned from the Courts of Sweden and Prussia, and had brought formal assurances that these two kings were ready to comply with the desires of the Hungarians, and they further owned to us what they would never speak out formerly viz[t] that the Malcontents had not only a bare Correspondence, but some stricter engagements with the King of France and the Elector of Bavaria, which they gave me as a reason when I asked why Ragoczi in his seventh article demanded the space of two months before He would produce His terms for an accommodation; For they alledged that time was necessary to give advice and receive back an answer from their allies, who had allready conceived no sm·ll jealousy at the several reports of an agreement spread

about in the Dutch Gazettes, and might on this occasion wholly abandon their interest except théy acted with precaution; In which case, and if the Emperor would not then conclude, They should find themselves (to use the Deputies homely expression) on the ground between two stools. The comparison perhaps would be juster had they likened two such allies to broken reeds, which would only pierce the hands of those who lean on them: But by the whole discourse I perceived the Deputies themselves, however knowing they may be in the laws of their own kingdom, to have very imperfect notions of the present state of Europe, since the glorious battle at Hochstedt, and the great influence that must necessarily have on their affairs.

I shall not pretend to enter into the particular explanation they gave us of the several articles proposed by Prince Ragoczi for an armistice till I can acquaint you more distinctly with the opinion of this court. But observing that many difficulties were likely to be raised the settling whereof would take up more time than was allowed by the present cessation of arms. M^r^ Bruyninx and I entreated the term might be enlarged to the 15^th^ or 31^st^ of October as you will find by our memorial to his Imperial Ma^ty^ (No 1) which we drew up and gave in immediately after the deputies had left us; A Conference was held the same evening at Prince Lichtenstein's, and Baron Zeilar tells us, They unanimously gave their advice for prolonging the suspension of Arms.

On the 23^rd^ Mons^r^ Sarer secretary to Baron Szirmai returned hither from Heveg a little village not far from Leventz, where he left his master with Prince Rakoczi, The Arch Bp. of Colocza and Count Bercseni on the 20^th^ instant, You will see by Baron Szirmai's letter (No 2) to M^r^ Bruyninx and me what diligence He made in getting thither an opening his Commission to the Prince, who at his sollicitations has declared himself ready to send Plenipotentiaries to Schemnitz whenever the Emperor should appoint any person whatsoever on his side to meet there and regulate the armistice. Bercseni likewise offers to appear in person if M^r^ Bruyninx and I either separately or together should

think fit to take a journey thither. You will please to observe that in this proposal no particular exception is made against Count Sigismund Lamberg as the Deputies had insinuated at their arrival, and therefore this Gentleman who is allied to the chief families and ministers here will be continued tô perhaps some other persons may be joined in the commission, which only extends to the points of a truce; everything relating to the Treaty itself being reserved to the management of Count Kaunitz, Count Palfy, and Baron Zeilar, who are already appointed to be the Commissioners at a future congress; In the mean time the Secretary will be sent back tonight or tomorrow morning with the consent of this court for prolonging the suspension of arms, and Mr Bruyninx and I shall write to Baron Szirmai, as soon as we shall be acquainted with their resolution, which has been promised us by Baron Zeilar.

This application and success of Baron Szirmai makes the other Deputies little better than useless, and by degrees they will be civily laid aside; especially since the ministers seem offended at several expressions in their late memorial to the Emperor; and Baron Zeilar pretends to have found out by comparing this paper with the article proposed by Rakoczi, that both must have been drawn up by the same hand. He likewise accuses them of another piece of indiscretion in charging themselves with a letter from the Prince directed to his Lady here with the Title of Madame la Princesse de Transilvanie which appellation ought not to be countenanced by any of the persons employed in the negociation before the treaty is concluded and signed, thô even the Emperor should be resolved to divest himself of that Principality, which is hardly to be imagined. You will have seen at the end of Baron Szirmai's letter that he desires Mr Bruyninx and I should give credit to the Relation his secretary would make us of what had passed in the counties of Comorrha, Raab and Presburg; His report concerns some little hostilities committed in those parts since the cessation of arms has been ordained. One complaint is against the garrison of Raab, who made an incursion in the island of Schutt and took away some cattle after the sus-

pension had been published in that Town. But the most considerable is against the Commandant of Comorrha, who sent a party over the Danube with orders to fetch in some prisoners; They had succeeded and taken five, but had the misfortune of being intercepted in their return by greater numbers and were forced to let go the Hungarians and leave 7 of their own men behind. The Germans were immediately carried to Szeret, and being examined, have signed an attestation that they were commanded out to take prisoners; and notice having been given to the commandant that this act was directly contrary to the present suspension of arms; His answer was that indeed He had received such orders from the court but for several reasons neither had nor would publish them. The Inhabitants of Presburg on the contrary complain the Malcontents will not let them stir out to their ordinary work in their orchards and vineyards; And today news is brought that 12 or 15 Hungarians have made an incursion on the Frontiers of Austria and taken away a pair of oxen and a few horses; These little accidents may create some misunderstandiug but I hope will occasion no ill consequence.

General Heister is returned with his detachment towards Raab having received an intimation of the suspension of arms on the 17th before he had attempted to burn the bridge at Fetwahr to defend which a strong Body of the Malcontents were posted on the other side of the Danube, however they report this General has not exactly observed these orders on other occasions, and are unwilling to think themselves safe, whilst he continues in their country.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

C. Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

199.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Rákóczi a fegyverszünet iránti alkudozásokkal megbizta Károlyit, ki pápista, Jákokit, ki lu-

teránus, és Rádait, egy fiatal reformátust, ki közelebbről a porosz királynál is volt, küldetésben, annak közbenjárását szorgalmazandó. — Visa s Okolicsányi panaszkodtak Bruyninx és iró előtt, hogy Szirmay mellőzte a kalocsai érseket s egyenesen Rákóczihoz fordult. Az érsek maga is irt s ő is neheztelni látszik Szirmayra, ki néhány nap alatt elérte azt, a min ezek hónapok óta hiába fáradoztak. Seilern báró egészen mellőzni kivánná az érseket, kibe soha sem bizott teljesen, de iró s Bruyninx lebeszélték, ne hogy ártson a megkezdendő alkudozásoknál. — A két küldött megnyugvására szolgált, hogy a fegyverszünet iránt némi új utasitásokkal visszaküldettek Magyarországba, Szirmay pedig felhivatott, hogy legalább látszólag jó egyetértésben éljen az érsekkel. Iró véleménye szerint a két küldött nagy ragaszkodással van Rákóczi iránt s fél, ne hogy Szirmay Bercsényit akarja tőle elcsábitani. Belgrádból e hó 11-ről érkezett hirek szerint arra átment Desalleurs franczia követ 25 személy kiséretében Rákóczihoz. — Bizonyos Salati, Bethlen szolgája, Bécsbe jött, a császárt kérni, hogy az ura ellen hozott halálos itéletet meg ne erősitse, mielőtt a pert megvizsgáltatta volna. — A Porta betiltott minden közlekedést az ő területén át Erdélyország s a császár többi országai közt. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. **Vienna, 27th Sept. 1704.**

Right Honble

On the 24th I had the honour to acquaint you, with the advances made by the Confederates for treating an Armistice, and the favourable reception they had found at this Court. The same evening Baron Szirmai's secretary gave us an account that he had already received the Emperors dispatches & only waited for a letter from Mr Bruyninx & me to his master, which we drew up in general terms as you will find (No 1) the shortness of the time, and other business of the Póst not allowing us to enter into particular merits of the cause. They Secretary set out next morning by break of day; and I can at present add nothing to the Informations I then gave you of this matter, except it be a

short Character of the persons Prince Ragoczi has appointed to treat of a Truce in his name. The 1st is Baron Caroli a Catholic, who formerly took up arms in favour of the Emperor & routed the Malcontents, near Mongatsch; But finding himself and services slighted here, went over to Prince Rakoczi, was entertained as his second General, & was very instrumental in exciting the Counties on this side, & carrying the terror of their arms to the very gates of Vienna. The 2d is Janoki a Lutheran, bred up under Count Teckeli to whom he was Secretary in the last rebellion, & by his prudence & agreable behaviour has raised himself to a good degree of Consideration in his Country. The 3d is Radai a young man of the Reformed Religion, but for his parts & application particularly esteemed by Prince Rakoczi, & lately employed by him to sollicit the King of Prussia's Interposition & Guaranty, towards composing the present troubles.

Mr Bruyninx & I have received two visits from Bishop Visa & Occolucsani seperately; Who thô the business of their country is in a better way than ever, are not pleased to see a third person has stepd in, & on a sudden carried away the merit of what they had been labouring to obtain for some months past. They complain that Baron Szirmai has in this negotiation forgot the respect he ow'd to the Arch Bp. of Colocza on whose direction He was order'd to depend, and the particular consideration he ought to have for them who were the occasion of his being set at liberty, & allowed once more to enter into Correspondence with the Malcontents. An Emperor arrived on the 25th from the Arch Bishop himself with letters to the Emperor confirming the good dispositions now in Hungary; But his main errand was to instruct the Deputies in private of Baron Szirmai's proceedings, who has never consulted the Arch Bishop but made his applications directly to Prince Rakoczi & kept in close correspondence with Count Bercseni, which neglect has occasioned no small Heartburning. I had the honour to acquaint Mr Secretary Hedges from the very beginning, that thô the Court thought fit to make use of this Prelate they never had any confidence in his good intentions; But I find Baron

Seilar could wish he was quite retired, before the congress was begun at Schemnitz. However since it is no way advivable to disgust a person who has credit enough, and perhaps wants but little provocation to embroil these hopefull beginnings. M^r Bruyninx and I have used the best arguments we could pick up to persuade the Deputies that Baron Szirmai's being joyned in this commission, would neither take away their share of the honour and advantage, nor any ways lessen the figure, which the Archbishop ought or could expect to make in the happy reunion of his king and people.

To give the Deputies some further satisfaction, Baron Szirmay is again instructed to live in fair correspondence, and act in concert (at least outwardly) with the Arch Bishop; and today they have been dispatched back with an answer why the Emperor cannot comply with the Armistice as now proposed. The persuading the Confederates to withdraw their forces to the other side of the River Neytra, and obtaining some favourable conditions for the Noblemen whose estates have been confiscated by the Malcontents, are once more recommended to their diligence and dexterity. With which new marks of being employ'd they seem very well satisfied; & the rest is refer'd to the coming down of the Imperial Commissaries & M^r Bruyninx, who will probably set out next week. In the mean time We have writ by them to Prince Rakoczi (No. 2 & 3) & the Arch Bishop of Colocza, to give them a general account of what we have done here.

I think it my duty to acquaint you, That by the whole drift of their discourse, which passed in more confidence than usual, It was easy to perceive they were particularly addicted to Rakoczi & his interest, and were apprehensive Baron Szirmai had been employ'd underhand by the Court to sow division among the Confederates & draw Bercseni from the Princes Party; which fears were encreased by Bercseni's desiring a particularly Conference with M^r Bruyninx since they had no advice that this step was made by Prince Rakoczi's direction or consent.

Here are letters from Belgrade of the 11^th ins^t with advice that a French Minister had passed thrô that City

with a train of 25 persons in his way to Rakoczi; And by the description it seems to be Mons[r] Desalleurs, who was Envoy at Berlin in 1698 & 1699, & afterwards at Cologne, in 1700 & 1701. The Italian Gazettes about two months ago gave an account that this Gentleman was sent on some secret expedition to Naples & Sicily, since which time no further mention has been made of him; and 'tis probable he has been set on shore in some part of Greece, & has continued his journey to Hungary through the Turkish dominions.

On the 23[d] one Andreas Salati arrived here from Transilvania. He is a servant to Count Bethlem, & was dispatched by his master in May last, but was stopp'd at Belgrade, & obliged to return back into Walachia, & stay there till he could procure a Passport from the Prince, as one of his Domestics under which notion the Turks gave him leave to pursue his Journey hither. By this delay He can give no fresh account of the State of Transilvania, & is only come to solicit his Masters private affair; Who as you will have heard from M[r] Stepney was clapped up by General Rabutin on pretence of a Seditious Vote, which he gave with too much heat against the Proposition to call in the plate of that Province for the publick service. His tryal is now over, and he has been condemn'd to lose his head; But the General has thought fit to suspend the Execution till he shall have received Instructions from hence; And the Count having excepted against the legality of his Judges, his servant is to sollicit that the Emperor would be pleased not to confirm the sentence till he shall have revised the Process.

The chief reason of my troubling you with this Article is to confirm the information Sir Robert Sutton formerly gave, That the Port had forbid all manner of Commerce & correspondence thrô their Territories, between the Province of Transilvania & the Emperors other Dominions.

We are in continual expectation to hear what success General Linange has met with in his expedition into Italy. The letters from his camp of the 18[th] giving advice that the Generals & best part of the troops were arrived at Lodrone,

& intended to proceed next morning into the territory of Brescia.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

I have rec[d] the honour of y[e] letter of the 1[th] In[st] which was addressed to M[r] Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Sec[ry] Harley.

200.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Az utolsó tiz nap többet lenditett a magyarokkal való alkudozáson mint előbb tiz hó. Mi okozza a bécsi udvar engedékenységét, iró nem képes megfejteni, ha csak nem a török beavatkozástóli félelem. — A felkelők részéről az okok világosabbak. Bécsben ugyan azt beszéllik, hogy Rákóczi veszélyes s hosszadalmas betegségben szenved, s ez birja engedékenységre. De iró inkább Okolicsányivali bizalmas beszélgetésében véli ennek kulcsát feltaláhatni. Okolicsányi szerint ugyanis a béke feltételei háromfélék lennének, elsők, melyek az ország, mások, melyek egyesek érdekeit biztositanák, és végre vegyesek. Ez utóbbiak sorába tartoznék Rákóczi elismerése az erdélyi fejedelemségben, a mi a magyaroknak is a legjobb biztositékot nyujtaná. Azon kérdésre, hogy mit tenne az angol királyné s a hollandi kormány, ha ezen feltételt a bécsi udvar elfogadni nem akarná, Bruyninx s iró csak átalánosságban kitérőleg válaszoltak. Okolicsányi továbbá elmondá, hogy mily különös tisztelettel viseltetik Rákóczi az angol s hollandi kormányok iránt s hogy egy izben neki külön megbizatást is akart adni hozzájuk. Javasolja, hogy a legközelebbi összejövetel alkalmával Bruyninx magán bizodalmas értekezésbe bocsátkozzék vele, a mi iránt nem is forog fenn semmi nehézség. Állitja továbbá, hogy a protestansok nagy bizalommal vannak Rákóczi iránt, mig Bercsényit ellenségüknek tartják. Kérdi azután, mi biztositást nyujtana Anglia s Holland a magyar protestansoknak, ha a felkelők főnökei magán érdekeik tekintetéből a békealkudozásokat meghiúsitanák. Iró s Bruyninx a legjobb reményekkel biztatták, miután a császár szövetségeseinek igen sokkal tartozik s még sokat vár tőlök, ők pedig készek erősen védeni

a protestans ügyet Magyarországban is. Okolicsányi erre nyiltan kimondta, hogy a protestansok egy ünnepélyes küldöttség által kijelentették Rákóczinak, hogy ők hazájukat idegen franczia s bajor érdekekért romlásnak kitenni nem fogják, ha elfogadható feltételeket nyerhetnek; hogy ha ő el nem fogadná, ők készek nem csak elfogadni, de kérni is Anglia s Holland mediatioját, s a békealkudozásokat meg nem szakitják, ha a császár a porosz s svéd beavatkozást el nem fogadja, sőt még amazok garantiáját sem követelik föltétlenül, remélvén, hogy mi módját találjuk, őket forma szerinti garantia nélkül is biztosithatni. — Mind ezekről az itteni udvar mit sem tud. — Másolat.

Bizodalmas magán-levél.

State Paper Office Germany 178.

Private letter to M^r^ Sec^y^ Harley.

Vienna, 27^th^ Sept. 1704.

Right Hon^ble^

I must now beg leave to address myself to you in a more particular manner, a liberty I hope you will please to allow me when anything happens which may not so properly be inserted in my General Relation.

I believe you will not be a little surprised to find that in these ten days more real advances have been made towards an accommodation with the Malcontents in Hungary than in ten months past. This court 'tis true is used to act by starts, but I must own I cannot discover from whence this mighty change which seems to be designed in earnest, can proceed at present, except it be from their apprehension of the Ottoman Port.

As for the good disposition of the Malcontents the reasons are more appearent. These ministers pretend to have information that Rakoczi is seized by a lingering indisposition, and is come to Heveg only for the change of the air; But the reports of this nature which were formerly spread about the Elector of Bavaria, the king of Sweeden, and even Rakoczi himself have proved so groundless that I cannot tell how far their advice is to be relied on: And thô the

Court is willing to attribute his present complyance to the ill state of his health; Yet a more rational account thereof may be drawn from a private discourse which Occulucsani the Protestant deputy had yesterday with M^r^ Bruyninx and me wherein he opened himself to us with very great confidence.

He began by telling us, That in a future negotiation the propositions which would be made were of different kinds: Some were public and concerned the Kingdom in general; others were private, and only regarded the views of particular persons; and a third sort were mixed; in which the future Peace and security of the Kingdom went hand in hand with the interest of some private person: That Prince Rakoczi's pretensions to the Province of Transilvania were of this last nature, Since it was certain the Hungarians could desire no better Guaranty for what should be allowed them at a future Treaty of Peace than to have a Potent Prince in their neighbourhood who would be both able and willing to support them in case of any Infraction.

Having laid down this first Principle He then asked us, what we thought of such an overture, and what measures Her Ma^ty^ and the States General might be willing to take in case the court should offer satisfaction to the Hungarians in general, But utterly reject Rakoczi's Proposal and for this one article quite Break off the accommodation; or if even the whole kingdom should fall to pieces and begin a sort of civil war among themselves? great part of the states being weary of the present troubles, and inclined to accept of tolerable conditions if they should be offered; and the others being fast linked to Rakoczi and his designs.

These questions seemed too ensnaring and of too great consequence to be answered on a sudden, any more than by general assurances, That the mediators at the time and place of Treaty would use their best endeavours for composing these or any other difficulties which might arise in a future negociation, but could not enter into a discussion thereof, till they should have been fully informed of the Prince's Demands, the dispositions of the people and the last resolution

of this court; and then have received particular Instructions from their masters.

Occolucsani further proceeded to represent to us, the great veneration Prince Rakoczi had for Her Ma^{ty} and the States, and the confidence and reliance He placed on their good offices: Adding the Prince had once designed to have given him a particular credential for us, but that being in so strict an alliance with the Emperor He did not know how far we might be obliged or willing to communicate to the Court whatever came to our heads. He therefore proposed that M^{r} Bruyninx when at Schemnitz should take some occasion of having a private meeting with the Prince, who desired most passionately to have an opportunity of explaining himself. As to the request there can be no difficulty since the office of a mediator requires a free intercourse between both parties and a patient hearing their Propositions, provided it be done in such a manner, as not to prejudice the right or give any just grounds of jealousy on either side.

Occulucsani likewise informed us that the Protestants had a mighty confidence in Prince Rakoczi, who thô a Catholic was extremely inclined to favour their religion, whereof He allowed a free exercise overall; whereas Bercseni was their violent enemy, and had never persecuted them in such places as lay under his Power.

The last part of the Deputies discourse is the most considerable, concerning the Protestants who make 7 parts of 8 in Hungary; He demanded us what hopes we could give them of obtaining good conditions in matters of Religion, If the chief of the Malcontents should for their private Interest endeavour to overthrow the negotiation of Peace. We assured him of the Zeal and real concern Her Majesty and the States General had and always would shew for all the members of the Protestant Church, and particularly for those of their nation. That we had reason to believe the Emperor had so many and weighty obligations, and might expect so many more from these his confederates as not to refuse them in their just request, especially since He had already given us general assurances on this account; and that thô hitherto it had not been thought fit to press these ministers

particularly in favour of our religion not to give the Churchmen here any advantage of excepting against our mediation; Yet the Hungarians might be certain the Mediators would in due time exert themselves to the utmost of their force for promoting this common Interest.

Occulucsani then own'd freely to us; That the whole nation was not inclined to suffer for one or two persons, and that the Protestants had declared to Ragoczi by a solemn deputation they would not make war and ruin their native country for the foreign interests of France and Bavaria, when reasonable conditions should be offered, and that if he should refuse, they would not only accept, but even implore the mediation of Her Ma^{ty} and the States Gen^{ll}, That 'tis true they desired the good offices of Sweeden and Prussia, presuming the greater number of Princes engaged in their quarrell would make their conditions better, and the performance thereof more secure: However that [if the Court did absolutely reject these two crowns they would not insist upon them so far as to] break off the Negotiation [nor even upon our Guaranty] thô they did not despair of the Emp^{rs} consent in this point, but [would be satisfied with the mediation] and hoped we would find out such expedients [as if a formal guaranty could not be passed] in their behalf, they might enjoy the same benefit, and lay as just a claim to the friendship and protection of Her Ma^{ty} and the States Gen^{ll}.

You will observe by this plain confession that if it was [Occulucsani would neither] have recommended [himself unto the Emperor nor unto chief persons of y^{e} malcontents] since on the one hand [he hath] discovered to us such marks [of their intentions as are yet a secret to this Court] and on the other has [sounded us what the Protestants] might expect in case this matter [should come to a division]*) whereof according to his discourse there was some appearance.

I am etc.

C. Whitworth.

*) A zárjelek közt foglalt tételek jelirásban vannak.

201.

Stepney Harley ministernek. A magyar ügy reményteljesebb stadiumba lépett, minthogy a császár elfogadta a fegyverszünetet. Iró reméli, hogy három hóra fegyvernyugvást kötnek, mire Rákóczi hajlandó. — A főnehézséget képezendi az erdélyi fejedelemség, ezt a császár nem engedheti. Rákóczi neje s gyermekei kiadatása iránti kivánsága nem lényeges pont. Leveléből, melyet Bruyninxhez s iróhoz intézett, látszik, hogy óhajtja az angol s hollandi mediatiot, ámbár azt forma szerint még el nem fogadhatja. A világ előtt ugy kiván látszatni, mint ki hazafiságból hajlandó a békére s nem a bajor választó megveretése vagy Heister előnyomulása következtében. — Iró köszönetet mond, hogy a minister tudatta Hoffmannal, hogy ő mennyire erélyes a császár érdekében s szolgálatában. Reméli, hogy igy jobban szolgálhatja a királyné érdekeit, mert más jutalmat az osztrák háztól nem vár, mely rendesen ugy vélekedik, hogy az erély és erény önmagukban látják jutalmukat. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175.

From y^e Duke of Marlborough's Quarters at Cron Weissembourg the 29^th Sept^r 1704.

Rigth Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

I had once resolved not to trouble you with any letter for y^e little time I was to stay in y^e Camp since I know you must receive a more perfect account from ye Duke of Marlborough of all matters both military & politic, than any I can pretend to give; For that reason I thought it was sufficient to send M^r Lewis a short information of all that was come to my knowledge since my being here, w^ch I desired him to lay before you as he saw occasion. But having lately rec^d from Vienna the hou^r of y^e letters of 15^th, 18^th & 22^th past O. S. & this morning y^t of the $\frac{6}{15}$^th Instant I must no longer forbear acknowledging the same & returning such answers as I can to y^e Instructions therein contain'd.

I shall first speak to ye article of Hungary of wch business I new begin to concieve some hopes since the Empr upon the request Mr Bruyninx & I made to him, has at last consented to the provisional Armistice, to last till ye end of this month; In pursuance whereof I perceive Szirmai has likewise prevail'd with Berczeni to suspend all Hostilities, & to give directions to ye Genlls under his Command to do ye same: This is a naturall & good step, & before yt term is out, 'tis probable both partys may agree about ye Conditions of a Truce for 3 months, to which Ragoczi seems not averse, & proposes such terms as are not much different from those ye Empr himself offered ye Malcontents some months ago: The main difficulty will be about Transylvania, wch I have forseen a good while, & now find by Ragotzi's signing that He begins to assume ye title as Prince of yt Province, wch ye Empr can never allow him & it will be next to impossible to find out an expedient or Equivalent whereby he may be contended. As to the 9th article whereby he asks for his wife & children, I look upon yt demand as a good natured proposall, wch whether granted or not immediately will not be of yt importance as to occasion the other overtures to miscarry. By what Ragotzi writes to Mr Bruyninx & me you will easily perceive He is very desirous of our good offices, thô He cannot yet accept our Mediation in form; & is willing (by his letter to ye Archbishop) that the world shoud beleive his good dispositions proceed from ye sincere desire he has for the Peace & welfare in his native country & not from ye Elr of Bavaria's defeat or from Heister's approach: It is not to our purpose to examine so very nicely into the springs of his actions, but I am satisfyed in ye main that He seems now more tractable than ever he has done hitherto, & I will hope ye Impll Court will not fly back merely upon yt account; At least ye Duke of Marlborough has promised to second my endeavours to the Empr by earnest sollicitations to ye King of the Romans, & in order thereto has desired me to put my thoughts on yt matter in writing wch I intend to leave with his grace that he may make of yt paper some seasonable use when my back

is turned; This was one of the motives which brought me hither.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I return you my humble thanks for letting M. Hoffman know how zealous a servant I am whereever I can hope to be of use to y^e^ Emp^r^ or his interest; & I beleive he is good natured enough not to lose that opportunity of making my Court; w^ch^ I wish may hereafter turn to account for her Ma^tys^ services which is the only advantage I propose to myself by my being any way acceptable there; for as to any other consideration I expect none from y^e^ House of Austria, who usually allow Zeal, like Virtue, to be its own reward.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Harley.

202.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Seilern báró s a többi császári biztosok egy két nap mulva indulnak Selmeczre, rendes fegyvernyugvás megkötése czéljából. Rákóczi nem akar Magyar- s Erdélyországról együttesen alkudozni, állitván, hogy Erdélyről rendjeinek beleegyezése nélkül nem intézkedhetik. A bécsi ministerek azonban belefoglalták Erdélyt is a fegyverszünetbe, nem akarván beleegyezni a kettőnek elválasztásába. Meghagyatott a Bécsben lévő erdélyi kanczellariának is, hogy folyamodjék a császárhoz, hogy Erdély ki ne maradjon sem a fegyverszünetből, sem a kötendő békéből. — Szirmay titkára Bécsbe érkezett. Rákóczi elfogadja a fegyverszünet meghosszabbitását oktober 15-ig; hozott útleveleket a császári biztosok, Bruyninx s Stepney számára. Bercsényi hajlandó a szünet háborithatlan megtartása iránt a selmeczi értekezleten határozni, de a pozsonyiaktól kivánja, hogy ez iránt egyenesen hozzá folyamodjanak. Heister a Vág s Duna összefolyásánál erősségeket csinál, mit a magyarok a fegyverszünet megsértésének tekintenek. A franczia követ érkezése Rákóczihoz nem fog a magyarok békehajlamaiban változást előidézni. — A császári biztosok holnap voltak elindulandók, de a Rákóczi

által küldött utlevelekben használt némely kifejezések ellen kifogások tétetnek. Az is kérdés, miképen bocsátkozhatik a császár biztosai által alkudozásba Rákóczival, ki felségsértés és infamiában van elmarasztalva, de ezt valószinüleg mellőzni fogják. Ma tánacskozás lesz ezek iránt. — Sutton augusztus 18-ról irja, hogy a törökök ez évben békében fognak maradni, daczára a franczia követ ellenkező törekvéseinek. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 1[th] Oct[br] 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

By last post I had the honour to give you an account, that the two Hungarian Deputies were sent back, and would in a day or two be followed to Schemnitz by Baron Seilar & the other Imperial Commissaries in order to conclude a regular armistice, & settle if possible some Preliminaries to a future Negotiation of Peace.

You will be pleased to observe that Prince Rakoczi in the Articles he proposed, has affected to seperate the affairs of Transylvania from those of Hungary by alledging he could not treat of what related to that Province without the advice & consent of the States or their Deputies, none whereof assisted at the Congress of Gyöngyös; thô there was time enough either to have invited them to that Assembly, or to have concerted the proper measures in their behalf by letter, if the Prince had not had some further view in making this distinction. But these ministers have expressly included Transilvania as well as Hungary in the new cessation of Arms, not to countenance an omission which seems designed to break off the necessary connection which is between these two Countries, and particularly in respect of the present troubles. They have likewise directed the Chancellor & Deputy of that Government who reside here to apply themselves as of their own accord to the Emperor by a Memorial (No. 1) and to desire that the Interest & security of their country might not be neglected and left out either at the Armistice or any other Treaty; Thô for want of due

informations of what had passed for several months in their country they could not make any particular propositions, but must leave that part to the advice of the Regency, with whom they hoped a free Correspondence would be allowed by the Malcontents during the time of the Treaty, and Passports be procured for such Deputies as H. I. Majesty might think fit to cite from thence.

Yesterday Baron Szirmai's Secretary arrived here with advice That Prince Ragoczi & his confederates have agreed to the further cessation of arms till the 15th inst. He has likewise brought passports for the Imperial Commissaries, as well as for Mr Bruyninx & Mr Stepney (No. 2) who the Hungarians hope will follow as soon as he returns from his course in the Empire, since his presence would be mighty grateful & useful at Schemnitz, as you will find in Baron Szirmai's letter to Mr Bruyninx & me (No. 3.)

The particulars whereof the Secretary is directed to give us an account, are 1th That as to the request we have made for allowing the Hungarian Nobility here to gather in their vintage without interruption in their respective estates which are at present either in the power or exposed to the incursions of the Malcontents; Bercseni is willing to defer the discussion thereof to the Congress for settling an Armistice, when some mutual consideration may be obtained for those who for their adherence to Ragoczi have been obliged to abandon their possessions on this side of the Danube: But as to the Inhabitants of Presburgh & the other Towns, Bercseni pretends they ought to make their application to him & either compound for their vintage by a moderate contribution, or at least receive the permission from him as his Act of Grace.

2d That the Malcontents had been extremely alarmed at the orders given by General Heister for garrisoning & fortifying a little village at the entrance of the Waag into the Danube which lying in what they reckon their Territory, they pretend the taking possession & making new works there is a violation of the present suspension of Arms, and 3d That thô a French Envoy is on the road, & his secretary already arrived with Ragoczi, we might be assured his presence &

reception would not make any change in the good disposition of the Confederates.

I was in hopes to have acquainted you That the Imrial Deputies (a copy of whose full powers I here inclose No. 4) would have set out to morrow or next day with Mr Bruyninx: But a new difficulty has been started which may perhaps retard their journey & even occasion some hindrance to the business itself, and that is the Form of the Passports sent hither by Prince Rakoczi; For thô they ought to have been drawn up in general terms so as not to give offence or prejudice to either party; The Prince has been observed to make use of several unfair expressions, & to assume such an air of authority in all the stile as cannot well be allowed by H. I. Majesty. The chief Exceptions made are 1th The expression sub fidelitate nostra ex parte Regni Confederati, To which pretension of acting in the name of the whole kingdom these ministers will by no means give way, as I had the honour to acquaint you on the 24th past. 2d In the Passport sent to the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries he calls them ad nos Deputati, thô they would not have their journey understood to be to him alone, but to all the Chiefs who are up in Arms; and 3° They are more scandalised at the word of Legati (for so he likewise stiles them) which they affirm ought only to be applied to persons sent from one sovereign to an other; whereas they still consider Rakoczi as a private subject to the Emperor.

I shall not trouble you with the rest of their remarks which are not of this consequence, and Mr Bruyninx & I have already done our best endeavours, in persuading them to be as little difficult as possible, least an unseasonable nicety should overthrow the small appearances of success which have been procured by so much time and pains. A conference will be held to night on this subject but what resolution will be taken I cannot yet tell.

There is still another extraordinary consideration, which is, That Rakoczi has been declared a Traitor, infamous and outlawed; and it is a question how the Emperor in honour can send two of his privy Councillors to treat solemnly with the Plenipotentiaries of a Person who lies actually under so

hard a Proscription; Bud I find they rather incline here to take no notice of that point, than to reserve his Sentence which they say ought to be the Chief effect of, and not a Preliminary to the Treaty: Thô several of the Hungarians alledge the Censure ought to be taken off by way of Satisfaction to the Kingdome as being in Illegali foro, and not with any particular respect had either to Rakoczi or his case.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I have received letters from Sir Robert Sutton dated the 18[th] Aug[t] with advice That the Turks seem resolved to be quiet this year, thô the French Ambassador continues to give all the countenance & assistance he can to the Hungarians, in hopes of prolonging those disturbances; But he has been extremely mortified of late, by the news of our good success in Bavaria, and the report that the Hungarians were listening to proposals of accommodation.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

203.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. A Rákóczi által küldendő útlevelekre nézve a ministertanács elhatározta felhivni a mediatorokat, hogy ők küldjenek Rákóczinak egy általános kifejezésekbe foglalt mintaútlevelet, s ő e szerint állitsa ki azokat. A mintát is megküldötték a ministerek, de iró nem hiszi, hogy Rákóczi ezt aláirja. Bruyninx s iró más mintát akartak késziteni, de Seilern báró ragaszkodott az ő általa adott útlevélminta elküldésére. Ennek folytán Szirmay titkára az nap el is küldetett vele. — Holnap Bruyninx és Seilern báró is Pozsonyba indulnak, ott bevárandók a választ. — Bruyninx tegnap este tett bucsú látogatást az udvarnál, és több ministereknél. Ez utóbbiak sajnálták, hogy Seilern el nem fogadta a mediatorok által küldeni tervezett útlevélmintát s kérték Bruyninxet, hogy ha az átküldöttet Rákóczi el nem fogadná, ő maga menjen Selmeczre s ott intézze el ez ügyet. — Lamberg gróf megkapván az útle-

velet, minden kifogás nélkül elment Selmeczre, a mi neki Bécsben rosszaltatik. Heister Bécsbe érkezett. — *Eredeti levél.*

State Paper Office Germany 174. Vienna, 4_{th} October 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

By the last post I had the honour to give you an account, that several objections were made against the passport senth hither by Prince Rakoczi; And a Conference being held the same evening, the ministers were of opinion We as mediators should propose to the Malcontents the Model of a Passport drawn up without the Repitition of any Title, & in such general terms as could not occasion offence or prejudice to either Party. The next morning their Secretary Mons[r] Buel acquainted M[r] Bruyninx with their Resolution in form, and gave him in (No. 1) the Copy of two Passports signed by the King of France where his titles are omitted, and (No. 2) a project which the Council desired we would forward & recommend to Baron Szirmai. But when we read over this piece carefully, we begun to apprehend the Hungarians might on their side find just reason to make some exceptions. For 1[th] the common style of Princes, Salutem et respective Gratiam nostram is left out at the end of the Preamble; The subscription is barely F. Rakoczi; nor is any one expression used (except the word Nobiscum which was perhaps left in by oversight) to distinguish him from a private person; and the Prince may very well apprehend the signing such an act would look like a voluntary and Authentic Renunciation of his dignity and pretension. Perhaps he will think the 2[nd] point still more essential; The Emperor's Commissaries being sent [ad tractandum et concludendum Nobiscum et cum benevolis nostris Hungaris & Transilvanis Armistitium] to treat & conclude an Armistice with us and the Hungarians & Transilvanians of our party. This expression seems very proper to increase their jealousy that the Imperial Ministers rather design to make a separation among the Chiefs than to conclude a common treaty; For thô Rakoczi has not assumed an arbi-

trary way of acting, but in all matters of consequence referd himself to the Voice and consent of the whole nation; Yet every thing has been done hitherto in his single name and authority. The Generals Bercseni, Caroli, &c act by Patent & in subordination acknowledging him for their head as Representative who ought to direct the whole machine, with theirs and the peoples approbation; and the Hungarian Commissionaries who are to appear at Schemniz, will receive their full Powers from him alone in the name of all the rest. It is plain the mention of the Transilvanians will occasion greater difficulty. I have already informed you that Ragoczi endeavoured to make a distinction between the affairs of these two Countries; and on this occasion we ought to expect his former answer, That he cannot pretend to transact for Transilvania without the advice of the states or Deputies of that province, none of whom are at present with him in his camp. This point indeed is more properly a matter of the Treaty itself, & is of that consequence as not to be mentioned in a simple passport, since a positive rejecting thereof may overthrow the very preliminaries of the Negotiation.

Mr Bruyninx & I immediately represented our objections to Baron Seilar, desiring that since we were to persuade Rakoczi to desist from his plan, which perhaps would be no easy task, We might make such propositions on our side as could give no shadow of Exception; or justify their mistrust of our being too partial to the Emperor's Interest. Baron Seilar however insisting on his opinion and pressing us to send away the passports without any further delay, we inclosed them in a letter to Baron Szirmai wherewith his secretary set out next morning at break of day. Baron Seilar & Mr Bruyninx will likewise go to morrow to Presburgh, & there expect Prince Rakoczis answer.

Mr Bruyninx had his audience last night from the Emperor, Empress, and Queen of the Romans who all wished him a happy journey & success in his Negotiations. When he was taking leave of the Ministers here, he had occasion to discourse with the Prince Liechtenstein, Count Mansfeld & Count Palfy; who all own'd Baron Seilar had been too scrupulous in not admitting our Amendments, & seemed to

wish that the dispatches had not been sent away: But this being without remedy, they have desired Mr Bruyninx in case Rakoczi should except against these Passeports, to go on alone to Schemnitz, & endeavour to settle the dispute in general terms to the Satisfaction of both Parties, and I hope at least he will find his own Passport at Pressburgh, because in the Draught proposed for Mr Stepney & him We have industriously left out the most captious clause, and only say they are going ad tractanda certa Negotia, which passage Baron Seilar did not observe or contradict when we gave it him to read over.

Count Sigismund Lamberg it is reported has not been so cautious in his conduct; but without considering the substance or terms of his Passport on the receipt thereof went immediately from Raab to Schemniz; which precipitation is not approved by this Court.

Yesterday General Heister arrived here from the Army in Hungary.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charley Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

204.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Tart tőle, hogy ha oly nagy nehézségeket tesznek a bécsi ministerek az útlevelekben használt kifejezésekre nézve, még nagyobb lesz a baj, ha a meghatalmazások fognak előmutattatni. Seilern egy magán-társalgásban iró előtt oly szellemben nyilatkozott, mint ha bűnösöknek menne kegyelmet adni, nem pedig alkudozni emberekkel, kiknek joguk van szabadságot s jó bánásmódot kivánni. Iró igyekezett őt mérsékletre s kiméletes eljárásra birni, de ez nem látszott rajta fogni. Némely más ministerekre azonban több hatással voltak a mediatorok előterjesztései. — Eredeti bizodalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. October 4th 1704.

Right Honble

In my relation to night I have had the honour to give you an account of the difficulties arising about the affairs of Hungary: There are some other objections which I did not mention because they are of less weight; But if such cavills & little views are used about the style of the passports, what may not be expected when they shall come to examine one anothers full powers, and even those which are to be produced by the Mediators.

I found Baron Seilar in a private conversation I had with him positive & warm beyond expectation; so as to declare that if Rakoczi would not recede from the words „Confederati Regni," or even offer to leave out the Expression „Nobiscum et cum benevolis nostris Hungaris et Transilvanis," In either of those cases he would not stir further than Presburgh & the Emperor ought entirely to break off all thoughts of a Negotiation, & have his recourse to the force of arms; and I find he goes down with a spirit rather to receive Criminals to grace, than to treat with a body of men who still think they have some just claims to freedom & good usage.

I endeavoured to moderate his fire & put him in mind of the good offices Her Majesty & the states general employ in this affair, owning freely that I as a well wisher to the service of H. I. M. & zealous for the common cause, should be very sorry to find him return back for a single expression or two, without coming more seriously to try the temper of the Confederates, & how far they might be reclaimed by reason & remonstrance. How this may work with him at leisure I cannot tell, but at present it seems to have had little effect; He alledging that by the appearing too easy at first the whole negotiation might be spoiled & therefore it was better to break off at the beginning. Our Representations however seem to have found more success with some of the other ministers, & I shall neglect no pains in persuading them, it is their Interest clearly to convince Her Majesty and the States by their conduct, That if the Treaty

should unhappily come to nothing the fault must be laid to the perverseness of the Malcontents.

I must humbly submit to your Judgement whether it is not necessary to send M^r Stepney particular Full powers to mediate in the behalf of Transilvania For the Imperial Plenipotentiaries have two seperate Instruments .one for that Province & another for Hungary, a copy whereof I had the honour to send you by last post.

I am etc.

C. Whitworth.

Mr. Secretary Harley.

205.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Marlborough herczeg kivánságára iró készitett egy emlékiratot a magyar ügyek kiegyenlitésére vonatkozólag, melyet a herczeg a római király s környezete figyelmébe akar ajánlani, hogy ezek azt a bécsi udvarnál sürgessék. Kihagyta belőle mind azt, a mi Rákóczi meggyilkoltatása vagy megmérgezésére tett kisérletekre vonatkozik. — Iró is vissza készül Bécsbe, hogy a magyar alkudozásokban részt vehessen. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175.

From the Camp at Cron Weissemburg 6^th Octr. 1704.

Right Hon^ble

I lately acquainted you that my Lord Duke of Marlborough had required me to give him my thoughts in writing about y^e affairs of Hungary that He might know thereby in what state those matters are, & by what methods it might be most proper to move y^e King of y^e Romans and those about him to be urgent with the Imp^ll Court that an end may be put to those disturbances; My lord desired that paper might be drawn up in French, that His Grace might have no further trouble than just handing it about where he judges it may be of use. Inclosed I send you a copy thereof,*)

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

and my lord designs to communicate it tomorrow in ye visit he makes to the King of the Romans: I have avoided all suggestions which I thought might give offence, & particularly forbore taking notice of some very base proceedings ag[t] Rakoczi's person by poison & assassinations, which some people pretend are allowable while he lies under an outlawry & proscription; But I could wish an end might be put to such scandalous practices, whereof he has made several discoveries, & cannot think himself safe neither now nor hereafter till the sentence published against him be as publicly revoked. But this being a nice point I have only hinted it in discourse to his grace, & left it out in my memoriall. By our last letters from Vienna I find y[e] Emp[r] had consented to prolong y[e] cessation of Arms till the 15[th] of this month, & had named 3 Comiss[rs] to treat at Schemnitz with as many appointed by y[e] Malcontents about settling a regular armistice for 3 months. The Dutch Envoy was preparing to assist at y[t] assembly, & I intend to make what haste I can again to my post, & improve these good dispositions. I had left y[e] Camp sooner, but that my Lord Duke is willing I should stay till an answer comes from Munich whether the Electrice of Bavaria be satisfied with y[e] offers lately made her; in w[ch] case the Course of the Danube will be open & I may return by water to Vienna.

I have asked Prince Eugene w[t] dispositions He found in the Venetians towards coming into an alliance with the Emp[r]? He owns it would be a good thing if it could be brought about, & promised to contribute towards it all he can, But he is of opinion there is very little probability of y[t] State changing their old Maxims of Neutrality.

I intend to take my leave tomorrow of the King & his court in order to my return to Vienna directly from this Camp in 2 or 3 days.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 205-ik számhoz.

Stepney észrevételei a magyarországi ügyekről. A mig ezen zavarok tartanak, a császár többféle kárt szenved. — 1. Elveszt 3 millió frt. évi jövedelmet a jószágok-, só- s bányákból, ugymint a 4 millióra becsült adót is. — 2. A Magyarországgal határos örökös tartományok pusztittatván nem képesek az őket illető terhek elviselésére, a többi pedig nem ad elegendő erőt a francziáknak ellentállani. — 3. Mind két részről ontott vér a császár kárával történik, s már is 30,000-re teszik a két felől elesettek számát. — 4. Magyarországban van a császárnak jelenleg több mint 30,000 katonája, melynek legnagyobb része a francziák ellen lenne fordítható, ha barátságos egyesség jönne létre. — 5. Mindig fenforog a veszély, hogy előbb utóbb a török beleavatkozik. — Ezekből világos, hogy kivánatos volna e zavaroknak barátságos uton véget vetni. Igaz, hogy a császár több izben nevezett e czélra biztosokat, de ezek gyakran változván, nem eléggé ismerik az ügy állását. A császár elfogadta Anglia s Holland mediatioját s Bruyninx volt is Magyarországban, de nem hatalmaztatott fel alkudozni, hanem csak a felkelők szándékait felismerni. Azóta fáradoztak ez ügyben a Palotagróf, a kalocsai érsek, Visa, Okolicsányi, Ratkai s végre Szirmay. Ennyi változás csak jobban bebonyolitotta az ügyet. Azonfelül a császár tábornokai nem csak nem segitették az egyezkedést, sőt mindent elkövettek ellene, még magával a császár által közbenjárásra felkért érsekkel is a legméltatlanabbúl bántak. Ez bizalmatlanságot szült. Daczára mindezeknek most megkezdődtek az alkudozások. — A Rákóczi által benyujtott 11 pont sem foglal túlságos követeléseket. Szeptember 2-diki levelében a mediatorokat működésük folytatására kéri s garantiáról beszél, de ezt csodálni nem lehet, mert valami biztositás csakugyan kell a magyaroknak, hogy a kötendő feltételek meg fognak tartatni. Erre utalva vannak némely ministerek erőszakos politikája által is, kik a fejedelem hatalmát a törvény hatalma fölé akarják emelni, a mi új forradalomra vezetne. De feltéve, hogy ezen nehézség a római király közbenjárása vagy más módon meg lesz haladva s 3 havi fegyvernyugvást létre hozva, óhajtandó, hogy a császár tábornokai azt meg is tartsák. — Jó módot nyujt erre a császár azon ajánlata, hogy a fegy-

vernyugvás idejére Heistert Bécsbe rendeli. Az alkudozásokra mérsékelt s engedékeny ministerek volnának választandók, s néhány a császárhoz hű maradt magyar, ez a nemzet bizalmát megnyerné, mely féltékeny a német ministerek uralmára. — A békealkudozásoknál lényeges feladat kielégiteni a népet és az egyéneket. Vannak, kik hiszik, hogy elég lesz megnyugtatni az országot általában, a főnökökkel pedig ugy bánni mint elbántak Nádasdival s társaival. S e czélból meg is kisértették egyenetlenséget idézni elő, de ez mindeddig meghiusult. A helyes eljárás 1. megnyugtatni általában az országot; 2. kielégiteni négy vagy öt vezérférfiút. Az első elérhető a visszaélések megszüntetése s a törvények s jogok tiszteletben tartása által, a részletek a tartandó congressuson vagy országgyülésen lennének megalapitandók. Ebbeli igéret elég lenne a nép megnyugtatására, ha biznának benne, hogy pontosan meg fog tartatni. De a bizodalom igen kevés a népnél főleg a reformátusoknál, kiknek vallásuk szabad gyakorlata sokban megrövidittetett az utóbbi években, s kik csak azt kivánják, hogy azon állapotba helyeztessenek, melyben voltak a császár trónra jövetelekor. Ezt pedig megérdemlik jó viseletük által is, és a császár az angol királyné s a hollandiak hű szövetségesei iránti tekintetből is megadhatja kivánságaikat. — Legnehezebb kérdés a főnökök kielégitése. A már elévült általános bűnbocsánat helyett ujat kell hirdetni és ebben a főbbeket név szerint megemliteni, miszerint lássák, hogy irányukban nem tétetik kivétel. Ezt az udvar nem sziveseen teszi, de szükséges. A ministerek közt többen, mert tán az elkobzandó jószágokra tartanak számot, mások mert absolut hajlamuak, ellenezni fogják. Legnehezebb feladat lesz Rákóczi számára találni kárpótlást, kit a császár nem fog erdélyi fejedelemnek elismerni, s ki nem fogja magát multjánál fogva biztonságban érezni ezentúl Magyarországban, más országba kellene tehát számára birtokokat adni. Iró nem tud olyant javasolni, sem azt nem tudja, mi módon elégitendők ki a főbbek, nem ismervén azok vágyait s kivánságait, sem a császár akaratát, a melytől minden függ. —

State Paper Office Germany 175.

Reflexions sur les affaires d'Hongrie.

Pendant que ces troubles durent, Sa Ma[te] Imp[le] souffre plusieurs inconveniens.

1. Elle perd les revenues de ses Domaines et de ses Mines tant en Hongrie qu'en Transylvanie aussy bien que l'impôt sur le sel, et autres avantages qu'on compte ordinairement à 3 millions de florins tous les ans, Outre les Contributions qu'on étoit accoutumé de tirer de ces deux pays pour la valeur de 4 autres millions.

2. Les Pays Hereditaires d'Autriche, de Moravie, et de Styrie, situez sur les Confins d'Hongrie étant exposer aux ravages continuels ne seront plus en état de fournir leur Contigent ordinaire pour les besoigns de S. M. I, auxquels la Boheme et la Silesie seuls ne suffiront pas en aucune maniere pour soutenir la guerre contre la France.

3. Le sang repandu de part et d'autre pendant cette guerre intestine touche également S. M. I. qui en qualité du Pere commun de ses peuples, ne pourroit tirer des avantages par de faits d'armes sur ses sujets, sans que cela soit à ses propres depens. On fait monter déjà jusqu'au trente mille hommes le nombre de ceux qui ont peri tant de coté des Mecontents que des Trouppes Imperiales employées pour les reduire y compris les gens qui sont crevez de misere, suite ordinaire des telles desordres.

4. Sa Ma^te^ Imp^le^ a presentement en Hongrie et en Transilvanie 7 Regiments d'Infanterie, 3 de Cuirassieurs, et 4 de Dragons, touttes trouppes reglées dont le pied devroit etre de 23800 hommes; sans compter beaucoup de Compagnies franchées qui sont en garnisons, et quelques Bataillons formez de recruts destinées pour l'Armée en Italie, Ny encore le reste des Troupes auxiliaires de Dannemark qui sont aussy employées en Hongrie. Tous ensemble pourroient bien passer le nombre de 30 mille hommes dont une bonne partie devroit marcher contre la France. Si les troubles d'Hongrie étoient terminées à l'amiable, au lieu que tant qu'elles durent plusieurs vieux Corps, pour avoir été trop longtems enfermez dans des places, y periront peu à peu sans conserver méme le pied des Regiments.

5. Il est vray que jusquà present les Turcs témoignent de ne vouloir pas prendre part avec les Mecontents; on sçait pourtant de bonne part qu'ils prêtent sous mains aux Hongrois autant de secours d'hommes et d'argent qu'ils peu-

vent bien faire sans rompre ouvertement avec Sa Ma^{te} Imp^{le} ainsy ne seroit il pas de la prudence de se trop fier à leur tranquillité apparente.

Ils ont tenu la meme conduite à l'egard de Teckeli pendant les deux premieres années de sa rebellion et en suite ils se sont declaré en sa faveur, lorsqu'il s'étoit rendu maitre de quelques places en Hongrie et paroissoit en état de se soutenir; Il est à craindre que la méme chose n'arrive presentment, Et que la France, ne pouvant plus secourir les Rebelles par la voye de Baviere apres la Reduction de M^{r} l'Elect^{r}, ne fasse ses derniers efforts pour engager la Porte Ottomane à proteger ces malheureux; Qui ne pouvant plus se soutenir contre les Armes Victorieuses de S. M. I. et ne croyant pas d'obtenir de sa Clemence le Soulagement qu'ils souhaittent, seroit tentez par desespoir de se jetter entre les bras des Infidelles; Par où Sa Majeste Imp^{le} sera entrainée dans une nouvelle guerre, au grand prejudice de celle dans la quelle les Alliez sont déja engager contre la France.

Par ce que je viens de dire il paroit assez que les affairs de S. M. I. et de ses Alliez souffrent beaucoup pendant la durée des ces troubles d'Hongrie et par consequent qu'il sera de leur interest commun de les faire terminer auplutôt par un accommodement à l'amiable.

On ne sçaura disconvenir que S. M. I. n'y ait été entierement disposée selon sa Clemence ordinaire, et méme qu'Elle ait employée des moyens pour y parvenir, ayant par diverses fois nommé des Commissaires d'entre ses Ministres pour examiner les Griefs des Hongrois et pour trouver des expedients pour les contenter, mais il est arrivé qu'on a trop souvent changé et par consequence qu'ils ne sont instruits à fond de ce que les Mecontents souhaittent, et de quelle maniere il faut se prendre pour sortir d'affaire.

De plus S. M. I. a accepté en forme la Mediation de Sa M^{te} Britannique et de L. H. P. étant assuré que ces bons Alliez n'avoient autre but de leurs offices que de tirer la Maison d'Autriche d'un tres grand embarras, et de la mettré d'autant plus en état de pursuivre la guerre avec Vigueur dans l'Empire en Italie.

Dans cette veüe le Ministre d'Hollande fit une course aupres de Berczeni au Mois de Mars, mais sans effet, n'ayant pas été authorisé par la Cour Imp[le] pour traitter, mais seulement pour Reconnoitre, et pour decouvrir autant qu'il pouvoit les intentions des Chefs; Depuis ce temps là on n'a pas eu la moindre occassion de pousser la Negotiation; Non obstant que plusieurs personnes Illustres, et autres, s'en sont melées. S. A. E. Palatine S'y est employée fort genereusement et l'archeveque de Colotza de méme, sans que l'un ou l'autre d'eux ait pu reussir. Les frequentes allées et venües de Mess[rs] Visa et Occoluczani, au lieu de faciliter l'accommodement, l'ont rendu moins practicable; et Ratkai par son voyage precipité fit plus du mal que du bien étant une personne décriée par tout; Enfin on s'est servi de Szirmai homme habile et experimenté dans des semblables occasions, mais Suspecte pour étre plus propre à exciter une Rebellion en Hongrie qu'à l'assouppir: Il y a pourtant, des gens qui croyent ses intentions sinceres, et ce sera de la justice d'attendre son retour avant que de deciter de ces desseins et de sa Conduite. Il faut avoüer cependant que tant de differents personnages qui ont eu part à la Negotiation, ont contribuez à la rendre plus embarassée et intriguée qu'elle devroit avoir été naturellement.

De plus, les Generaux de Sa Ma[té] Imp[le], au lieu de preter la main à un accomodement ont fait tout leur possible pour le detourner, en aigrissant les esprits des Hongrois par des ravages exercés sur eux, quelques fois contre les ordres de Sa Ma[te] Imp[le] méme: Et sans respecter l'Archeveque à qui S. M. I. avoit confié la Negotiation, Ils ont fait tout au monde pour le degoûter, tant par des injures personelles, qu'en pillant ses vins à Bude, Brulant son Eveschê de Vesprin, et faisant saccager ses autres terres de Colotza et de St. Gothard: Cette maniere de traitter un Prélat qu'on avoit choisi pour Mediateur, a fait naitre des soupsons dans l'esprit des Hongrois qu'il n'y avoit pas grand fonds à faire sur les esperances qu'on donnoit de temps en temps d'une reconciliation sincere.

Mais malgré ces obstacles on est enfin entré en matiere, et on a fait reciproquement des pas assez naturels et Equitables: Sa Ma[té] Imp[le] a genereusement accordé un armistice

provisionel jusqu'à la fin de September: Berczeni l'a accepté avec ardeur, et a donné ordre à ses Generaux Subalternes de la faire observer trés exactement. Ragotzi de son coté à envoyé à la Cour par les deux Deputez Visa et Occoluczani onze articles sur lesquels il souhaitte qu'on voulût conclure une Treve de 3 mois, pendant quel terme il propose qu'on envoye à Presbourg ou à Tirnau des Commissaires de part et d'autre pour travailler à la Paix generale.

Les dits articles paroissent assez raisonables et gueres differents de ceux qu'il a plû à S. M. I. d'offrir de Son propre mouvement au mecontents il y a quelques mois, Car quoyque par le 9e article Ragotzi paroit souhaitter qu'on luy renvoye sa femme et ses enfans, et apparament la Cour Imple ne voudroit pas y consentir avant la Paix il faut esperer qu'une affaire particuliere et si peu essentielle ne fera pas accrocher un bien où tout le Royaume est interessé; et que Ragotzi par consequent voudroit desister de cette demande, non obstant qu'il a donné ces articles pour étre Son Ultimatum.

Dans ses Lettres du second de Septre Il prie les Envoyez d'Angre et d'Hollande de continuer leurs offices quoyqu'il n'accepte pas encore leur Mediation en forme; attendant pour cela que les Etats du Pays se declarent la dessus. Mais il parle toujours de Guarantie, que la Cour Imple n'admettra pas facilement, puisqu'Elle la croit peu compatible avec le respect due au Souverain. Les Hongrois pourtant paroissent resolus d'y insister, regardant cette Seureté comme la Base de l'accommodement à faire, et la seule precaution à prendre pour ce que les conditions qu'en leur faveur on voudroit accorder presentement soyent mieux observeés que tout ce qui a été stipulé en leur faveur cy devant. C'est là l'objection principale qui a empechée que la negotiation ne fût mise en train plutôt; Et à moins que les Hongrois n'ayent quelque asseurance très positive sur quoy se reposer à l'avenir, la mefiance subsistera toujours, et la crainte qu'aussi tôt qu'on aura mis bas les armes, on voudroit se ressentir contre les Chefs, ou attenter de nouveau contre la liberté publique; y poussé par le Conseil

violent des Ministres, dont les uns y pourroient étre portez par une politique très dangereuse d'elever le pouvoir de leur Souverain au dela de l'autorité que les Loix du pays luy donnent, Par où le peuple courre risque de tomber dans les mémes malheurs qu'ils souffrent à présent.

Mais posé que cette difficulté soit applanié par l'entremise du Roy des Romains, ou par quelque autre expedient, et que la Treve pour 3 mois soit arretée, Il faut esperer Que S. M. I. la fera bien observer par ses Generaux qui depuis peu respectent peu les ordres qu'ils trouvent en faveur des Mecontents. Il est vray que Sa Majté Imple S'est offerte de Son Chef de rappeller le Genl Heister a Vienne lorsque la Cessation d'Armes seroit conclue, et de le faire rester là tant qu'elle dureroit, le qui sera un bon moyen pour prevenir quelques incidents fâcheux par où la Treve pourroit etré interrompue.

On devroit choisir pour la Negotiation de la part de S. M. I. des Ministres moderez et traittables et joindre dans la Commission qu'on voudroit etablir quelques Hongrois d'entre ceux qui sont demeurez fidelles à S. M. I. Par cette demarche impartiale on témoigneroit envers la Nation une certaine Confidence qui detruiroit un peu de la jalousie et du chagrin que les Hongrois ont de se voir trop assujettés à la domination des Ministres Allemands.

La Negotiation essentielle de la Paix sera de contenter le Peuple et le particulier. Il y a des gens qui croyent qu'on pourroit separer l'un de l'autre et en soulageant le Royaume en general avoir les chefs à discretion, pour en user avec eux de la méme maniere qu'on a chatié Nadásti et ses Complices; aussi on à taché de mettre de la mefiance entre eux, mais ces desseins n'ont pas reussie, car jusqu'apresent tous les Chefs continuent à vivre dans une parfaite intelligence ensemble et le gros du peuple paroit resolu de ne les pas abandonner à qu'elle Condition qu'elle puisse étre: ainsy comme je vient de dire, it faut songer aux moyens 1° de donner satisfaction generale au Royaume, et 2° d'accommode quatre ou 5 personnes qui sont à la tête des mécontents. Quant au premier on a presenté un detail des Griefs, sur la pluspart desquels S. M. I. S'est déja expliqué

favorablement par maniere de Preliminaire, ayant declaré Ses intentions de faire reformer les abus qui se sont glissez dans l'administration des finances du Commissariat, et autres Charges et Qu'il fera observer exactement à l'avenir les Loix et constitutions du Royaume, tant à l'egard des Droits et privileges des Hongrois, que par rapport à la Religion: Et en cas que ces asseurences generales ne suffisent pas pour calmer les esprits, on promet de faire examiner plus en detail le reste de leurs demandes, au Congress de Presbourg ou Tirnau, ou bien à la Diette prochaine.

Cela seroit assez pour contenter le Peuple Si on pouvoit les persuader que ces belles promesses seront fidellement executées, de quoy on est fort incredule faute de guarantie qui est là toujours, particulierement ceux de la Religion Reformez dont l'Exercice a été abregé beaucoup depuis quelques anneés, méme par les deux dernieres Diettes, et par une Clause equivoque touchant les Droits des Seigneurs qu'on appelle Dominos Terrestres, laquelle Clause a été mal interpretée et forcée par le Palatin Prince Esterhasi et autres, au grand prejudice des Protestants, Qui pour étre delivrez des vexations cruelles auxquelles ils se trouvent exposée tous les jours sur ce Sujet, Souhaittent ardemment qu'il plaise à Sa M. I. de leur accorder les mémes privileges immunitez dont ils ont jouis à Son avenement à la Couronne. La demande n'est par exorbitante, car les Conditions ne sont pas beaucoup differentes; Pourtant une Concession si gracieuse de la part de S. M. I. contribueroit extremement à la tranquillité du Royaume, en gaignant les Coeurs des Reformez qui font plus que deux tiers des Habitants. Il est à remarquer que personne de cette Profession n'a paru parmi les Chefs qui portent les armes contre S. M. I. Par où ils se sont rendus d'autant plus dignes de la Clemence: Et il faut esperer qu'en cette occasion S. M. I. voudroit leur accorder quelque Grace en Consideration et aux instances de S. M. Britannique, de L. L. H. H. P. P. et autres Princes Protestants qui par là seront obligez de promouvoir avec plus de Zele les interests de son Auguste Maison.

La derniere Consideration est la plus difficile sçavoir. La conduite qu'il faut tenir à legard des Chefs: S. M. I. à

déja, par deux fois fait publier des actes d'une Amnestie generale par laquelle il pardonne à tous sans exception ce qui s'est passé et promet de restituer leurs charges; mais comme le terme de ces actes est de longtemps echeu, sans que les Chefs ayent fait la moindre mine de vouloir accepter l'amnestie offerte, on est sans doute dans l'intention d'en publier d'autres, ou les noms des Principaux seront distinctement specifiez, pour les convaincre qu'il n'y a point de reserve ou derriere pensée a craindre pour leurs personnes. En suite il faut se resoudre de les accommoder, chacun selon son rang, le qui sera de dure digestion à la Cour Imp[le] qui doit avoir de la repugnance à faire du bien à ceux qui leur ont causez tant du mal. Il est pourtant necessaire qu'on passe par là pour sortir d'affaire, et prevenir un mal plus grand. Du Coté de S. M. I. on ne trouvera pas tant de difficulté que de la part de ses Ministres, dont les uns ont peutétre en veüe des biens confisquables, et les autres, asserteurs trop violents du Pouvoir absolu ne manqueront pas de soutenir que ce seroit de très mauvais exemple et méme contre la dignitez d'un Souverain de faire des conditions avantageuses aux Sujets Rebelles. Pourtant la reputation de S. M. I. n'est plus engagée et ne pourroit rien souffrir par de Concessions qu'Elle voudroit faire d'autant que par la reduction de Baviere et par le progrés que Ses armes victorieuses font sur le Rhin, le monde doit étre persuadé que la Condescension qu'Elle voudroit faire paroitre pour les Hongrois, n'est nullement forcée par la necessité de ses affaires, mais paroient purement de l'affection paternelle qu'il conserve toujours pour ses peuples.

Cependant il est arrivé un incident qui pourroit beaucoup recluer l'accommodement à faire. Je veux parler de l'Elevation de Ragotzi à la dignitez du Prince de Transilvanie par les Choix des Etats du pays ou du moins d'une bonne partie d'entr' eux; Par les Lettres qui viennent de sa part il signe déja T. P. comme s'il étoit resolu de maintenir Sa pretension à la dite Principauté; Laquelle S. M. I. n'admettra pas facilement, par plusieurs raisons trop connües pour étre alleguées dans cet écrit, Il faut donc avoir recours à quelque expedient, et trouver en quelque autre Pays une Terre qui

puisse servir d'Equivalent pour les biens que Ragotzi doit quitter en Hongrie, ou il ne se croira plus en seureté contre le ressentiment que sa Conduite passée doit naturellement tirer sur luy; et on pourroit bien s'imaginer que ce ne seroit pas moins de la Convenience de S. M. I. méme d'étre delivrée d'une famille qui de temps en temps Luy a donné de l'embaras.

En quel endroit du monde cet Equivalent se pourroit trouver je ne pretends pas proposer, ni les moyens propres pour contenter les autres Chefs, ne sçachant rien de leurs intention ou de leurs Conveniences, ou pour mieux dire de la volonté de S. M^{té} Imp^{le} de laquelle le tout depend.

206.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Átküldi Szentkereszty András erdélyi titkár kérvényét, melyben a királyné közbenjárását kéri a császárnál az enyedi elpusztitott protestans egyetem helyreállitására a sóbányákból adandó 30—40,000 ft. segély végett. — Iró hiszi, hogy ha a minister beszélne a canterbury-i érsekkel, lehetséges volna 10—12 erdélyi fiatal embernek nevelését a két angol egyetemnél biztositani. — Eredeti holograf bizodalmas levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. **Cron-Weissembourg, 6th Oct^{r} 1704.**

Right Hon^{ble}

Since I left Vienna, one Andreas Szent Kerestzi, the Secretary of Transilvania, a Protestant, who usually sollicits at y^{e} Imp^{l} Court in favour of the Reformed Churches throughout that Province has sent after me the Papers you find here inclosed*), The substance whereof is that whereas Gen^{l} Rabutin had miserably destroyed the Town of Enyed, the only university for y^{e} education of Youth in Transilvania or Hungary, killed y^{e} students & their Professors & burnt their Churches, Schools & Library, it is to be feared this desolation may draw after it the ruin of the Protestant religion in those parts, w^{ch} I am apt to believe was the

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

main design of that violent execution. He therefore in y^{e} name of y^{e} Province & for y^{e} benefit of y^{e} Reformed-Churches in those countrys to move her Maj^{ty} to interpose with & entreat y^{e} Emp^{r} (when y^{e} other affairs are regulated in Transilvania) that he would be pleased to restore y^{e} Protestants to y^{e} enjoym^{t} of their ecclesiastical benefices w^{ch} they had formerly; & whereas H. I. M^{ty} declares y^{e} Cruelties that have been executed against y^{e} University, were contrary to his intentions, This Secretary proposes that y^{e} Emp^{r} might allow 30 or 40$^{\underline{m}}$ florins out of y^{e} duties he received from his Salt-Mines towards rebuilding the said University.

2^{ly} He magnifies y^{e} R. of Prussia's charity in taking into his University in Germany some poor scholars who are natives of Transilvania; & thereby would excite Her M^{ty} to do y^{e} like.

Neither of these points seems to require any present answer, but we may stay till the troubles in Hungary & Transilvania are over; These perhaps her Ma^{ty} may vouchsafe to intercede with y^{e} Emp^{r} by letter, that He would be pleased to appropriate a small part of his salt-revenues for y^{e} use here proposed; And as for y^{e} latter Request, I beleive if you spoke to y^{e} A B^{p} of Canterbury He might easily dispose some Colleges in our 2 Universities to receive 10 or 12 poor Hungarians into schollarships, which I fancy wou'd be a more usefull charity than w^{t} was designed in favour of y^{e} Grecian Colony.

At y^{e} leisure you will be pleased to let me know w^{t} answer I ma^{y} return to this Secretary, whose petition I wou'd not decline handing to you because I know him to be an honest wellmeaning man, & one from whom I have had many usefull informations.

I am etc. G. Stepney.

To M^{r} Sec^{ry} Harley.

I. Melléklet a 206-ik számhoz.

Szentkereszty András Stepneynek. Elpanaszolva az erdélyi reformált egyház szomorú s üldözött állapotját, s Enyed elpusz-

titását a császári katonaság által, kéri Stepneyt, hogy az angol királyné közbenjárását az erdélyi reformatusok részére kieszközölje, miszerint ezek vallásuk szabad gyakorlásában mint előbb voltak meghagyassanak. Hogy továbbá a császár az enyedi egyetem helyreállitására 30—40.000 frtot az erdélyi sóbányajövedelmekből nekik utalványozzon. — A porosz király több protestans fiú neveléséről gondoskodván reméli, hogy az angol királyné is teend érettök legalább annyit. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175.

Excellentissime Domine,
Domine et Patrone Colendissime!

In quem delapsae sint hodie Statum Res Transylvanicae quarum, mihi quoq Cura, inter alios, etiam ab ipsa Transylvania, saltem ex parte Reformatae Religioni deditorum, commissa est, Excellentiam Vestram non latet. Transilvaniae preciosior pars Caesari ut Regi et Principi tuo devota, etiamnum à potiori est; Proceribus, qui in loca presidiis Septa, se receperunt, adhucdum in fide perseverantibus. Nobilitas minor quor Pecorum et Equorum Armentis, quae, unicus Patriae hujus Thesaurus sunt, destitui, et juxta, multi, vita quoq exui, quam fidem violare maluerunt, Spe liberationis mali, quod in Hungaria exordium coepit, et Transylvaniam versus serpsit innixi. Sed, dum dicta Hungaria, tota quanta, pene in Arma rueret, ac prout tardiora sunt remedia, qua mala, nedum remedium malorum; quin imo, neq defensio Sperata, et diu expectata, veniret, accidit: Eorum, quos loca praesidiata non coeperunt, alios comminnationibus Rebellium, qui armis valebant, persuasos, alios, vi et necessitate adactos, alios captos, et omnes deniq temporis quasi hujus vitio, tanquam torrente, abreptos, Campum undiq occupasse. In quos, à Milite Caesareo, dum Severius igne et ferro adversum fuit, intentione, malo huic medendi, remedium gravius morbo factum, dum exulcerati Plebis etiam animis, Miles Caesareus, Campo excedere, ac in locis praesidiatis Securitatem quaerere debuit. Contigit autem, hisce Circumstantiis, inter caetera mala: Oppidum etiam celebre Enyed vocatum, purè Reformatum, ubi celeberrima, et unica Transylvaniae Reformatorum Universitas fuit, ab Antiquitate, Professoribus, Juventute, Biblio-

theca, et aliis requisitis Suis clara, à Milite Caesareo igne, et ferro castigatum est, Fama Scholae, et ipsum Oppidum, exusta, Incolaeq^{e} tam Civici quam Academici Ordinis, internecione deleti, quibus fugâ vitam Salvare non licuit. Et quia, ab illo toto tempore, Transylvania, eo loco et Statu est: Ut nec hinc illuc, nec illinc huc, quicquam Literarum dari possit, inq dies et horas majora atq^{ue} majora impenderint hactenus, ac porrò etiam impenderint, per Rebellionis hujus instar gangraenae serpentis, mala, nisi poné Deum et Sollicitudinem Caesaris, Sacrae Reginalis Maj^{tis} Angliae Auxiliaria gloriosa Arma S. R. Imperium ab Incendio periculosissimo, malum hocce Hungaricum quoq^{e} fovente, liberassent. Unde, pensante haec mihi, in mentem et considerationem venit 1mo Dictus miser Transilvaniae nostrae, Cujus fideli Parti, à Rebellibus Hungaris, Seductae veró et fascinatae, ab his, à Militia n^{ra}, exitium fuit, Status. 2do Anteà etiam, quàm miseriae haec, eam extennassent, licet ex benignitate Caesarea Regia, Sacris Diplomatibus, Ecclesiis Reformatis, optimé cantum fuerit, tamen per Cleri, et zelotorum ipsiusmet Tran^{niae} Catholicorum Civium, jam eò Res Reformatorum devenerant; ut pleriq^{e} verbi Dei Ministri, vel functionem suam prae egestate deserere, vel mendicando vitam Sustentare, pudendé debuissent; Nihil enim Supplicationibus, per Cleram Gesniticum, qui contra Diploma Caesaris, Leges qu Patriae Tran^{niam} intravit, Reformatorumq^{e} Ecclesiarum fundamenta, praetensionibus suis et in Provincia comovit, et in Augusta Aula, Artibus, petita, Sufflaminavit, profici potuit; Unde 3^{tio} Infallibilis Consequentiae est: Casum declaratae Universitatis tristissimum, ad palatum hujusmodi Cleri fore, qui, ex modernis Circumstantiis, non modicam; ansam exultandi, et Religionem opprimendi arripiet; Et nisi Universitas praedicta, redditâ Tran^{niae} Pace, restauretur non modo in Tran^{nia}; Verum et in Hungaria tota, Religio Reformata, maximum detrimentum capiet. Non enim hodiè, in tota Hungaria Universitas Reformata est, imò ne Scholae quidem, considerationis alicujus. Hinc, et Juventus Reformata, quae tamen multa est, ex Hungaria in Tran^{niam} educationis Causâ mitti, et Ecclesiis de V. D. Ministris ex Transylvania prospici Solitum fuit. Serenissi-

mam et Potentissimam Reginam Angliae vero. 4to Maxima merita Sibi apud Augustam Nostram Aulam conciliasse, plusquam certum est. Ejusq^{e} Intermediationem et Intercessionem plurimum in hâc Aula valituram et effecturam esse.

Sed quia ob interclusam Correspondentiam, altefatam Suam Maj^{tem} Reginalem Proceres Tran^{niae}, in fide Caesaris constantes, debitô et Solenni modô Supplicare nequeunt. Occasione autem, mediationis aureâ, quam Aula hoc, Hungaros et Transylvanos inter ex parte Sacrae Reginalis Maj^{tis} acceptavit, ac ex parte Hungarorum et Transylvanorum Rebellium quoq^{e} acceptanda Sperantur utendam fore videtur.

Proinde Id ipsum, quod dictis Proceribus, quam humillimè flagitandum incumberet, me, qui in Aula hâc quodammodo Religionis Reformatae Vices, ut indignis, gero, per excellentiam Vestram, tanquam Sacrae Reginalis Maj^{tis}, in Aula hâc Ministrum Extraordinarium, ab Eadem, Sacra Reginali Maj^{te}, pro suo, in Deum, Ejusq^{e} verum et intemeratum Cultum amore, fervore proq^{e} aeternâ in Seram posteritatem tam Hungariae, quam Tran^{niae} Reformatorum Populorum, memoriâ, demissis precibus orare debere, judicavi; quod et praesentibus, demisse facio, nempe: Haud dedignetur Sua Maj^{tas} Reginalis, apud Augustissimam Caesareo-Regiam Maj^{tem} Dn^{um}, Dn^{um} nostrum Clementissimum, interponere suam Reginalem et gratiosissimam Operam.

1mo Quo altedicta Caesareo-Regia Maj^{tas}, intuitu fidelitatis, Reformatae in Tran^{niae} Nobilitatis, cujus ope, etiam ab initio Tran^{niam}, non Armis et impensis; Sed Spontaneâ Submissione, adepta est, et quam fideliorem esse, etiamnùm quam Catholicam, nemo non videt. Dignaretur Beneficia Ecclesiastica omnia, hactenus, seu negata seu dilata, sicut Sua Maj^{tas} in Tran^{nia} ea reperit, non attentis, quas Zelotae quaerunt, Rimis, absolutè et Constanter resolvere, aliàs omnes difficultates, hactenus, á Clero, et Civibus Catholicis motas cum impositione Silentii, ad mentem videlicet priorum Benignarum Suarum Resolutionum, tollere, praecipuè, cum beneficia illa, admodum exigua sint, ut Declaratio eorum A monstrabit. *)

---

*) Lásd a II. mellékletet.

2do Quia Sua Maj^{tas} Caesareo-Regia benignissime declaravit. Combustionem Locorum, inter quae praecipuè dolet dictum Enyed, et Universitatem Tran^{niae}, quae à potiori Reformata est praeter Suam intentionem accidisse. Itaq^{e}, in Consolationem contristati Reformati Status, placeat Sua Maj^{ti} Caesareo-Regiae, ex Salis-Fodinis Transylvaniae, quantitatem Salis, Jure Regiô distrahendam donare, eam, ex qua, 40, vêl ad minimum $\frac{30}{m}$ f. pro restaurationé dictae Universitatis et Templorum erui possent. Nisi enim hoc, per hancce Sacrae Reginalis Maj^{tis} Angliae, Intermediationem obtineant Reformati; vel decrementum Religionis, tam in Hungaria, quam in Tran^{nia} lachrymabundis Oculis intueri, et tollerare, vel et Siculi et Provinciis Reformatis, spes misericordiae Ellemosynariae, ipsos lactaverit, is tuc mendicatum mittere, inevitabiliter oportebit, eò miseriarum modernis Calamitatibus praecipitati sunt.

Pietatis luculentum Exemplum praebet, etiam Serenissimus Rex Prussiae, Cui Proceres Transylvaniae Reformati,
B ut adjacens B*) gratias humillimas egerunt; Sed nisi habeant, ubi hujusmodi Alumni in Tran^{nia} initientur, et quo sustententur; inane, et inutile reddetur hocce Beneficium. Nullus vero dubito, quin á Reformata Nobilitate Transylvanica, etiam Sacrae Reginali, pares atq^{e} Prussiae Regiae, Maj^{té}, imó majores gratias agendi, per efficax Excell^{e} Vrae Patrocinium, possit sperarí argumentum. Quod, uti, ex celebrata per Orbem Tantae Reginae Magnanimitate, Benignitate, et in Religionem Suam pietate, per modo dictum Excell^{ae} Vr^{ae} Patrocinium, demisse operior, ità debito reverentiae cultu permaneo.

Excellentiae Vestrae

Humillimus Servus

Andreas Szentkereszti.

Viennae, 15 7^{bris} A^{o} 1704.

II. Melléklet a 206-ik számhoz.

Az erdélyországi református egyház vagyoni állapotának kimutatása.

---

*) Lásd a III. mellékletet.

State Paper Office Germany 175.

Beneficia Ecclesiastica

utriusq. Sortis tam Salinaria, quàm alia, quae à potiori in Naturalibus dari solebant, constitunt in pecunia computata Rhenensis F. 6600 et aliquot

Hac antea, semper extradata, coeperat primò negare Illust[rus] Dn[us] Thesaurarius Comes Apor. Unde Supplicantibus Reformatis data est Resolutio absoluta. Quam tamen, non effectus excepit; verum per Inclytam Commissionem Cameralem, in Transylvania, deventum est, ad productionem Juriam. Ubi dicta commissio ea duplicis Classis invenit.

1[mae] Classis, ea, quae Donationibus et Collationibus formalibus fundantur.

2[dae] Classis verò, Quae tantum Conventionibus nituntur. Et sic Subministravit Suam Opinionem dicta Commissio videlicet: Donationibus fundata danda esse. Quae verò Secundae Classis sunt, eâ Stare penes Suam Maj[tem], an ex Politicis rationibus dare, nec ne velit?

Reformatí Status itaque, qui jam per hanc differentiam 7 Annis Beneficiis omnibus indifferentèr caruerunt, ex ratione; quòd Sua Maj[tas] Beneficia omnia in Statu quo reperta sunt, relinquenda benignè promiserit, Supplicaverunt, intuitu promptitudinis Servitiorum Suorum, non attento, hoc Literarum defectu, dignaretur Sua Maj[tas] indifferenter omnia haec resolvere. Nunc verò obtinuerunt Resolutionem; ut in rechtmässiger Collation fundirte Beneficia, eis extradarentur.

Beneficiorum autem dictorum, alia sunt indisputabilia scilicet Salinaria et in dictis 6600 F. comprehensa et haec faciunt Rhenens F. 3500.

Sic manebunt, quae Collationibus, et Conventionibus simul fundantur facientia Rhens. F. 3100.

Horum existimo circitèr duo millia esse, in Donationibus fundata, et sic mille circiter manebunt, quae petebantur, non attentô Literarum defectu extradari juberé, cum oblatione Servitiorum Suorum, hoc exignum multipliciter compensaturorum.

III. Melléklet a 206-ik számhoz.

Az erdélyi református consistorium levele a porosz királyhoz, melyben abbeli kegyajándékát köszönik, miszerint minden orszá-

gabeli akadémiában 3—4 erdélyi protestans ifjúnak ingyen neveltetését elhatározta s bécsi követe által velük tudatta.

State Paper Office Germany 175.

Copia L^rarum^ ad S. Regiam Maj^tem^ Prussiae
circa Beneficia Transylvaniae oblata expeditarum.

Sacra Regia Majestas Domine
Dne nobis Clementissime.

Quantò magis a nobis insperata, tanto majori cum admiratione, veneratione, et Consolatione accepta et intellecta, per nos est, Sacrae Regiae Vestrae Maj^tis^ ergà Refôrmatam in Transylvania Religionem Pietas et Munificentia, quam nobis, per unum Confratrem n^rum^, Vestrae Maj^tis^ in Augusta Clementissimi n^ri^ Domini, et Imperatoris Aula existens Legatus, Excell^mus^ Dn^us^ Bertoldi declaravit, quòd nimirum Vestra Maj^tas^, Benignissimé concluserit, tres vel quatuor, in Singulas Suae Regiae et Electoralis Dominationis Academias Studiosos ex nostra Religione recipi curase, Alumniae, à Vestra Maj^te^ in illis pié fundatae Beneficiis fruituros. Pro hac ergò, Sacra, imo Sancta, et vere Regia Vestrae Maj^tis^ ergà nostras Ecclesias Elemosyna, uti nomine omnium humillimas agimus gratias, et pro Benignissima illius praxi oramus, ita et imposterum, tam per praesentes humillimas nostras Literas, quam per praefatum Excellentissimum Dn^um^ Vr^ae^ Maj^tis^ Legatum, Ecclesias nostras, Regio Vr^ae^ Maj^tis^ Patrocinio, quam demississimè insinuamus. Promittentes ex parte nostra perpetuò ardentissimas pro Regiae Vestrae Maj^tis^ Domo, et novo Regno ad Deum preces et gratam ad omnem posteritatem, tanti Beneficij memoriam. Datum ex Consistorio nostrae Religionis, Albae-Juliae Die 20 Aprilis, Anno 1703.

Humillimi Cultores.

Comes Georgius Banffi Consistorij Reformati in Transylvania Praeses, Comes Nicolaus de Bethlem Curator Stephanus Vespreii Episcopus Reformatar Ecclesiarum per Tran^niam^.

Samuel Raposi S. T. D. et h. t. Ill. Coll: Albae Iuliani Professor, Subscripsit nomine trium in Transylvania Collegiorum Rêformatae Religionis.

Sacrae Regiae Maj^tis^ Vr^ae^.

207.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. E hó 5-kén Seilar báró s Bruyninx Pozsonyba mentek, ott bevárandók Rákóczi válaszát s útleveleit. — A pozsonyiak panaszt tettek, hogy naponkint ellenségeskedések követtetnek el a magyarok által a szőllőkben dolgozó pozsonyiak ellen. Bruyninx irt ez iránt Szirmaynak. Kit egyszersmind arról is értesitett, hogy a császári biztosok beleegyeztek a jelen fegyverszünet meghosszabbitásába oktober végeig. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. **Vienna, 8th Octr 1704.**

(Kivonat.)

Right Honble

On the 5th Inst Baron Seilar and Monsr Bruyninx set out for Presburgh, where they arrived the same evening, and will wait till Baron Szirmais Secretary shall return with the new Passports or an answer from Prince Rakoczi.

On the 6th the Magistrates paid them the usual compliments, and took that occassion to complain, that notwithstanding the Cessation of Arms several acts of hostility were daily committed by the Malcontents, against such of the Burghers or their Servants as ventured out to work in the neighbouring Vineyards; some having been killed, & other plunder'd & severely treated under the very walls of the Town. At their request Monsr Bruyninx dispatched a letter to Baron Szirmai (No. 1) representing several particular cases (No. 2) wherein the Inhabitants had been aggreived; which he desired might be redressed, & a better order kept for the future, to uppease the growing discontents, & prevent any worse disorders.

He likewise acquainted Baron Szirmai, that considering how far the time of the Cessation was already spent, & how many days more would be taken up before the Plenipotentiaries could all meet at Schemnicz, He had proposed & obtained from the Imperial Commissaries, (who have been impower'd by the Emperor to prolong the truce from time to time as they shall see occassion,) That the present Ces-

sation should be continued to the end of the month, provided the Hungarians were willing to give their consent.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

208.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. E hó 9-kén Okolicsányi új útleveleket hozott Pozsonyba a mediatorok s a császári biztosok számára. Ezekből Rákóczi kihagyatta a leginkább kifogásolt tételeket, de arra birható nem volt, hogy a herczegi czimet ne használja. — A császári biztosok kifogásokat tettek ezen útlevelek irálya ellen, s csak ugy egyeztek bele a továbbutazásba, ha Bruyninx nekik irásban adja, hogy ezt csak az ő ismételt kérésére tették, és megigéri, hogy minden befolyását fel fogja használni, hogy az alkudozásoknál hasonló követelésekkel ne éljenek a felkelők. Bruyninx ezen kivánságot teljesitvén, e hó 13-a határoztatott az elindulás napjáúl Selmecz felé. — Okolicsányi szerint köztük, az érsek s Szirmay közötti féltékenység megszünt s mindnyájan egyetértőleg müködnek. — A felkelők főnökei is jól vannak hangolva s az alkudozásoknál nem fogják követelni, hogy az egész ország nevében szólnak, sőt beleegyeznek abba is, hogy Erdélyország is bele foglaltassék ez alkudozásokba. — A pozsonyiaknak 600 frt. adó mellett megengedték a magyarok szőlleiben a szüretelést. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. Vienna, 11[th] Oct[r] 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

This morning I received advice by a Staffette from M[r] Bruyninx, That the Hungarian Deputy Occolucsani was arrived at Presburgh on the 9[th] Instant with other passports for the Mediators and the Plenipotentiaries of H. I. Majesty (No. 1.) is a copy of that sent me hither for M[r] Stepney, & the rest are all of the same tenor.

You will be pleased to observe that Prince Rakoczi has not thought fit to comply entirely with the form which was proposed by the Imperial Ministers, as being liable to

some material exceptions; But in his new Draught he has avoided such passages as had given the most occasion of offence in his former; thô neither the Arch Bishop, Szirmai, nor the Deputies could persuade him to wave his Title of Prince, He alledging that he could not recede from the ancient & known Stile of the Kingdome, and producing several Instances that both his Father of other Magnates or Peers of Hungary had inserted the Term Dei Gratia in all their publick acts, and that even some of their chief Ecclesiastics used these very words or others of equal force in their ordinances, thô they neither were nor did pretend to be Sovereign Princes. As to his writing himself Duke of Monkacz and Machoviz, He says those Lands indisputably belong to him, and formerly had the right and Title of a Duchy annexed to them, thô his Family had till now neglected to make use thereof.

These two were the first & main Objection made against the particular enumeration of his Titles, & how far they are refuted by the preceding assertions I cannot pretend to judge. The Imperial Plenipotentiaries continue likewise to find fault in general with the style He affects in his new Amendments, but I suppose their greatest greivance will have been at the words Officialibus .... sub fidilitate nostrâ constitutis; which are inserted instead of the term ... sub potestate nostra constitutis; However when Occolucsani presented the Passports to Baron Seilar, and acquainted him at lenght with the Reason why Prince Rakoczi could not sign the Projects sent from Vienna without making some Alterations, He only answer'd in general terms that he must refer himself to the resolutions which should be taken between the Imperial Commissioners & Mr Bruyninx; Thô he hoped the Deputy would not be obliged to go on to Vienna, as he had been directed by the Malcontents, in case any new difficulties were started at Presburgh.

The next morning the Imperial Plenipotentiaries had a meeting with Mr Bruyninx, wherein they repeated & justified their former objections against Prince Rakoczi's Title, and seemed to apprehend the giving way in this first step would involve them hereafter in greater difficulties,

both as to the Stile of the Full Powers & the signing the Treaty itself; which acts regarding the Emperor immediately, they must be exceeding cautions not to admit of any expression prejudicial either to his dignity or his Interest; Thô otherwise for the sake of promoting the Negotiation they might be brought to dissemble in the present case, since the passport was only an Instrument for the security of their Persons on the way, and properly directed not to them, but to the Officers & others who live in Subjection to Prince Rakoczi.

They therefore made great difficulties to go forward except Mr Bruyninx would give in writing an Authentic Testimonial as an Act of the Mediation that this Concession was only made at his repeated instances; and promise to use his best endeavours that no such pretension should be raised or insisted on by the Malcontents at the place of Treaty.

Mr Bruyninx thought fit so comply with these remonstrances, rather than to occassion new delays; and having given them a letter to that purpose (No. 2). Monday the 13th Inst was pitched upon for the day of their departure to Schemniz, where they are expected by the Arch Bishop of Colocza, (as you will find in his letter No. 3) & the Plenipotentiaries of the Malcontents; amongst whom Count Bercseni has been appointed by Prince Rakoczi in the Room of Baron Caroli, who is gone to the district under his command.

Thus at last the Assembly at Śchemnicz is likely to have its effect, notwithstanding the difficulties which have been raised from time to time; and I hope Mr Stepney will be here & follow in a day or two, since he will be better able to overrule the Many little disputes which are still likely to be started there.

Occolucsani has been likewise to wait on Mr Bruyninx, & acquainted him, That the growing jealousies between them & Baron Szirmai being wholly laid aside, they all now had united their endeavours with the Arch Bishop for the common good, to which the Chief of the Malcontents remained very well disposed; and not to give any obstruction to the

Treaty, they had resolved not to use any Expression as if they pretended to transact in the name of the whole Kingdom, which when formerly mentiond had been entirely rejected by H. I. M. As a greater mark of their Sincerity they are willing to include the Province of Transilvania both in the conditions of the Armistice & the Treaty of Peace; thô Occolucsani own'd at the same time to Mr Bruyninx, Prince Rakoczi still flattered himself with the hopes of obtaining that Principality by the Mediation of Her Majesty & the States General, to whom He thought the Emperor neither would nor could refuse any thing in the present Conjunctures.

During Mr Bruyninx's stay at Presburgh he has had an opportunity of doing several good offices to the Nobility & other Inhabitants there, who for a moderate Contribution of 600 florins have obtained the permission to reap their Vintage within the jurisdiction of the Town undisturbed; and they have likewise compounded at an easy rate for their Vineyards which lye higher up in the Country, except those at St. George & Pösing, which being the best wine, it seems the Hungarian Officers are willing to reserve it for their own use.

The States General have sent an answer dated the 22d past to the Emperor's letters of Congratulation upon the late Victory at Höchstedt.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

209.

Bruyninx levele a császári biztosokhoz, melyben őket arra buzdítja, hogy daczára azon ellenvetéseknek, melyek a Rákóczi által kiállított útlevelekben használt czim ellen tehetők volnának, menjenek Selmeczre. Az útlevelek úgy sem a császár biztosaihoz, hanem a Rákóczi hatósága alatt álló tisztekhez s másokhoz lévén intézve. Igéri egyszersmind, hogy a helyszinén reméli megaka-

dályozhatni azt, hogy a császári biztosoktól hasonló czimek adása követeltetnék. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

Letter from Mr Bruyninx

to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries exorting them to go forward to Schemnitz nothwithstanding the objections which might be made to the title used by Prince Rakoczi in his Passport.

Excellmi et Illustmi Domini.

Siquidem Excell. Illustmi Dominationibus Vestris visum fuerit Dominum Pr. Rakoczi in noviter transmissis Literis salvi Conductus, Certos quosdam sibi arrogasse titulos et loquendi modum, cui Conspicuae Commissioni Caesareae anuere non esset integrum eandemque ob rationem se in dubio versari fatentur, an absque ejusmodi Titulorum omissione et congruâ Literarum salvi conductus mutatione, ulterius iter Schemnizium versus aggredi possint, multo magis autem ad huc pravertendum censuerint, ne in ipso Tractatûs cursu veluti plenipotentiis, subscriptione Tractatus, aliisque similibus actibus ad commissionem Caesaream Directis, et sacram suam Caesarèam Majtem respicientibus Pr Rakoczi ejusmodi utatur Titulis quos eôusque alte memorata conspicua Commissio Caesarea admittere non possit, imo potius certum esset propterea ulteriorem Tractatum progressum impeditum iri? Excellis et Illustmis Dominationibus Vestris non inacceptum fore spero eiusdem super hasce difficultates meam liberè aperiam mentem me propterea institutum iter Nostrum in spem futurae pacis, non esse remorandum censere cum salvi Conductus illae Literae non ad Excell. et Illusmas Dominationes Vestras sed ad illos, quos Princeps Rakoczi sub sua potestate habet, milites et alios sint directae nec aliter Schemnizium tendentes Plenipotentiarios quam pro itineris securitate respiciant: Et quod futura ejusmodi obstacula in Tractatibus ipsis altinet habito etiam super id cum per Illri Domino Okolicsany Colloquio quantum de facto tertii mihi aliquod sperare licet, illam Nos difficultatem in loco ipso Tractatuum superaturam, planè mihi persuasum conatus polliceor, ne simile quid ex parte confoederatorum Hunga-

rorum in loco Tractatuum â Conspicuâ Commissione Caesarea postulatum eatur, vel eidem obtrudi quaeratur.

Excell[ae] et Illust[mis] Domna[obis] Vestris

ad serviendum promptissimus

I. I. Hamel Bruyninx.

Poson[ij] die 10[ma] Oct. 1704.

210.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Bruyninx irja, hogy az utak roszasága végett 17-ke előtt nem érnek Selmeczre. — Lamberg 17-ről ir Selmeczről, hogy ott vannak már a kalocsai érsek, Szirmay s a magyarok biztosai. Szerinte az útlevelek formájára társai által tett kifogások mint kicsinyesek mellőzendők a nagyobb czél elérése reményében. Ő hajlandó Bercsényi abbeli kivánságát is teljesiteni, hogy az alkudozásoknál egymást excellenciázzák. Iró tart tőle, hogy Seilar ezt főfontosságu dolognak tekintendi. — Erdélyből végre érkezett tudósitás Rabutintól Oláhországon át. Ennek főczélja a Bethlen gróf ellen hozott itélet megerősitésének szorgalmazása. — A császáriak még mindig tartják Szebent s 3 vagy 4 várost, de az ország többi része a felkelők hatalmában van, s nincs is remény azt tőlük elvehetni. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. Vienna, 15[th] Octbr 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday I received advice from M[r] Bruyninx of the 12[th] Inst. that he and the Imperial Commissioners were prepared to leave Presburgh next morning, but by the badness of the roads and the ill weather could scarce expect to get to Schemnitz before the 17[th].

By last Post I had the honour to acquaint you, on what reasonable terms M[r] Bruyninx had obtained a free permission for the Inhabitants of Presburgh to gather in their Vintage in that Neighbourhood; But the Nobility and others whose Estates lye further up in the Country not being included in the contract, He likewise writ in their favour to

the Commandant of Pösing Baron Sennyey, who is one of the most considerable Malcontents, & has the direction of all the Troops on those Frontiers during Bercseni's absence; I here inclose (No. 1) a Copy of his answer, because he takes this occasion to express the great desires of hopes he has a fair accommodation, provided the Emperor be willing to redress their just greivances.

Here are letters of the 7th Inst. from Count Lamberg, who is arrived at Schemnitz, and has found there the Arch Bishop of Colocza, Baron Szirmai, & the Plenipotentiaries of the Malcontents; Both he and the Arch Bishop think their Collegues Baron Seilar & Count Cohari have been too scrupulous about the form of the Passeports, and are of opinion such little Cavils ought to be laid aside in hopes of carrying on the main work for which they are employed; They are likewise for complying with Count Bercseni's demand of receiving & giving mutually the Title of Excellence; But I wish Baron Seilar when he comes there, does not look upon this ceremonial to be a Substantial part of his negotiation.

This Court has for a long time received no Authentic information from Transilvania, but at last a Greek has found means to get trough Wallachia with letters from General Rabutin of the 26th & 30th of August. The chief occasion of this dispatch was as I am informed to bring hither the Process against Count Bethlem for the Emperor's approbation; the Regency however of that Province has not writ to the Emperor nor to their Chancery by this express; whether the General or any other consideration has obliged them to let fall their usual correspondence I cannot tell; But one Acton the favorite & Factotum of Count Rabutin has writ to the vice chancellor here, who is a Catholic & a professed Enemy to Count Bethlem, Quod si Imperator sibi Transilvaniam, Transilvaniae Leges et Libertatem, Catholicae Religioni quietem conservatam cupiat, necesse est ut Sententiam contra Bethlemum latam confirmet. These words are to very remarkable that I thought proper to give them you as I received them from a person to whom the Vice Chancellor communicated that letter.

As to the State of the Province there is no considerable alteration: The Imperialists still maintain themselves in Hermanstadt, & 3 or 4 of the Chief Towns, & have had some advantage over several parties who ventured too near those places; But the Malcontents are entirely Masters of the open Country, & there is no hopes of reducing them by those little Garrisons who can scarce defend themselves & have no communication with one another.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Secretary Harley.

211.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Átküldi Bruyninx Pozsonyból irt levelének kivonatát, mely szerint ez attól tart, hogy a császári ministerek néhányai igyekezni fognak a békealkudozásokat meghiúsitani. Az egyik ugy nyilatkozott, hogy ő nem tűr meg semmit, a mi a pápistaság gyarapodását Magyarországban akadályozná. Pedig iró azt hiszi, hogy a papok visszaélései képezendik a sérelmek legnagyobb részét, s ha a császáriak látják, hogy a protestansok határozottan elégtételt kivánnak a vallás dolgában, valami más ürügy alatt megszakasztják az alkudozásokat. — Eredeti holograf bizodalmas levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. Vienna, Oct^{br} 15th 1704.

Right Hon^{ble}

By the inclosed Extract of M^{r} Bruyninx's letter to me *), You will see that he apprehends some of the Imperiall Ministers may endeavour to cross the present Treaty; And you will find in my answer what assurances one of them has given not to suffer anything which may obstruct the growth of Popery in Hungary; thô I beleive the incroachments already made there by the Priests will be one of the Chief complaints & sustained by the main body of the na-

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

tion; And if the Imperialists perceive the protestants do design to insist positively on a just satisfaction, it is to be feared they will rather seek to break off the whole negotiation on some other pretence, than to abandon what they have once usurped; In which case they will without doubt endeavour to throw all the blame of the miscarriage on the Hungarians.

I wish these apprehensions may prove groundless, But you will please to remember what passed at the Treaty of Riswyck about the 4th article, & that Baron Seilar is said to have been the Author of the Clause which has been made use of to oppress the Protestants in the Palatinat, & which has raised no small discontent amongst all the princes of the Reformed Religion in the Empire.

I am etc.

C. Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 211-ik számhoz.

Kivonat Bruyninx leveléből, mely szerint reméli, hogy nem sikerülend némelyek fogásainak meghiúsitani az egyezkedést. — Kivonat Whitworth válaszából, melyben mondja, hogy van tudomása arról, miszerint Seilar báró elmenetele előtt volt Kollonich bibornoknál s a jezsuiták főbbjeinél s őket biztositotta, miszerint semmibe sem fog beleegyezni, a mi a katholika vallás kárára lenne vagy annak gyarapodását akadályozná Magyarországban. Reméli, hogy Stepney idején ott lesz őt segitendő.

State Paper Office Germany No 173.

Extrait de la Lettre de Mr Bruyninx
à Mr Whitworth,
datée de Presbourg le 12 d'Octr 1704.

Je crois d'auoir gagné beaucoup en faisant poursuivre nôtre voyage, car j'y auray des gens là qui m'âideront, et il n'y sera pas si facile de rompre .non obstant les ruses que je crains.

Extrait de la Lettre de M^r^ Whitworth à M^r^ Bruyninx,

datée de Vienne le 15 de 8^bre^ 1704.

Vous avez raison de croindre, que votre Negotiation ne soit rompüe par quelque ruse, puisque je say de très bonne main, que le Baron Seilar avant son depart a été trouver le Cardinal Colonitsch, et les Principaux des Jesuites pour les asseurer, qu'ils ne deuroient pas être peiné, et qu'il ne suffriroit jamais qu'on conclut la moindre chose, qui pourroit porter prejudice à l'Interêt et à l'accroissement de la Religion Catholique en Hongrie.

J'espere qui Mons^r^ de Stepney sera avec vous assez à temps; si non, et que vous voyez que les Ministres Imperiaux veulent rompre. L'assemblée par Leurs Intrigues; persuader au moinx les Plenipotentiaires des Mécontents, de mettre entre Vos mains comme Mediateur, une Declaration formelle, qu'ils ayent voulû et veulent encore traitter sur des Conditions raisonnables, si on veut agir de bonne foy avec Eux.

212.

Sutton levele Stepneyhez. Rákóczi tervei rosszul ütöttek ki. A törökök semmi hajlamot sem éreznek ügyét felkarolni. Szeged ostromának megszüntetése s a Rabutin által szenvedett vereség lerontották minden hitelét a török előtt. Nem rég egy franczia követ vagy harmincz ember kiséretében érkezett Durazzoba, honnan Belgrádba kisértetett nagy előzékenységgel; nagyobb summa pénzt s némi fegyvert hozott magával. Rákóczihoz két izben küldötteket menesztett, válaszát várván mielőtt hozzá elindulna. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

Sutton to Stepney.

Pera of Constantinople, Oct^r^ 10/21 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Prince Rakoczi's Projects have succeeded so much worse than might have been feared that these people find but little temptation at present to give him any assistance.

The raising the second siege of Segedin, and the rout which Prince Rakoczi's people hath lately received from Feld-Marshall Rabutin in Transylvania, have discredited their affairs more than any thing that hath happened before besides that we are assured that Feld Marshall Heister, and the Croats have again quite cleared the Lower Hungary of the Malcontents.

Not long ago a French Envoy with a retinue of about 30 persons landed at Durazzo where the Turks received him very civilly, and furnished him with horses and carriages for his journey to Belgrade, where Ammiraldi the Imp[l] Courier in his passage saw him arrive in his way towards Prince Rakoczi, He brought with him a good sum of money in specie and some few arms. The Pasha of Belgrade immediately appointed him an allowance of Provisions treating him in that particular as if he were going to reside at the Port. He dispatched thence two of his attendants at several times to Prince Rakoczi, whose answer He expected before he designed to move any further.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

R. Sutton.

213.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Stepney az nap reggel megérkezett Bécsbe s holnap indúl Selmeczre, honnan még semmi hir nem érkezett. Heister jelen volt több izben a haditanácsban s Magyarország ügyeire vonatkozólag azt javasolja, hogy az Ausztria- s Stájerországok által kiállitott ujonczok s egy lovasezred neki adassanak, ez által 10,000 embere lenne, s ez elég a magyarokat a Vágon túlig szoritani. A Cusani alatti három lovasezred is az ő seregéhez csatoltatni terveztetik az év vége felé. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. **Vienna 22[d] Oct[br] 1704.**

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

This morning M[r] Stepney arrived here & will proceed tomorrow to the Assembly at Schemnitz: The Court has yet received no letters from their Plenipotentiaries, but an

Express is expected hourly with an account of their reception there.

General Heister has assisted lately at two or three Conferences, wherein the Military affairs of Hungary have been under consideration; And at his persuasions these ministers are resolved to draw together the Recruits, and the two Regiments of Dragoons which were raised by the Provinces of Stiria & Lower Austria for the defence of their Frontiers against the excursions of the Malcontents; by which means General Heister pretends to form a body of $\frac{m}{10}$ men besides the Troops which are posted to secure the several passes on the Danube, And he thinks this force sufficient to venture over the River & drive the Hungarians to the other side of the Waag, as soon as the present cessation of Arms shall be expired. The three regiments of Imperial Horse which were detached to Bavaria from the Upper Rhine under the Marquis de Cusani, are likewise designed to reinforce the army towards the end of the year, or as soon as ever they can be spared from the service on which they are now employed.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Harley.

214.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Jelenti, hogy az nap reggel Bécsbe érkezett s másnap indúl Selmeczre, honnan reményli, 10—12 nap mulva visszajön, ha csak a fegyverszünet meg nem hosszabbittatik. — Nem volt kihallgatáson a császárnál, de ez helyeselte elutazási szándokát. Látogatja a ministereket, hogy a béke ügyében jól hangolja. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. **Vienna, 22^d Oct^br 1704.**

Right Hon^ble

I got hither this morning, but being Postday cou'd not conveniently have audience of y^e Emp^r, However I acquain-

ted him by Count Mansfeldt that I intended to proceed towards Schemnitz tomorrow morning, being unwilling to lose the least moment while there are any favourable appearances: The Empr approved my Resolution, & in a Post or two I hope to tell you wch dispositions I find in the Ministers there on both sides. I expect to be back again in 10 or 12 days when ye present Cessation of Hostilities will be expired, except ye Emprs Commissrs shall think fit to prolong yt term, wch (I hear) H. I. Maty has left to their discretion. Here are no letters from them, or from ye Dutch Envoy since the 13th Instant when they left Pressburg, as you will have heard from Mr Whithworth to whom I beg leave further to refer you for ye other occurrences, being obliged to spend most of this day in running about to ye Ministers in order to dispose them favourably towards ye good work I am going about.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To Mr. Secretary Harley.

215.

Sutton Hedges ministernek. Tudósítja őt egy franczia követnek Belgrádba érkezéséről, ki Rákóczihoz van küldve, sok pénzt s némi fegyvert hozott magával. — Az új vezér ugy nyilatkozott, hogy a császárral való békét fen akarja tartani. — A magyar felkelők ügye nem jól áll Törökországban a szegedi ostrom megszüntetése s a Rabutin által szenvedett vereség óta. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Turkey No. 22. Pera of Constantinople Oct. 11. O. S. 1704.

Sir,

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

An Impl Courier lately come hither saw in his passage at Belgrade a French Envoy arrive there on his way towards Prince Rakoczi. He landed at Durazzo with a retinue of

about 30 persons, and brought a great quantity of ready money and some arms with him. The Turks were extremely civil to him, giving him a guard, carriages and provisions for his journey, and upon his arrival at Belgrade the Pasha immediately settled him an allowance of Provisions as is usually done to the Ministers, who come to reside at the Port, during their journey.

The affairs of the Malcontents have gone so ill of late by the raising the second siege of Segedin, and the route of Prince Rakoczi's party in Transilvania, that they are more discredited here than ever. The present Vizir expresses himself resolved to maintain the treaty of Peace with the Emperor, very strictly, and I am persuaded he will cause it to be observed by the Pashas of the Frontiers more fairly then it was under the late Vizir.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Rob. Sutton.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Hedges.

216.

Stepney Harley miniszternek. Pozsonyban Lamberg lovászmesterével találkozott, ki Selmeczről jött levelekkel. Iró holnap indul tovább s reméli, hogy ott lesz mielőtt a tárgyalás megkezdetnék. — Eredeti holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 178. Presburg 23[d] Oct[br] 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

At my arrival here this evening I met Count Lamberg's Master of Horse who is come from Schemnitz with a pacquet from y[e] Imp[ll] Commiss[rs] & goes forward imediately to Vienna, so I have not time to inlarge but leave M[r] Whitworth to relate to you from M[r] Bruyninx's letters w[t] has passed at Schemnitz & in y[e] visit he made Ragoczi at Eisenbach 2 miles from thence, I proceed tomorrow,

and still hope to be with them before they meet & do business.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Harley.

217.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Kapott tudósitást Bruyninxtől Selmeczből, hova ez 17-én érkezett. Az első két nap látogatásokkal tölt el. Jánoky s Ráday még nem voltak ott. Rákóczi Vihnyén a fürdőt használja, hova Seilar elküldötte Okolicsányit Rákóczi üdvözletére a császári biztosok nevében, kérvén őt egyszersmind, hogy néhány levelet küldjön el részükről az erdélyi kormányhoz s Rabutinhoz a fegyverszünetet illetőleg. Rákóczi ezt megtagadta, mondván, hogy a jelen fegyverszünet vége lesz, mielőtt e levelek oda érkeznének s hogy Erdély a jelen fegyverszünetbe befoglalva nincs, de ő talál módot arra, hogy az általános fegyvernyugvásba belefoglaltassék. — Bruyninx 20-kán maga ment Rákóczihoz, ki által nagy kisérettel, szivességgel s kitüntetéssel fogadtatott, de Rákóczi minden alkalommal a jobb oldalt foglalta el, mit fejedelmek küldöttjei csak nagy követeknek s uralkodó fejedelmeknek engednek. — Bruyninx rövid üdvözlet után a főtárgyra tért s felhivta Rákóczit, hogy a mediatiót forma szerint elfogadván, azt oly helyzetbe tegye, hogy hatással működhessék. Erre Rákóczi válaszolá: Hogy köszönettel s hálával elfogadja az angol királyné s a hollandi rendek mediatioját a fegyvernyugvásra nézve. Ez mint katonai dolog egészen tőle függ; a békekötésre nézve azonban nem határozhat az országgyülés nélkül, melyet a fegyvernyugvás alatt szándékozik egybehivni. Az ország állapotát illetőleg nyiltan kimondotta, hogy ez valószinüleg az utolsó alkalom, mely a nemzetnek nyilik szabadsága kivivására, s nézete szerint jobb volna karddal kézben elvérzenie mint nyakát szeliden a szolgaság jármába hajtania, mert szomorú tapasztalásból tudják, hogy az osztrák ház tulkapásai ellen őket semmi igéret, semmi szerződés biztositani nem képes. A herczeg még több más, hévvel s keserűséggel telt kifejezést is használt, melyeket Bruyninx jónak látott elhallgatni a császári biztosok előtt. Ezen s más

beszélgetésekből itélve Bruyninx nem sokat remél, s másnap visszatért Selmeczre. — A császári biztosok zavarban vannak a követendő eljárásra nézve, mert az országgyülés összehivása Rákóczi által csak csökkentheti a császár tekintélyét, s erősbitheti a felkelőkét. A császár ezen jelentésre nem adott egyenes utasitást a követendő eljárásra nézve, be kivánja várni Stepney oda érkezését s onnani jelentését a dolgok állásáról, mielőtt véglegesen határozna. — Bruyninx látogatása alatt Rákóczihoz futár jött Konstantinápolyból, jelentvén, hogy a nagy Vezir s a Kajmakán letétettek s Achmet basa lett nagy Vezir. Ott hallotta Kassa megadásának hirét is, ugymint azt, hogy Eperjes alkudozásban van, szintén capitulálni akarván. Mondja, hogy Verville van Rákóczinál mint franczia követ, több franczia tisztet is látott ott. — Galash gr. mint császári követ Angolországban, útnak indult 23-kán. — Kaunitz gr. visszajött morvaországi jószágairól Bécsbe. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. Vienna, 25th Octbr 1704.

Right Honble

Yesterday a courier arrived from the Plenipotentiaries at Schemnitz with letters of the 21st by which conveyance Mr Bruyninx has given me the following account of his reception there, & the little disposition he observed amongst the Malcontents to come to a real accommodation with H. I. Majesty.

On the 13th Mr Bruyninx left Presburgh in the Company of the Imperial Commissioners, & about half a mile from the Town they were met by a Colonel of the Hungarians with 200 horse, who conducted them by Schinta & Leventz to Schemnitz where they arrived on the 17th.

The two next days were wholly taken up with the ceremonial of welcolming one another: Mr Bruyninx received the first visit from Count Bercseni, Baron Szirmai, the Arch Bishop of Colocza, & Count Lamberg who were already on the place; but gave it to Baron Seilar & Count Cohari who came into the Town at the same time with him. As for Janoki & Radai Rakoczi's other Plenipotentiaries they had not made their appearance there when the Courier came away.

During this negotiation Prince Rakoczi has chosen to keep his Residence at Eisenbach only two hours off, where has the convenience of using the warm baths for his health, & is at hand to observe what passes in the Congress.

On the 17th Baron Seilar dispatched Occolucsani to the Prince with a compliment in the name of the Imperial Commission; and desired He would forward some letters they had writ to the Regency of Transilvania and General Rabutin, with notice of the Cessation of Arms between the Emperor & the Malcontents. But Rakoczi desired to be excused from complying with this request, alledging the term of the suspension would be expired before a messenger could get thither, & that the present Agreement did not extend to the Province of Transilvania for which he could pretend to transact nothing without the approbation of the States, thô he was ready & would find means to have them included in the General Armistice. This answer not seeming satisfactory to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries; and Count Bercseni having in his discourses with Mr Bruyninx kept only to general terms, & refer'd himself to Prince Rakoczi; It was judged necessary by all that Monsr Bruyninx should wait on the Prince at Eisenbach; Whither he went on the 20th & was met at some distance by a considerable body of Gentry & 2 of Rakoczi's Coaches; The Prince himself received him in the Castle with great demonstrations of Civility, had they not been much lessen'd by the disagreable Circumstance of reserving to himself the hand & place on all occasions; which mark of distinction I do not remember to have been allowed by the Envoys of Crowned heads to any persons, except Ambassadors and Sovereign Princes, Mr Bruyninx after a short Compliment suitable to the occasion, begun to enter upon business, and represented in natural terms, as well the miseries to which the Confederates would certainly expose themselves & Country by perishing, in their present enterprise, as the advantage they might now find in a sure & honorable Peace, for which Her Majesty & the States General had made way by their Mediation: He therefore desired Prince Rakoczi would do his part, and by a solemn acceptation of their good offices put

them in a condition of acting with vigour and success. The Prince replied, That the particular concern Her Majesty & the States had shewn for the Hungarians in this occasion, ought to be looked upon as a great honour & happiness for his person & the kingdome. And that he thankfully accepted of their Mediation as to the Armistice which was to be the subject of their present meeting & Negotiation, for this as a point of War depended wholly on his direction: But the Treaty of Peace itself was a matter of too great consequence for him alone to make any step without the advice & consent of the several Counties & other members of the Confederacy; On which consideration he could give no positive answer till he should have understood their opinions at the Diet he intended to call during the Armistice.

As to the present posture of their affairs He freely owned this was likely to be the last struggle the nation could ever make for their liberties, & that their all depended on this Issue; thô in his opinion it would be more for their Interest & Reputation to dye or be ruined with the sword in hand than to give up their necks tamely to Slavery, since he saw no security sufficient to protect them against the persecutions of the house of Austria, which as they had already sad experience could not be kept off by any Treaties or assurance; The Prince likewise added several other Expressions full of such warmth & bitterness as M^r^ Bruyninx did not think fit to report to the Plenipotentiaries, or even set down in a letter which was to pass thrô their hands.

From this declaration, & several other discourses, M^r^ Bruyninx concludes the dispositions are no riper for a Peace than they were at his first voyage to Bercseni; notwithstanding the Representations of the Deputies & others who have been since employed between the Emperor & the Malcontents; and having been able to draw nothing further from the Prince, he returned on the 21^th^ to Schemnitz but indifferently satisfied with his visit.

Thô the heads of the Malcontents are thus backward in explaining themselves as to an accommodation, yet they appear extreamly desirous to obtain an Armistice; Which

gives reason to suspect they do not mean fairly, but would only gain time to make letter preparations for carrying on the War, the Chief Officers seeming generally inclined that way being firmly linked to Rakoczi's Interest, & having the power in their hand the others whatever may be their opinion & private Wishes must be oblidged to submit.

The Imperial Commissioners are at a loss how to behave themselves in this Conjuncture, and cannot resolve whether they ought to break off short, or else go on to conclude the Armistice; For they apprehend, Rakoczi's view in calling a Diet is only by that Act of Soveraignity to lessen the authority of the Emperor and strengthen his own Interest by animadverting the several Counties & concerting the proper measures to sustain their disobedience.

The Emperor has likewise thought fit to return them no positive answer to this dispatch but will wait to see whether the first heat may not pass over in some few days; by which time M^r^ Stepney (whom the Courier found at Presburgh on the 23^d^ in the Evening) will be got up; and these Ministers are willing to stay & hear his opinion before they will give final directions to their Plenipotentiaries.

While M^r^ Bruyninx staid at Eisenbach Prince Rakoczi received a Courier from Constantinople with advice that the Grand Visir Hassan Bascha, & the Caimacan had been deposed, The first was already succeeded by one Achmet Bascha, and the son of Cupergli (who was killed in the battle of Salankamer) stood fair for the dignity of Caimacan.

He also received there certain information that Caschau the Chief Town in Upper Hungary had been surrendred to the Malcontents. The Garrison begun to capitulate of the 12^th^ Sept^r^ two days before the first Cessation of Arms was concluded, & marched out on the 15^th^ Ins^t^. It is likewise reported that Eperies was actually in Capitulation thô M^r^ Bruyninx could not learn any particulars of what had passed in regard of these two places. He says the French King has a Minister with Prince Rakoczi called Mons^r^ de Verville; & that He found several French Officers & soldiers in the service who distinguished themselves by White paper in their hats, the usual mark of the Nation.

On the 23[d] Count Galash set out for Prague & will from thence proceed to England, Where he has been appointed sometime since by the Emperor to succeed Count Wratislau in the Character of Envoy Ext[y] to Her Majesty.

On the 24[th] Count Kaunitz returned from his Estate in Moravia, where he has been almost these three weeks.

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

218.

Whitworth Harley miniszternek. Selmeczről semmi hir, mi nyugtalanitja a kormányt, mert a fegyverszünet két nap alatt lejár. Azt hiszik, a felkelők nem fogják meghosszabbitani, hanem betörést szándékoznak Morvába intézni, hol seregeiket megerősitették, s a viz kicsiny, könnyen átgazolható. A dán csapatok elmenvén onnan, a helyőrség is felette gyenge. — Veterani gr. alezredes meghozta Kassa megadásának hirét. Ő volt Vihnyén Rákóczinál is, kivel azelőtt igen barátságos viszonyban élt. Rákóczi előtte nyiltan kimondta, hogy ők sem királyt sem császárt nem ismernek, hanem mint szabad nemzet új királyválasztásra képesek. Látogatásakor ott volt Bruyninx is — szives fogadásban részesült. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. Vienna, 29[th] Oct[r] 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Since last post we have received no letters from Hungary nor any account of what passes at Schemnitz, which gives some uneasiness to this Court, the present cessation of Arms being to expire in two days. The Imperial Commissaries have indeed power to prolong it as they shall see convenient, but no express being yet arrived with the notification thereof, 'tis feared the Malcontents are not willing to give their consent, because they have considerably reinforced their Troops on the March, as if they designed to

make an Irruption into the Province of Moravia, which is now no hard matter, that River being very low, & the Frontiers thinly guarded since the Danish Troops have been detached to the Upper Palatinat.

These Jealousies have been increased by Count Veterani Lieu[t] Colonell in Montecucoli's Regiment of Cuirassiers; who on the 27[th] brought hither the Capitulation of Caschau. I have not yet seen the particulars, but he says it is very honourable for the Garrison, considering to what Extremities they were reduced for want of bread & meat; They consist upwards of 1400 men, & have been conducted to the Frontiers of Silesia; the Hungarians having contented themselves with the surrendry of such an important place, which is the Metropolis & Magazine of all Upper Hungary, where 150 pieces of Cannon lay ready with all sorts of warlike Stores in proportion.

This Count Veterani was an old Companion of Prince Rakoczi before his disgrace, and having been sent to Eisenbach to regulate some Articles of the Capitulation, He had opportunity of talking several times with the Prince, who he says declared freely that they know neither King nor Emperor, but looked upon themselves to be a free State, & in a condition of proceeding to a new Election. During his stay he was very civilly treated & dined with the Prince, But was not allowed to have particular conversation with any other person, not to speak with M[r] Bruyninx who happen'd to be there at the same time.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

219.

Harley minister Stepneynek. A császár képviselője Hoffman arról tudósitja, hogy a velenczeiek szándékoznak Mantuát megszállni, ha a francziák onnan kivonnák a helyőrséget. Ezt az angol királyné hadüzenetnek venné, utasitja tehát, kövessen el mindent a velenczei követ által, hogy ezen szándéktól elálljanak

a velenczeiek. — Szerencsét kiván neki a magyar békealkudozáshoz, de Whitworth jelentéséből itélve nem sok reménye van a sikerhez. — Eredeti holograf levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II. Fol. 39.

Whitehall, Oct[r] 31 1704.

Sir,

I have received the favour of yours of the 22[d] inst[t] N. S. from Vienna that of the 23[rd] from Presburg & also the copy of the letter & other extracts relating to the Venetian common wealth. M[r] Hoffman hath delivered in a memorial setting forth that they had apprehensions the French would withdraw their Garrison out of Mantua & that the Venetians would Garrison it, if this be so, it is so open a departure from their neutrality that her Maj[ty] must look upon it under no other colour but a declaration of war therefore you are to take the first opportunity to sound the Venetian Amb[dr] upon it & to do all you can to prevent their taking any further measures w[ch] her Maj[ty] cannot but look upon as an open espousing the party of Her Enemies.

I heartily wish you success in your negociation with the malecontents, I know you will effect as much as good Address good sense & entire inclination to the common cause can possibly perform, but I fear by the acc[t] we received yesterday from M[r] Whitworth you will not find that disposition in the Malecontents as were to be wish'd they seem to have other views than liberty & other motives than the good of their Country.

We have just entered upon our parliament Campaigne & there are many murmurings and hollow noises of distant winds but I hope no fresh storm can arise as will endanger the public but the supplys wil go on vigorously & expeditiously.

I am with great respect

Sir

Your most faithful &
most humble servant
Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

220.

Whitworth Harley miniszternek. Még mindig nem jött tudósitás Selmeczről s nem tudják, meghosszabbittatott-e a fegyverszünet vagy sem. A katonai parancsnokok utasittattak, nem kezdeni meg az ellenségeskedéseket, de készen lenni az első jelre. — Heister is készül Pozsonyba, hol 5—6000 ember van összegyülve.
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 173. Vienna, 1th Novr 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

The Imperial Plenipotentiaries have yet given no advise either of Mr Stepney's arrival, or of what they have been doing at Schemnitz since the 21th past; Thô the cessation of Arms being expired yesterday, this Court continues very impatient to know if a new term has been agreed on with the Malcontents; In the mean time orders have been sent from hence to the Troops on the Frontiers not to begin any hostilities, but to watch the motions of the Hungarians very narrowly, & keep themselves ready to march on the first warning. General Heister is also prepared to go down to Presburgh, where a body of 5 or 6000 men is drawing together to act as there may be occasion.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

221.

Whitworth Stepneyhez. Tudósítja őt az őt közelebbről érdeklő dolgokról, s átküldi leveleit. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. 21551. Vienna, 1 Novr 1704.
Letters to G. Stepney. Fol. 27.

Sir,

You will see by my Relation that wee long mightily to know where you are, & what you have done or are a

doing; Jernicoton swears you are all arrested, & has won ten Ducats of poor Jutons who it seems upon your promise had laid a wager that wee should have a Courier from you today at furthest, whereas it is now nine Oclock at night, & a servant is just com from the Post to tell me there is yet no news from Hungary.

I here send you a letter from M[r] Cardonnell of the 20[th] there are others in town of the 24[th] with advice that my Lord had left the Camp at Weisemburg on the 23[rd] & was followed by the Detachment to Treves; Wee were not then Masters of the Counterscarp, but wee expect a Courier with news thereof every hour, & as soon as the Counterscarp is taken Prince Eugene will march away with part of the Forces into Bavaria, and at Ulman Artillery is got ready to attak Munich. The inclosed plan of Landau will serve to teach your Hungarians here not to take Towns.

I do not know whether Mad[e] Bruyninx writes to your Collegue tonight, however pray give my humble service to him & tell him she was well to day at Noon, but the longs to have her Mannekin here again. Your Neighbours are very well & much your humble servants, The Princess Rakoczi was also well yesterday, & now I think I have told you all that you or the people you are with care to know. I am with all imaginable passion & respect,

Sir

Your most obedient
humble servant
C. Whitworth.

Three English Posts are wanting. Count Palfy keeps his bed of a bruise he got two days ago when he was overturn'd in a Coach.

M[r] Stepney.

222.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Levele, melynek kiséretében átküldi a Selmeczen történtekről hivatalos jelentését, ohajtja, hogy az mennél kevesebb ember kezébe jusson, mert nem akarná, hogy Bécsben megtudják, mit irt némely emberekről. — Eredeti bizodalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Schemnitz, 3d Novbr 1704.

Right Honble.

I send you herewith a Volume containing the full narrative of our Negotiations*) & another letter by way of Epitome**) supposing you will scarce have leisure or patience to run through the former; I could wish it might not go through more hands than needs must, because of certain characters and principles which I could not conceal from you yet would not willingly they should come about again to Vienna where I am already pretty ill recommended for discovering such disagreable truths.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

Mr. Secretary Harley.

223.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Hasztalan tette a fáradságos utat. Selmeczre 27-kén érkezett. Bercsényi hidegen fogadta iró s Bruyninx szorgalmazását a fegyverszünet meghosszabbitása iránt s őket Rákóczihoz utasitotta. 28-kán meglátogatták Rákóczit a vihnyei fürdőben; nagyon kérték a fegyverszünet meghosszabbitását s felelőssé tették őt a következésekért. Ő nem akart önmaga határozni, de az ott lévő főbbekkel tanácskozván, másnap kereken megtagadta a további meghosszabbitást. — Ezen rögtöni szakadásnak oka a császári biztosok által beadott fegyvernyugvási feltételekben fekszik. — E feltételek egészen ujak, nem azok, melyeket a kalocsai érsek a császár nevében közlött Gyöngyösön Rákóczival s melyeket ez kevés változásokkal el is fogadott. Ez új feltételek első pontja több mint 100 mérföld terület átengedését követelte. A Rákóczi által tett változásokat Eugen herczeg s a többi császáriak, kikkel iró azokat Landaunál közölte, elfogadhatónak találták. Seilern azonban kijelentette, hogy őket semmi előbb tervezett feltételek nem kötelezik s Bruyninx sürgetésére, hogy a régiebb feltételekhez közeledjenek, a császári bizottság kijelentette, hogy utasitásai

---

*) Lásd a 224-ik számot.

**) Lásd a 223-ik számot.

nem engedik tovább mehetni és kivánták, hogy az ellenfél az ő feltételeikre adjon választ. Rákóczi s biztosai ellenben azt mondják, hogy ily ajánlat nem érdemel semmi választ. Kérésükre azonban megigérte, hogy másnap fog valami választ küldeni. Ezzel elbucsúztak Rákóczitól, tökéletesen megelégedve fogadtatásukkal, de nem az eredménynyel. 30-kán Rákóczi egyik biztosa hozott egy előleges választ, melyben a magyarok jó hiszemű eljárása felemlittetvén, a császáriaké ellen kifogások tétetnek, kiknek soha sem volt komoly szándékuk alkudozni. Végre Rákóczi szeptember 2-ki ajánlatára választ kivánt. A császáriak ellenben az ő jelen előterjesztéseikre kivántak határozott választ. A magyarok viszont amazt sürgették, de egyik fél sem akart szakitani, midőn végre a császáriak tudatták Bercsényivel, hogy november 5-kén elutaznak Bécsbe. — Eredeti bizodalmas holograf levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Schemnitz, 3[d] Nov[br] 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

I have made a very uneasy journey hither, and to no purpose.

On the 24[th] in the morning I left Presburgh, and on the 26[th] I met upon the Road a Commissary from the Malcontents, who told me their army was moving, and that he heard nothing of prolonging the term for the suspension of arms, which was to expire with the month: This advice made me suspect, I had lost my labour, and the negotiation had miscarryed; which jealousy was confirmed by the cold discourse Count Bercseni held to M[r] Bruyninx and me immediately upon my arrival here the 27[th] in the evening, for he gave us no hopes of prolonging the Term, but referred us to try what we could obtain of Prince Rakoczi, whom we visited on the 28 at the bath of Eissenbach, two Hungarian miles from hence, and were very urgent with him to prolong the Suspension, representing of what ill consequence it might prove to the whole Kingdome, and particulary to himself and his adherents, if for want of a small respite more He should plunge them again into the Calamities of War. He would not undertake to give us any refusal as of himself, but having measures to observe with some per-

sons of note about him desired time to consult with them, which he did next morning (the 29th) and then gave us a flat negative in the name of the Confederacy. This abrupt proceeding was occasioned by the demands made by the Imperial Commission in order to an Armistice, which point Mr Bruyninx as Mediator had handed from them to Prince Rakoczi's deputation on the 25th, who found them so exorbitant, especially the first Article (which requires a Cession, as they say of an hundred Hungarian miles) that from thence they infer'd the Imperialists had no real design to treat; for this proposall was entirely new from all that had been made formerly, and had no reference to the points of the armistice, which the Arch Bp. of Colocza had offered in the Emperor's name at Gyongős on the 28th of August; and which Rakoczi seemed to have accepted the 2d of Septr after having made some alterations and additions which were of no great moment, and might easily have been allowed or modifyed, as Prince Eugene, and other Imperialists could not but own, when I communicated them in the Camp before Landau, At least these grounds might have given occasion to both parties to draw nearer, and serve as a foundation to build on. But Baron Seilern would admit nothing of the old materials, and thô Mr Bruyninx would have persuaded him to moderate his new project, and bring it nearer to the Overtures formerly made, the Impll Commission declared they could go no further being bound up by their Instructions, and therefore desired ye contrary party would return some answer; Whereas Rakoczi and his deputation maintained such a demand deserved none, However at our request something like an answer was promised to be sent after us the day following, In these terms we left the Prince after dinner perfectly satisfyed with the Civilities we had received in our particular, But not at all edifyed with the State of our affair. The same evening we gave notice to the Impll Commission that they were not to depend upon any further suspension, and advised them to send about that advertisement where they judged it necessary.

On the 30th One of Rakoczi's Deputies brought us a sort of preliminary answer, and delivered it on the 31th to

the Imp[ll] Commission, after having obtained the change of some words, which might otherwise have given them offence. Notwithstanding those amendments it proved not much to their Satisfaction being first a recapitulation how fairly the Hungarians proceeded and a recrimination of Heister and others, who since the first suspension of arms had not acted with the like sincerity, But gave grounds to suspect the Truce now proposed by the Imperialists was rather designed as a snare, than as a means of coming to a solid peace. Next they exclaim against the demand itself, alledging it was more like a condition imposed upon a people at mercy, than an offer made to such as were treating of an Armistice, and conclude by desiring us to procure some Reply to Prince Rakoczi's former answer of the 2[d] Sep[r] above mentioned, Of which last the Imperialists would take no notice, but hoped the Mediation would require on the contrary party either an answer to the project they delivered here, or a declaration that no such thing was to be expected from them. This we demanded on the 1[st] ins[t] and Rakoczi's people, who in return once more entreated us to repeat their former request to the Imperialists; These again insisted on a positive answer, and the Hungarians did the like, yet neither side would venture to give a negative least a Declaration of that kind might be imputed, as the cause of the Breach: Thus we have our round in a circle and might have done to till dooms day if the Imperialists had not given out, by informing Count Bercseni that they intend on the 5[th] inst[t] to remove from hence by the way of Gran and soon after M[r] Bruyninx and I shall do the like and return to Vienna by the way of Presburgh.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

224.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Jelentést tesz a selmeczi alkudozásokról. Mellőzi fogadtatása részleteit, csak annyit mond, hogy a magyarok minden nemzetek közt legjobban gyönyörködnek a pompában s ez alkalommal ugy látszik önmagokat is meg

akarták haladni. A népnél általában s a protestansoknál különösen őszinte a béke utáni vágy. De a császári biztosok már oda jövetele előtt mindent elkövettek, hogy ez összejövetel eredményre ne vezessen, mintha szándékuk inkább a szakadás tágitása mint orvoslása lett volna. — Emlékezteti, hogy már előbb irta, miszerint eddig ezen békealkudozások sikeretlensége főleg a személyek rosz választásában volt keresendő. Most is a kisérlet meghiúsulásának főleg az volt oka, hogy Seilern báró állott a bizottság élén. Ő gyűlöletes a nemzet nagyobb része, a protestansok előtt, mint a Ryswicki békekötés 4-dik pontjának szerzője. Ő különben is veszekedő, hirtelen természetü ember, önfejü s ellenmondást nem tűrő. Ezen kellemetlen tulajdonságait egy tekintélyes főnök mérsékelhette volna, de ő lévén a császári bizottság feje, korlátlan tért enged itt indulatainak, melyeket ugy látszik Ratisbonneban sajátitott el, hol megtanult ellentmondani, kritizálni s bosszantani, oly tulajdonok, melyek nem valók békealkudozásokra. Az útlevelek iránt tett nehézségekkel már 14 napot vesztett. A kalocsai érsek sértve érezte magát, hogy Seilern elébe tétetett, a mi a bizottság két főtagja között idegenséget s feszültséget idézett elő. Bercsényi irányában is, ki ismeretes mint igen hiú ember, sértő modorban járt el. Titkára által tudatván vele megérkezését, magát excellenciáztatta, őt pedig csak méltóságosnak czimeztette, még pedig feltünőleg sértő módon. Ez kezdettől lehetetlenné tette Bercsényi s Seilern között, az az a két bizottság között az érintkezést. — Az első kérdés volt a meghatalmazások megvizsgálása. A czimek s kifejezések feletti viszály elháritása végett ezek mindkét részről a mediatió kezébe letétettek s ez anélkül hogy az okmányokat az ellenféllel közölte volna, bizonyitványt adott, hogy azok elégségesek az alkudozásokra. A császári biztosok három megbizó levelet nyujtottak át Bruyninxnek; a) a magyarokkal való alkudozásra, b) az erdélyi ügyek rendezésére, s c) a fegyverszünet meghosszabbitására vonatkozókat. Rákóczi megbizottjai még eddig nem adták be az öveiket, s most már nehezen is fogják tenni. Bruyninx előmutatta úgy a császári biztosoknak mint Rákócziéinak eredeti megbizó levelét a hollandi kormánytól. Rákóczi kifogást tett az ellen, hogy az ő neve nem emlittetik benne, továbbá hogy garantiáról szó sincsen, a mi pedig lényeges, mert ők máskép nem bizhatnak a császári udvarba. Ennyit a formákról. Az

alkudozás lényegére áttérve irja: hogy a kalocsai érsek augusztus 28-kán közlötte Rákóczival a császár feltételeit egy három havi fegyverszünetre nézve, melyekre Rákóczi szeptember 2-kán adta át Resolutioját. Ezen szó sok botrányt okozott az udvarnál, de a feltételek lényegükben alkalmasaknak találtattak további alkudozások alapjáúl. — A császári biztosok ezen előzményeket mellőzve egészen uj feltételeket tettek s a legtulságosabbakat mind az első pontban csoportositották össze. Bruyninx ugyan kérte a biztosokat, hogy mérsékeltebbek legyenek s a régi alapon maradjanak, de Seilern határozottan kijelentette, hogy ezt utasitása nem engedi, hogy azóta az állás változott s uj, a jelen viszonyokhoz mért alapra kell fektetni az alkudozásokat. — A császáriak nem akarván tágitani Bruyninx mint mediator átadta az új feltételeket az ellenfélnek, kik azt bosszankodással olvasták s a mérges választ csak Bruyninx s Szirmay közbenjárására visszatartották addig, mig iró, ki útban volt, oda érkezend. — Addig is Bruyninx felhivta a feleket a fegyverszünet meghosszabbitására október 26-kán. A császáriak hajlandók voltak, de a magyarok alább felsorolandó okokból megtagadták. — Rákóczi elfogadván Anglia s Holland mediatioját, a fegyvernyugvás megkötésére biztosai azt kivánták Bruyninxtől, hogy nekik valami bizonyitványt mutasson arról, hogy a császár is elfogadta azt. Ezen bizonyitványt Seilern már meg is irta volt, de valószinüleg nehézséget látott abban, hogy ő-e vagy az érsek legyen első az aláirásnál s visszavonta azt. Az érsek azonban kiállitotta a kivánt okmányt ugy, hogy azzal mindenki megelégedett. — Az alkudozások ezen állapotban voltak, midőn iró Selmeczre érkezett. Bruyninx mindent elkövetett azok sikerére, nem is hiányzott egyéb mint több okosság s mérséklet annak részéről, a ki vezetésükkel volt megbizva. — Rákóczi lovakat küldött iró elébe Lévára, óhajtván hogy onnan egyenesen hozzá menjen Vihnyére, de az illető biztos elkésett. — Bercsényi saját kocsiját küldötte elébe. Ezen figyelmet viszonzandó látogatást tett nála, mielőtt szállására ment volna. Ott találta Bruyninxet is. Igy megelőzvén látogatásával, hizelgett Bercsényinek. A császár s Rákóczi biztosaitól pedig kérte, hogy a Bruyninxal kicserélt látogatásokat neki is számba vegyék, igy időt nyert s nem adott neheztelésekre okot. — A kölcsönös üdvözletek után felhivta Bercsényit, hogy a fegyverszünet meghosszabbitására segédkezet

nyujtson, mire ez hidegen azt válaszolta, hogy a császáriak első követelése után ez hasztalan lennė, azonban ha a mediatorok más véleményen vannak, forduljanak Rákóczihoz. — Ők minden lehető érveket felhoztak a meghosszabbitás mellett, de Bercsényi azt mondta nekik, hogy a követett eljárásból mindenki láthatja, hogy a császáriaknak nincsen őszinte békeszándéka, hogy ezen eljárás jobban erősiti Rákóczit mint Kassa s Eperjes bevétele, mert a nemzet látni fogja, hogy többé semmit sem várhat mástól mint a fegyvertől. — Bercsényi még az nap este ment Rákóczihoz, hova őt másnap iró s Bruyninx követték, ott nagy pompával s udvariassággal fogadtattak, csak hogy Rákóczi saját házában is mindig magának tartotta a jobb oldalt. Ezt nem tartották időszerünek vele vitatni, de az ebédnél Stepney Bruyninxnek engedte a jobb oldalt, igy jelezvén, hogy e helyen nem ragaszkodnak szigoruan az elsőbbségi jogokhoz. Ezt főleg azért tették, nehogy a bécsi udvarnál rosz néven vegyék nekik, hogy Rákóczi irányában fejedelmeket illető magatartást követtek. Iró sürgetvén Rákóczit a fegyverszünet meghosszabbitására, ez s Bercsényi, ki jelen volt, e kivánságot megtagadták, mondván, hogy már is sokat veszitettek az által, hogy a bécsi udvar békés szándékában hittek. Bercsényi 16,000 ember élén állt, Bécs kapui előtt megjelenhetett volna s pusztithatta volna Morvaországot, de Szirmay rábeszélése folytán elállott minden támadástól, Heister ellenben addig bevette Simonytornyát s Siklóst, karóra huzatván amannak parancsnokát, s meghóditotta ellentállás nélkül a Duna jobb partját egész Földvárig ellentállás nélkül, ürügyül adván, hogy ő nem kapott semmi rendeletet a fegyverszünetre nézve. - Hogy Seilern báró oly ember, a kivel nem lehet tárgyalni. — Ezen s más okokból nem egyeztek a fegyverszünet meghosszabbitásába, melyből hiába várnák a béke megkötését, melyet a nemzet őszintén óhajt. Mindezt azonban csak mint magánnézetüket mondták s kérték a mediatorokat, engedjék meg a számos jelenlevőkkel tanácskozniok, mielőtt a nemzet nevében forma szerinti választ adnának. — Másnap reggel vagy 20-kán tanácskozást tartván, ennek befejeztével a herczeg tudatta a mediatorokkal a szövetségesek egyhangú határozatát, a kivánt meghosszabbitást megtagadván, ha csak ők nem biztositják az iránt, hogy a császári biztosok az új halasztást valóban a béke érdekében fogják felhasználni. Iró válaszolá,

hogy a császár őszinteségében hisz, de ministerei eljárási modora iránt biztositást nem adhat. Azonban tán ezek bővebben meg fogják magyarázni nézeteiket, ha Rákóczi biztosai a neki adott feltételekre valami választ adnának. Ez alkalmat adott Rákóczi s Bercsényinek az új feltételek ellen kikelni, melyek szerint a szövetség több mint 100 mértföld területet vesztene, s nem birván magát tovább fentartani, az osztrák háznak áldozatul esnék. Hogy a császáriak sokat nyertek a fegyverszünet által, mert megerősitették s kipihentették seregeiket, ellenben ők csak vesztettek. Hogy végre az uj fegyvernyugvási feltételekben szó sincsen a békéről, melynek az előzménye kell, hogy legyen. A mediatorok azt felelték, hogy maga Rákóczi is csak a fegyvernyugvás megkötésére fogadta el mediatiojukat, hogy békéről nem lehet szó, mielőtt fegyvernyugvás volna, a császár őszinteségét illetőleg hivatkoztak junius 20-ki kiáltványára. Ez, viszonzák amazok, csak arra volt számitva, hogy köztük szakadást idézzen elő, mi azonban nem sikerült. — Ők nem foghatnak fegyvert minden nap, ez már a hetedik forradalom néhány év óta, s ez valószinüleg az utolsó erőfeszités a nemzet szabadságáért. És ha mindenkitől elhagyatnak inkább, sem hogy a legnagyobb méltatlanságoknak alávessék magokat, készek kétségbeesésükben a töröknek hódolni. Iró szabadságot vett magának megjegyezni erre, hogy azon bánásmód, melyben a herczeg ipja Tököli részesült, ugy a törökök mint francziák részéről nem igen bátoritó az ily eljárás követésére. A herczeg igen csinosan kijelentette, hogy mit sem fájlal inkább, mint hogy a szövetségesek erejét a francziák előnyére megosztja, hogy hajlamai mások, de kényszerűség viszi reá s hazája érdeke. Iró minden érvet felhasználván felemlitette a bajor választó sorsát, ki nem akarta az ajánlott kedvező feltételeket elfogadni. Erre végválaszuk az volt, hogy a végeredmény az isten kezében van, kiben remélenek, hogy igazságos ügyüket el nem hagyja. De ha szigorúságában büntetni akarja őket bűneikért, jobb becsületes halált halni karddal kézben, mint szolgaságba görnyedni az osztrák ház alatt. Megköszöntik a szövetség nevében az angol s hollandi kormányok irántuki gondoskodását, melyet szövetségesök a császár érdekében is, de meg vannak győződve a szabadságáért küzdő magyar nemzet iránti részvétből is, reájok kiterjesztettek. Kérvén a mediatorokat, hogy ezen

első siker hiánya miatt ne szünjenek meg jó szolgálatukat ezentúl is felhasználni a béke érdekében. — 29-kén délután visszautaztak, s azonnal tudósitották a császáriakat, hogy többé a fegyverszünet meghosszabbitására ne számoljanak, hanem utasitsák tábornokaikat a szükséges intézkedések megtételére. — Másnap Rádai hozott választ a császári bizottság feltételeire, melyből a mediatorok némely sértő kifejezéseket kihagyatván azt 30-kán átadták a császári biztosoknak, kik azt kielégitőnek nem találták. Este Seilern, Koháry s Lamberg látogatást tettek a mediatoroknál, a magyarok válaszában foglalt több állitások valóságát tagadták, s előbbi előterjesztésükre választ kértek a magyaroktól, vagy kijelentését annak, hogy a válasz megtagadtatik. A magyarok válaszadás helyett magok kértek választ Rákóczi szeptember 2-ki ajánlatára. A császáriak ujra határozott választ sürgettek. A magyarok azt viszonozták volna, de a mediatorok belefáradtak a meddő munkába, mely igy tarthatott volna az itélet napjáig, egyik fél sem akarván magára vállalni a megszakitás felelősségét. Végre a császáriak kijelentették elutazási szándékukat. Ugyan az nap Rákóczi is elmenendő volt hadseregéhez Zsarnócza felé, Bercsényi hozzá ment s kérdezte a mediatorokat, hogy nem tesznek-e hasonlót, de ezek nem mentek. Szirmay s Visa egész nap hasztalan szorgalmazták Rákóczit oly lépés tételére, mely a szakadást megakadályozná. — Igy végződött ezen háladatlan követség, mely irónak betegséget is okozott s a békekilátást hátrább tette mint egy év előtt volt. Ezen kimenetel oka mind a két részt terheli. A császár máskép alkothatta volna a bizottságot s a felkelőknek nem kellett volna az első kedvetlen iratra megszakitani az alkudozást, de ők több biztosságot látnak a fegyverben mint oly békében, mely ily fogásos feltételekkel kezdődik. — Visszatérvén Bécsbe tudósitani fogja a minislert még némely más fennforgó akadályokról is. — A császári biztosok 5-kén indúlnak Esztergom felé, a mediatorok kevéssel utánuk Pozsony felé fognak elutazni. —
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany No. 175. **Schemnitz 3ᵈ Novᵇʳ 1704.**

Right Honᵇˡᵉ

I shall not trouble you in this letter with the accidents I met on my way hither nor with the manner of my

reception, such particulars being too mean an entertainment for a person in your eminent Station. It is sufficient to acquaint you that the Hungarians delight more in pageantry, than any other nation, and seemed resolved to exceed themselves on this occasion by the great regard they showed every where to Her Majestys character; I was willing at first to take this demonstration of their good will for an omen, that they approved the errand I came on. And indeed among the generality of the people (particularly the Protestants) I easily perceived a favourable disposition and an earnest desire of peace: But as I drew near to the Principal persons of this Confederacy, I soon discovered the painfull journey I had taken was to little or no purpose; The Imperialists having done all they could before my arrival to ruin their own business, as if their true intention were to widen the breach rather than to heal it. I am persuaded you will be of this opinion when I relate to you some very odd steps that have been made in the substance as well as in the form of the Negotiation.

I begin by the latter and beg leave to remind you that I have frequently represented the little success we have found here hitherto in our endeavours for peace, to have been chiefly occasioned by the unlucky choice of persons whom the Imperiall Court had been pleased to Employ. Of this you will have seen many instances in the paper of reflexions which I prepared for the Duke of Marlborough while I was at the Camp; and I am obliged now to acquaint you that the putting Baron Seilern at the head of the present Commission has been the main reason of defeating the whole work. He could not but be odious to the Major part of the Kingdom (I mean the Protestants) as being a new Convert, and suspected to have been the contriver and Author of the unhappy 4th Artle of the Peace of Ryswick, whereby Our Religion has suffered much in the Palatinate: Next he is known to be of waspish, and violent humour, full of his own Notions and impatient of reproof, which uneasy qualities might indeed have been moderated and suppressed, by placing some Minister of Authority over him, whereas the making him Chief of the Commission has helped to give

Career to the impetuous way, which he is supposed to have contracted by his long stay at Ratisbonne, Where he learned to contradict, criticise and chicane, methods not very proper in a Negotiation of reconcilment like this we are now employed in with a nation like this. M^r^ Whitworth will have related the difficulties he made about the forms of the passports, by which unseasonable dispute about a fortnight was lost of that precious time which was allowed for the first suspension of Arms. I need not mention how disagreable it was to the Arch Bishop of Colocza (who after the Cardinal Primate and the Palatin is the 3^d^ person in the Kingdom) to give place to this gentleman as an elder Privy-Councillor, which is indeed the Custom of the Imperiall Court, therefore of that account Baron Seilar ought not to be blamed, but rather the other ministers who gave way to the mortyfying a Prelate, whose zealous endeavours, as a mediator for above a year deserved kinder usage, besides that it was not at all seasonable to put this slight on the Hungarian Nation while we were labouring at an accommodation. This treatment made the Arch Bp. at first uneasy occasioned coldness in their visits, and difficulties in their meetings at Conferences so that little good could be expected from an Embassy, whereof the two Chief Commissioners were at variance among themselves; However the Arch-Bp prudently gave way rather than have any fault lye at his door, and suffers Baron Seilern to call him Excellentiam Reverendissimam tho' the ordinary style of this Kingdom allows him as Arch-Bp the title of Celsissimi Principis. I shall only mention one point more, and that is his way of using Count Bercseni, General in chief over the Malcontents, and the first person in the Confederacy immediately after Prince Rakoczi: This Count is known at Vienna and everywhere to have much of the Sin of Angels in his Composition, and particularly in his present elevation he expected some more than ordinary regard might have been shown him. At this time he affects to do the honours of the Town of Schemnitz and is nominated by Prince Rakoczi as the first of the 4 deputys appointed to treat with a like number of Imperialists. Upon these accounts Baron Seilern was

obliged to give him notice of his arrival here, which was done in a very offensive manner, the Secretary having styled Baron Seiler Excellentissimum, and the General only Illustrissimum, and took occasion to repeat these words very often and distinctly to the great indignation of the numerous attendants. This rub in the first Step, immediately made all intercourse impracticable between Baron Seilern and Count Bercseni, and consequently between the Imperial Commission and Prince Rakoczi's Deputation; Whereas Count Bercseni has frequently assured M^r^ Bruyninx and me that he was prepared to live in perfect friendship and intelligence with Baron Seilern as he has done with Count Lamberg who begun with more candour and moderation.

According to order of time I shall now proceed to acquaint you what Steps M^r^ Bruyninx made in his office of mediator before I arrived.

The first point was to examine the full Powers on both sides, and for fear titles given or omitted by either party might give offence and occasion loss of time (as happened with the passports) it was agreed that both should put the originals of their respective powers in the hands of the Mediators, who should keep by them authentic Copies thereof not to be communicated to the contrary party (to avoid giving offence as above mentioned) but barely to serve as an assurance on both sides that the said Acts were of sufficient force to enable the Imperial commissioners and Prince Rakoczi's Deputation to treat and conclude.

According to this expedient the Imperialists sent M^r^ Bruyninx on the 24^th^ ins^t^ their full Powers in three different forms viz^t^ (A) one for treating with the Hungarians. (B) a second for adjusting the affairs of Transylvania, and a 3^d^ (C) for prolonging the suspension of arms from one term to another as they should see occasion. These Acts M^r^ Bruyninx ordered to be collated and having attested that the copies he took were true he restored the originals to the Imperial Commissioners.

It was expected Prince Rakoczi's deputies should likewise have lodged their Commission with M^r^ Bruyninx after the same manner; But they have not done it hitherto: and

I believe will hardly think it any longer necessary, considering the little likelyhood there is of this transaction going on at present for reasons which shall be alledged in another port of this Relation.

At the requisition of the Imperialists M^r Bruyninx communicated to them and likewise to Prince Rakoczi's Deputies his originall Powers from the States General, and left with them authentic Copies thereof to be reposited among their acts meerly for form sake, for that no doubt was made by either side of his being fully authorized. Prince Rakoczi made a few objections gainst some words in the said powers; He expected to have been particularly named therein, as being a person of the first distinction in these commotions, and under whose Authority all Commissions and acts pass relating to the Malcontents, He likewise observed no mention was made of a Guaranty, which He thinks is an essential point both for the Kingdom's security and his own, that they may not be left to the discretion of the Imperial Court whose reconciliation they can never think sincere, but suspect they shall be exposed as soon as their forces are disarmed and dispersed to the like treatment and worse if possible than what they so often suffered notwithstanding all the fair promises, assurances and oaths that have been made them.

Thus far I have detained you with the Curialibus (as they call them) or introduction to a treaty; I come now to the substance of the Negotiation itself. M^r Whitworth had the honour to transmit to you with his Relation of the 20^th of Sept. the Terms on which the Emperor offered by the Arch Bp. of Colocza on the 28^th of Aug^t to enter into an Armistice for 3 months; He then likewise sent you Prince Rakoczi's Resolution of y^e 2^d Sept^r upon the said points, which improper word gave just Scandall to the Court of Vienna and has furnished frequent occasions to the Imperial Commissaries here to express their resentment thereupon; However when I communicated these articles to Prince Eugene and other Imperialists at the Camp, they could not deny but the substance of them was reasonable enough, and it was expected a Reply might be made to the paper with

objections against such parts of it as the Imperialists could not consent to, and by adding some remarks and alterations in order to draw nearer towards an agreement.

But instead of proceeding in this natural method and keeping to the old fundamentals, the Imperial Commission here resolved to act as if they knew nothing of any proposals formerly made and begun as it were ab ovo with a paper containing quite new conditions, and took particular care to crowd the most exorbitant parts of them into the very first Article as if they had deliberately resolued to bring the Negotiation to an untimely and unnatural end.

Mr Bruyninx perceiving the Imperialists were to much upon the high strain, entreated them to moderate their demands, or rather proceed upon the first project; But Baron Seilern positively declared they were bound up by their Instructions, and could do neither; Alledging frequently, Quod rerum facies erat mutata, meaning by the Victory at Blenheim and by General Heisters having recovered all the west side of the Danube by force of arms since the Emperors proposall, and prince Rakoczi's answer were handed by the Arch Bp; From whence He inferred all steps then made were no longer to be regarded, but a new project formed, calculated and adapted to the present conjuncture.

The Imperialists being positive in their assertion, and resolved not to make the least alteration to their proposal, obliged Mr Bruyninx to proceed in his function of Mediator, and on the 25th He delivered this unhappy project to the contrary party, who read it with indignation, and had immediately returned a violent answer by way of Manifest, which of course must have broke off the Negotiation, if Mr Bruyninx and Baron Szirmai had not prevailed with Count Bercseni not to make any reply till I arrived having received advice that morning of my being on the road from Presburgh.

In the mean time Mr Bruyninx used all endeavours to keep up the Treaty; and in order thereto sollicited both partyes by memorial on the 26th once more to prolong the E. F.
term allowed for the suspension of Arms, which was to ex-

pire with this month, til the middle of next; whereby the Imperialists might have leisure to send a courier to Vienna, and try if his Imperial Mâty might allow them to abate of any part of those conditions, which the Hungarians called impracticable; or perhaps during that time some expedient might be found to retrieve a Negotiation which then seemed desperate.

G. The Imperialists readily consented to this prolongation; But we have not yet been able to obtain the like from the contrary party for reasons which shall be alledged in a more proper place of this Letter.

Mr Whitworth acquainted you that Prince Rakoczi had accepted the mediation of England and Holland as far as the Armistice went. Upon which ground His Deputies desired of Mr Bruyninx some reciprocal assurance that the Emperor had likewise accepted the said Mediation. For the Hungarians had often heard of Intercession Interposition and good offices but wanted the true and necessary term. This nation obliged Mr Bruyninx to have recourse to the Imperial Commission that they might declare what they knew of the matter: Baron Seilern was at first willing to give such an attestation and had drawn it up in a form proper enough, But upon second thoughts withdrew it upon some nicety which no body rightly understands. 'Tis most probably he foresaw some difficulty in signing that Certificate jointly with the Archbp and was willing to avoid all dispute about precedence as above mentioned. Besides he was heard to say the word Mediatio was not pure Latin as if his chief business here were to refine our stile. Be it as it will Mr Bruyninx was turned over to the Arch Bp. who made none of these Scruples, but out of several Letters he formerly
H. received from the Emperor extracted an authentic Declaration wherewith all partyes are contented.

In this perplext State I found Our Negotiation when I arrived at Schemnitz, on the 27th inst after the hopes I had conceived of meeting all things smooth and easy. In justice to Mr Bruyninx I must declare he has acted with all possible zeal, candour, and circumspection: I think to the conjuncture was favourable enough, and nothing seemed

wanting towards bringing our business to a good degree of maturity, but more Moderation and prudence in the person to whose direction it was chiefly committed.

I should have told you horses were layd at Leventz (supposing I was to pass that way) to carry me from thence directly to Prince Rakoczi who for 3 weeks has used the warm bath of Eissenbach 2 Hungarian miles from hence; But the Commissary, who was sent to receive and conduct me came too late, and thô he had not, I should hardly have resolved to pay my visit there without having first from Mr Bruyninx a due information what progress had been made in the Negotiation.

Count Bercseni upon notice of my approach hither, was pleased to send his own coaches and led horses to meet me two English miles out of Town. To return which civility I resolved to alight at his house, (which lay in the way to the quarters appointed me) and make him my compliment immediately, the rather since I understood Mr Bruyninx was then paying him a visit, and waiting for me there: Thus I chose to overdo my part by flattering the General in his weak side, rather than have any dispute and clashing with him in point of Ceremony, as happened to Baron Seilern; Besides no time was to be lost in vain punctillios, when we had but four days left for doing business: For the same reason, when I gave notice of my arrival both to the Imperial Commission, and to Prince Rakoczi's Deputation, I desired them all to spare themselves the trouble of making me any particular visit being willing all civilities of that kind, which had passed between them and Mr Bruyninx, might be reputed as received and returned by the mediation in general, with which expedient they were well satisfied, and thereby I avoided giving offence either to Baron Seilern or to the Arch Bp; which might have happened, if I had seemeed to decide the preference in favour of one or the other.

After our first salutations I signified to Count Bercseni the satisfaction I should have to understand from him that the term for ye suspension of arms was likely to be prolonged to some further season, whereby I might have time to look about me, and I should take it as a mark of his good

will to the errand I came on, and a particular act of friendship to me if He would use his endeavours to that end. He answered coldly, that the Imperialists had declared themselves to very unreasonable in their first demand, that he could not see how it was possible to treat after it, or to what purpose it would be to think of a new term: However if we judged it might be of any use, it would not be amiss for us to make our application in that point directly to the Prince himself at Eisenbach, offering us what convenience we pleased to bring us thither; We used what arguments we could to convince him of what danger it might prove both to the Prince and him, if upon the first disgust they should venture to plunge their country afresh into the Calamities of war, whereas the point of the sword being now in the scabbard, we might hope to sheath it entirely, if a little moderation were used on both sides, and some longer Respite allowed. He shook his head, and then assured me we had a wrong notion of their affairs; That the Imperialists by their haughty proceeding must needs convince the whole world, that the Court of Vienna acts with no sincerity at bottom: That he esteemed their extravagant demand to be of greater advantage to y^e cause wherein the Confederacy is engaged, than ever the taking of Cashau and Eperies; For by that Step (said He) the Hungarians see plainly they have nothing to rely on but their swords, and consequently must approve Prince Rakoczi, and his adherents for not leading them blindly into the snare which is prepared for the whole kingdom: That upon the first report of the Imperial Commission moving this way, they were in hopes, the Emperor, having at last a real compunction, and sense of what the nation had suffered was willing to set all right; and when they learned that a mediation likewise was coming, they concluded their redemption was at hand; But soon they perceived the old maxims still prevailed having no assurances (though a Truce were granted) that the foundation on which Their future Peace was to be built, could be of any duration. He explained himself on other Topies, but they being the same on which Prince Rakotzi afterwards expatiated or such

as are contained in some of the papers here inclosed; I forbear mentioning them in this place.

The same evening Count Bercseni waited upon the Prince at Eisenbach, and next morning (the 28th) Mr Bruyninx and I followed to try if any good could be done; We were received with all splendour and courtesy; except that the Prince affected to take the precedency of us in his own house, which point it was impossible to contest with him there, nor would it have been seasonable to dis-cover any uneasiness on that account, since I take for granted we are employed here to compose differences, and not to dispute about Ceremonials. However at Table he had no advantage over us, for I desired Mr Bruyninx to seat himself at the right as I did at the left, which was sufficient to convince the standers by, that we did not pretend to observe rules and methods. Something of this kind being necessary, that the Imperiall court might not take occasion to censure our behaviour, as they might have done had we shown Rakoczi all the deference, which is usually payd to soveraign Princes.

After I had made him my first compliment and he returned the like with the greatest protestation of Devotion and gratitude to Her Majesty for extending her generous protection to this afflicted nation. Mr Bruyninx and I pressed him to prolong the suspension of Arms, but soon perceived He and His general Bercseni (who was present most of the time) had agreed together not to consent, suspecting the Imperial Court designed it merely as an amusement, in order to gain time for drawing more Troops this way; Whereas the Malcontents had had their Force entire above these two months, and might have acted both against General Heister, and on the frontiers of Moravia: If first the Arch Bp. of Colocza and his Deputies had not withheld Prince Rakoczi by positive assurances that the Imperial Court was disposed to treat; And afterwards Baron Szirmai had prevalied likewise with Count Bercseni (whom he met towards the middle of last month near Scentz prepared in all points for a vigorous expedition) to suspend those hostilities in hopes of an amiable composure. Instead whereof five weeks had been lost in unnecessary scruples and sub-

tilities, and we are still as far as ever from that security and confidence, which ought to be the foundation of Peace, and without which not only a longer suspension of arms, but even a Truce itself would be both a prejudice and a snare: Bercseni (as a soldier) confessed he had been guilty of an unpardonable error in suffering himself to be thus deluded, when he had under his command 16000 men (and all things requisite for an operation) with twelve whereof He could have sat down before the bridges of Vienna, (which would have made our Ministers squeak) and sent the other four to gather in Contributions, and scatter desolation whereever he pleased. That his neglecting such an advantage was an evident proof that the Hungarians meant sincerely, whereas on the other side there appeared a quite different disposition, General Heister having made himself master of two fortresses (Symontornia and Szyklos, impaling the Commandant and committing several other cruelties in the former of these places) and seized all the west side of the Danube as far as Fütwahr, finding no where the least resistance because the suspension of arms had already been published on Prince Rakoczi's part, yet General Heister pretended to have no such intimation, for want of a Courier from the Imperial Court. That since the negotiation was transported hither, it was no less evident by the first Imperial Commissioners Behaviour, that He was rather sent to criticise, that to conclude, and that it was impossible to treat with a man of his principles.

For these reasons and many others (which would be too ledious to enumerate) the Prince and Count Bercseni gave us to understand that neither a further suspension of Arms, nor a truce could any ways conduce to the good work of Peace which (they said) the Hungarians so heartily desired, and we as generously endeavour'd to promote. There being no safety in either of these steps; for which reason it might be advisable for them to try another method, and see if without all these preliminary formalities They may not be able to obtain more honourable Conditions Sub Dio et in Castris, This they only mentioned to us as their private opinion, for considering some regard was to be had to se-

verall of their nobility now present, without whose consent and concurrence they would not undertake of themselves to declare any thing as the result of the nation they desired we would allow them to advise with the rest of their Brethren, before they returned a more solemn answer to our Proposal of a Suspension.

Accordingly next morning (the 29th) a Council was held consisting of about 20 persons, to whom the case was stated, and they unanimously resolved not to suffer themselves to be deluded any longer by vain appearances, but to proceed in the just war, wherein they were engaged for the defence of their lives and liberties till they should perceive fairer dispositions in the Imperial Court, towards acting sincerily and allowing them, Conditiones Regni Legibus et Securitate conformes.

When their debate was ended, we were admitted to the Prince, who communicated their resolution to us, as the sense of the Confederacy, and hoped Her Maty and the States General would not impute it to him or them as any neglect of our good offices, if on this occasion it was impossible to comply with what we desired, unless we would undertake to give formal assurances that the Imperiall Court should improve the term of a new suspension and truce towards settling the peace upon a more solid foundation than what appeared hitherto. I answered we were morally persuaded his Imperial Maty really desired a Reconcilement with his people, otherwise they might easily imagine, we should never have took this painful journey. But as to his methods of proceeding towards obtaining that end, we could not give other information or assurances thereof than what came from his ministers here. Who perhaps might explain themselves further here after as to the conditions of the Armistice, if the Prince's Deputation would calmly examine the said points, and return some sort of answer to them, whereby the Negotiation might commence.

This suggestion gave occasion to the Prince and his general to exclaim violently against these exorbitant articles which (they said) deserved no answer and they compare the first to a monstrous Stone rolled on purpose to stop all

entrance towards an accommodation: That after several battles lost by y^e Hungarians such conditions might indeed be imposed (as a Coup de Grace) on a nation entirely at mercy, but where very improperly offered to a people who capitulated about an armistice: That actually if the dispute went no farther than two or three places more or less for purchasing peace and quiet, those and more should be immediately sacrificed purely to convince Her Majesty and the States General how ready the Hungarians were to comply with what ever the mediation could propose. But they undertook to prove to us mathematically and by the Map, that the demand now made by the Imperialists comprehended above a hundred miles of country; The giving up whereof would so lessen the State of y^e Confederacy, that the other parts of the Kingdom could not sustain themselves, but must naturally fall a victim to the House of Austria.

They then explained to us that the Imperial Court might very well be satisfied with the present suspension and had likewise reason to desire it might be prolonged since their troops which were reduced to a small number and low condition were distributed into Quarters of refreshment, and by gaining time might hope to receive not only their remount and recruits but even a new Reinforcement; whilst on the other hand the Malcontents for fear of a surprise had been oblidged to keep their Troops together in a body exposed to the open air, and had consumed their forage to no purpose, upon the bare assurances given by Szirmai, and others that the Imperial Court was truly inclined to treat of an armistice, and thereby lay a ground work to a lasting Peace: Whereas in y^e new Project presented by the Imperialists it was observable not the least mention was made of any such thing as Peace or a disposition towards it; which omission (I perceive has helped to confirm this mistrustfull nation in the jealousy they conceived that the Truce now offered was rather designed to disarm and disperse them, than as a means of restoring the Kingdom to a perfect state of tranquility, Towards which they expected to have found in y^e Imperial project some sort of preliminary encouragement to convince them that the Court act Sincerely.

To this we replied that the present assembly was merely designed for adjusting an Armistice; That the Full Powers given by the Emperor to his Commissioners extended as further: That Prince Rakoczi himself had declared he could not accept our mediation beyond that Degree; Consequently that it was both unseasonable and unnatural to think of entring into the conditions of the Treaty itself before we had setled those of a Truce as the means whereby we must arrive at that end. However if they would please to recollect several overtures and resolutions given formerly by the Emperor how passionately he desired the Peace and quiet of this Kingdom they would have proofs sufficient to satisfy the most scrupulous person that His Imp[ll] Ma[ty] was in earnest, particularly the Declaration made the 20[th] of June last was an authentic Act containing several instances of his Fatherly concessions, by way of preliminary towards a Peace. That Act (They cried) was intended to do more harm than good, as appeared by the method used by the Palatin and Count Palfy to scatter copies thereof surreptitiously throughout the several counties, w[ch] was a demonstration that the design of that paper was chiefly to try if by such Stratagems the people might be separated from their chiefs; which method had just the contrary effect; for all persons who had received those writings sent them insealed to the first General or Magistrate in their neighbourhood, and then Bercseni himself thought fit to publish the same exploding the iniquity (as he calls it and insufficienty of those proposalls as well as the mean Artifice that had been used to dissolve the Confederacy instead of giving general satisfaction to the Kingdom. They desired us to consider it would not be convenient or lye in their power, to take up arms every day; That the cause wherein they are now engaged is the 7[th] Revolution to which their unhappy country has been exposed in a few years, reckoning from Bathory, Botzkai, Bethlem Gabor, two Rakoczi's and Teckely down to the present conjuncture: whereof if the issue prove no more favourable than all the former, it is likely to be y[e] last struggle they shall ever make against arbitrary and despotic power; and therefore out of self preservation (the first prin-

ciple of nature) they are now oblidged to proceed with all the Precaution imaginable. And if they found themselves abandoned by the rest of the world, rather than Submit to the utmost indignities their despair might tempt them to accept the Protection of the Ottoman Port: I took the liberty of reminding the Prince (with all submission) that the treatment which his father in law Count Teckeley met with, both from the Turk and from France was but a poor encouragement to follow those maxims: And the Prince told me very handsomely, That nothing so much troubled him in the war he now wages against the house of Austria, than that He causes an unhappy diversion to the prejudice of the Allies, and to the advantage of France, calling God to witness that his inclinations are of a quite contrary bent, if they were not overruled by a fatal necessity, which obliged him to lay hold of any means towards saving himself and Country. I thanked him for his compliment, and continued using all other motives I could possibly think of to bring him to a moderate sense; But found it was to no purpose to contest with him any longer, considering I had the night before argued the case both with him and his general for 6 hours together, Remonstrating what mighty ruin the Elector of Bavaria had lately drawn upon himself by willfully rejecting the means of Salvation, which were so generously tendered him. They were then reduced to their last answer, That the great event was in God's hand who (they trusted) would not abandon their just Cause; Or if such were the rigorous decree of his Divine Providence for the punishment of their sins; At least an honorable death with their swords in their hands was preferable to an ignominious life in bondage, which at the lowest ebb of fortune could not be more grievous, than what they had formerly sustained, and were still likely to undergo, if they tamely submitted to the dangerous methods, which the Imperiall Court continued to prescribe them. They concluded with the infinite obligations the Confederacy had to Her Ma^{ty} and the States General, that they had been pleased to turn part of their attention this way; perhaps out of an immediate design of helping the Emperor (their good friend and ally) out of this intestine

broil as being a clog to our own war, yet besides this principle of particular convenience, they hoped our principals were likewise actuated by the generous motives of Charity and Compassion towards an afflicted kingdom, especially since both our Nations having at different seasons been forced to vindicate their natural Rights and liberties by violent yet glorious attempts they could not but have a tender concern for a people now labouring under the like hardships in hopes of arriving at the same end; And that we would contribute not only by our Mediation but Guaranty towards procuring for the Hungarians and ascertaining to their posterity, those incomparable blessings which we ourselves enjoy; Entreating us not to be rebuked from employing our good offices hereafter, thô at present we met not with all the complyance we expected to Our first overtures towards a further suspension or Truce, which they would never have declined, but for want of a due security. Count Bercseni has since confessed to us, This last notion was suggested to them that very morning at their conference, and enforced with a great deal of fire by one of their youngest members (from whom they could not have expected so warm a reflexion) while they were disputing upon the merits and weight of Our Mediation: His conclusion was as just, viz^{t} That as Politic Allyes we might desire Peace at any rate, whether good or bad, but as Christians and free people, He was sure, we could not but wish the Hungarians a sincere and lasting peace, and in that Confidence he both accepted our Mediation and entirely relyed on us.

I forbear relating to you other parts of our discourse with Prince Rakoczi and Bercseni till some other opportunity, when I have nothing else to write, but I was willing to give you at length what they both told us, concerning the Suspension, Truce and Peace, which are the main reasons of Our being here; In there terms we left the prince on the 29th after dinner sufficiently satisfied with the good will he had showed us, as to our own particulars but not at all edified with the state of our affair. The same morning we sent a message to the Imperial Commissioners giving them notice of our return and that they were not to

depend upon any further suspension, and advised them to send about that advertisement, where they judged it might be of use.

Next day (the 30th) M. Radai one of prince Rakoczi's Deputies brought the mediation a sort of preliminary answer to the points of Armistice which Mr Bruyninx had presented on the 25th in the name of the Imperial Commission. There were some difficulties in this paper, which we presumed might give offence to the Imperialists, and therefore we desired the same might be altered; and on the 30st we communicated it to the Emperor's Commission with the amendments, which you find on the margin, with the reasons why we proposed them. Notwithstanding these alterations, the Imperials were not at all satisfied with the said paper, which magnifies the uprightness, wherewith the Hungarians proceeded during the late suspension of Arms, and accuses the Imperialists of not having acted with ye like sincerity. It exclaims against the exorbitant demand of so large a Tract of Country, and concludes with a request to the Mediators that they would dispose the Imperial Commission to Reply to the answer above mentioned (of the 2d of Sepr) and continue the negotiation in the same natural method, wherein it was at that time.

In the evening Baron Seilar, Count Lamberg and Count Cohari made a visit to the mediation (the Arch Bp. still to avoid the dispute about preference desired to be excused under pretence of a slight indisposition) and complained against some injurious Terms and false suggestions contained in the answer we had delivered from Rakoczi's Deputation: Baron Seilern confuted the Clause wherein it is asserted, the Arch Bp. and his two Deputies had engaged General Heister should stop short. Whereas they are all three here, and are ready to declare they never gave any such assurances; Count Lamberg than undertook to explain some other matters of fact which were not trùly related; And represented particularly that General Heister could not possibly receive an Intimation that Hostilities were suspended before the 16th of Septr, Since Count Lamberg himself, thrô whose hands that advertisement passed did not receive it at Raab

till y^e^ 14^th^: After these Allegations they left with us a writing wherein they willfully avoid taking any notice of K.
Prince Rakoczi's former propositions, but entreated us to require of all the Contrary party either an answer to the Project delivered them on the 25th as a positive declaration that no such thing was to be expected. That evening we complied with their desire by a note to the Deputation, who L.
next morning (ye 1st instant), instead of answering deman- M.
ded the same thing by repeating the Request they had made in ye close of their late memorial. The Imperialists again solicited for a Categorical answer, and the Hungarians would N.
have once more dictated to us a line or two to the same purpose. But we grew weary of these insignificant messages, while both partyes continued running in a circle and might have done so till doomsday, unless the Imperialists had at last thought fit to give out and prepare for their retreat, seeing the Negotiation could never proceed at this rate, Each side industriously avoiding to give a negative least a declaration of that kind might be imputed to them as first authors of the breach.

The same evening Prince Rakoczi was to remove from Eisenbach, and follow his army towards Zarnocza an Hungarian mile further. Count Bercseni intending to wait upon him before his march inquired of us, if we would do the like, offering to furnish us horses as he did before. We told him if he could give us any hopes of obtaining a favourable declaration which might promote the Treaty we would gladly undertake that Journey, otherwise we should only incommode the Prince when he was on the point of his departure. The Count fancied we might have kept some points in reserve, and would have explained ourselves on this occasion for which reason he afterwards employed several persons underhand to try if they could dispose us to the journey, but we answered them in the same manner, and 'tis well we did so, for we should only have exposed ourselves to another refusal if we had renewed our instances once more as happened to Baron Szirmai, and Bp. Visa who importuned the Prince all that day to make some step which might help to

keep the Negotiation alive, but all their endeavours were to no purpose.

Thus, Sir, I have given you a full narrative of Our most impertinent Embassy, which has put me to much uneasiness, and brought me (I fear) an ill state of health. I should matter neither, if I were not apprehensive we have now less appearance of success in the good work we aim at than we had a year ago. I impute the cause of our miscarriage equally to both sides: If the Emperor had really been resolved to treat, his Commission might have been otherwise composed, and their demands less exorbitant. For I hope one may say without profaneness that his will and Power (like that of Providence) might have been but one and the same act if he had been so pleased; on the other hand the malcontents are extremely to blame for not making a better use of this conjuncture, while they had both a Commission and a mediation among them, and ought not to have grown obstinate and untractable because the first proposal was not to their liking. We would have persuaded them to have followed Baron Seilars' Example, and if they would not answer directly to his project, give in a new one of their own, which might contain all what the Hungarians had to desire in order to an armistice. In case the Imperialists had refused to accept the same, we then offered to pick out of both some articles at least, wherein both parties might agree, and having a foundation to build on, the other conditions might properly have fallen in by degrees. But these overtures, like all others, have been rejected, because they look upon an Armistice as a prejudice rather than a benefit, and fancy they can jump into a Peace at one leap, there being more appearance of security in their arms, than in such ensnaring conditions.

At my return to Vienna I shall acquaint you with some other difficulties which obstruct our business, and give you my thoughts, what methods ought to be used if ever we chance to come again to a Congress.

The Imp[ll] Commission being apprehensive any of their domestics who should undertake to carry their dispatches to Vienna might be insulted on the road have desired me to

spare one of my servants for that course wherein I have gratified them, and by him this packet is forwarded thither.

The Mediation expects a farewell visit from the Imp[l] Commission tomorrow who on the 5[th] intend to set out from hence by the way of Gran. M[r] Bruyninx and I propose to be jogging a little after them by Presburgh, which we are told is the more direct road.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

I beleive the Malcontents will begin by 528. 159. 450. 145.*)

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 224-dik számhoz.

Bruyninx megbizó levele, melyben a hollandi kormány által felhatalmaztatik a császár s a magyarok közötti béke helyreállitására közbenjáróként működni. — *Másolat.*

State Paper Office Germany 179.

Full-Powers

from the States-Gen[ll] for M[r] Bruyninx to mediate a Peace in their names between the Emp[r] & the Malcontents in Hungary.

Ordines Generales Unitarum Belgij Provinciarum Omnibus et singulis quorum interest aut quomodolibet interesse poteret Salutem. Cum propter Amicitiam, quam cum Caesarea Majestate Sua sinceram et constantem semper coluimus, propter studiossissimum Nostrum erga regnum Hungariae ejusque incolas affectum, et propter perpetuum Nostrum Pacis et tranquillitatis Amorem, non sine gravi quodam dolore intellexevimus motus et exacerbationes quibus regnum Hungariae, fortissimum et celebre illud nominis Christiani propugnaculum, ab aliquo retro tempore agitatum fuit, indeque bellum exortum esse, unde res ibidem multum turbatae et

*) Ezen számok jelentése nincsen megfejtve az eredetiben, sem a jelirás kulcsa nem találtatik.

afflictae, majores etiam Calamitates aducturae videntur, si non quantocujus periculosissimi illi motus aequa ac justa ratione sedantur: Cumque Caes. Sua Ma^{tas} justis et aequis inclytae Hungariae gentis desiderijs satisfacere, gravimina tollere, rerumq regni administrationem in bonum Ordinem, secundum jura regni, redigere se paratum ostendat; Itaque pro singulari Nostra observantia erga Caes^{m} suam Maj^{tem} et pro affectu Nostro propensissimo, quo regni Hungaria et incolarum ejus quietem et felicitatem prosequimur, officij Nostri esse duximus, pacifica mente operam, Mediationem, et studium Nostrum tam Caes^{ae} suae Ma^{ti} quam Commotis Hungaria Statibus, ordinibus et regnicolis ijsque qui primarium inter illas locum obtinent offerre, ad compenenda dissidia ac impetrandam a Caes^{a} Ma^{te} aequam et legibus convenientem satisfactionem in ijs quibus contra leges gravati esse deprehendantur; ut sic benedicente Numine Divino mediantibus officiis Nostris firma Pax stabilisque quies et felicitas regno Hungaria reddi queat. Hoc autem cum fieri non possit, nisi aliquem constituamus, qui praesens partes Nostras haec in causa suscipiat: Propterea confisi fidei et industriae ablegati Nostri Extraordinarii Domini Jacobi Johannis Hamel Bruyninx eidem dedimus, mandata Nostra et potestatem omnimodam Mediatoria officia Nostra tam apud Caesaream Majestatem, quam apud commotos Hungaros interponendi, ad componendas aequae et justa ratione praesentes in eodem regno turbas, et omnem operam adhibendi ad restituendam pristinam tranquillitatem et concordiam: Itaque rogamus Caesaream suam Majestatem, ne officia nostra hac in causâ admittere dedignetur, petimus etiam à regni Hungaria Proceribus statibus et ordinibus aliisque omnibus ad quos haec res spectat, ut Mediationi Nostrae Pacificisque Consilijs, unice regni bonum spectantibus, aurem probeant et fidem habeant dicto Ablegato Nostro Domino Hamel Bruyninx in omnibus, quae Nostro nomine haec in Causâ dicturus vel acturus est; spondentes et bona fide promittentes, Nos non solum rata, grata et accepta habituros omnia, quae ante nominatus Ablegatus Noster vigore presentium peregerit, sed etiam omni allaboraturos conatu, ut peracta et conclusa tam per suam Majestatem Caesaream et regiam Ejusdemque successores

regni Hungariae, quam antefati regni Hungariae status et ordines et pariter eorum successores in omne aevum firma observentur. In quorum fidem majorem Literas hasce sigillo Nostro ordinario muniri et per Consessus Nostri Praesidem signari curavimus, ut et per Grafiarium Nostrum subscribi jussimus. Hagae Comitum die decimo Maji, anno Millessimo septingentessimo quarto.

J. B. Van Reede (L. S.)

ad mandatum alti-memoratorum
Dominorum ordinum Generalium.

Fagel.

Quod Descriptio haec Literarum Potentialium facta à me collatione cum originali suo in omnibus sit conformis, et eidem plane consona, hisce attestor Schemnitij die 26 Oct[r] 1704.

(L. S.) (subscriptum erat)

J. J. Hamel Bruyninx.

225.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. Még mindig semmi hir Selmeczről. Jó jelnek tekintetik, hogy a magyarok semmi ellenséges mozdulatot nem tesznek. Ma reggel futár küldetett Pozsonyba, onnan Selmeczre menendő biztos hirek hozása végett. — *Eredeti levél.*

State Paper Office Germany 173. **Vienna, 5[th] Nov[br] 1704.**

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

Here is yet no manner of advice what is doing in the Congress at Schemnitz, which gives occasion to many Reflexions; thô since the Malcontents continue still to forbear all sort of hostilities on the Frontiers this silence is generally looked upon as no-ill sign; thė Commissioners being perhaps unwilling to dispatch any other courier till they can give some certain account of what they have to treat: This morning however an Express has been sent down to Pres-

burg, & will from thence proceed to Schemnitz to get some certain advice of what passes.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Secretary Harley.

226.

Harley minister Stepneyhez. Nem kapván meg az utolsó postát nem tudja, hogy Selmeczen van-e vagy visszatért, de bár hol van, tudja, hogy a közjó nem szenved csak az által, hogy két helyen egyszerre nem lehet. — Eredeti levél.

British Museum additional M. ss. 7059.
Stepney Papers Vol. II. fol. 41.

Whitehall, Nov^{br} 7 1704.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Queen to acquaint you that upon the news of the death of the Dutchesse Dowarger of Holstein the Princes Sister, Her Majesty has ordered the Court to go into strict mourning for six months and would have you put yourself into morning but does not expect the same in relation to your Equipage. Not having received the last post I cannot tell how to guess whether you are at Schemnitz or returned to Vienna whereever you are I am satisfied the Queens Service never suffers but because you cannot be in two places at once.

I heartily wish your success were to be measured by y^{e} ability and the rather because by next post I am to write to you in the most pressing terms to urge the Emperour as far as Decency will permit to send succors to Savoy & to send money to Ch-3 K. of Spain.

I am with true respect

Sir

Your most faithful
& most humble Servant
Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

227.

Széchényi Pál érsek levele a császárhoz, melyben tudatja, hogy a selmeczi alkudozások főleg két okból hiusultak meg. Az első, hogy a császári biztosok a már előbb megállapitott fegyvernyugvási feltételeket egészen mellőzve újakkal állottak elő. A második, hogy sem a császári biztosok, sem a mediatorok által semmi előterjesztés nem történt, mely egy kötendő békének alapjáúl szolgálhatott volna. — A császár értesitésére jónak látja az egész alkudozás menetét röviden összefoglalva előadni. A gyöngyösi első találkozás alkalmával a magyarok mindenekelőtt a garantiát sürgették, sőt a királyi örökösödés megszüntetését s új királyválasztást kivántak. Ez utóbbi két követelésre nézve azonban iró előterjesztései folytán szelidebben nyilatkoztak. A másikra nézve igyekezett velük a mediatió szót helyettesiteni garantia helyett. A paksi összejövetelkor azonban felmerülvén számos panasz az iránt, hogy a császári tisztek a császár rendeleteinek nem engedelmeskednek, a garantiától semmikép elállani nem akartak. A fegyvernyugvás megkötésére is hajlandóknak csak ugy nyilatkoztak, ha ezzel egyidejüleg egy kötendő béke alapjaira nézve is biztositva lennének. — Véleménye szerint a békefeltételekről a háború folyama alatt is lehet tanácskozni s ő a magyarok közt szándékozik maradni, mig az iránt, mi módon lennének ezen alkudozások folyamatba teendők, tisztában nem leszen. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

A.-Bp of Colocza to the Emp[r].

Sacratissima, Caesarea Regiaque Mattas
Domine Domine Clementissime.

Tametsi nihil apud me erat reliquum dubij quin solenni in hoc Semniciensi congressu, concludi queat Armisticium, cui tot itineribus, tantis laboribus, inter tot discrimina, tam longo, parum abest, integri Anni tempore, per me et adiunctos mihi Deputatos, Dominos Episcopum Visa et Paulum Okolicsany, aegre iacta fundamenta sunt, fato tamen quodam, quod Deo cognitum est, duo potissimum occurrisse ap-

paruit, quae optatum induciarum armisticialium finem impedire ex adverso causabantur.

Cum enim Armisticij Puncta nomine Caesareo Regiae Commissionis, quam huc benignissimè destinare, et me quoque interesse jubere Majestas Vestra Sacratissima dignata est, nulla nequè ad priora, quae ego, ex instructione et mandato Majestatis Vestrae sacratissimae proposueram, neque ad responsum Partis adversae factâ reflexione, quasi ab initio proposita essent, mox ab adverso Domini Deputati Hungari fusiori exaggeratione praemissâ Replicam D. P. Rakoczy reassumi petierant, quod erat obstaculum alterum. Alterum autem fuit, quod cum certiores redditi essent, nihil allatum esse, neque per Dominos Commissarios, neque per Dominos Ablegatos Mediatores, quod evidens ac certum Pacis fundamentum, sub continuatione Tractatus Armisticij poneret, non videri sibi tutum fore Armisticium, si iniretur quoque, nisi prius certi redderentur, de principalibus punctis Pacis.

Quae et alia interim hic utrinque acta sunt, etsi Excellentissimum Dominum Baronem à Seilern, uberrimè relaturum esse, nihil diffidam, ut tamen hoc, quae nunc, pluribus iam ex parte Majestatis Vestrae Sacratissimae, adhibitis Commissarijs agebantur, cum illis, quae anno vix non integro, à me et Deputatis acta, Majestatiquè Vestrae sacratissimae relata sunt, mutuo collata ostendat, utcum et quomodo, necdum desperatis rebus, repetendus sit ac continuandus Tractatus operae praetium credidi, compendio, benignos Majestatis Vestrae sacratissimae ob oculos, ponere, in huncque finem, antea et per me summarie perscripta, et iussu meo, per Deputatos prolixe relata repetere.

Primi itaque itineris, quod Gyöngyössinum susceperam laborem quod attinet, clementer dignabitur recordari Majestas Vestra sacratissima, ad eum instituendum, tum per literas, tum per Deputatos, id mihi praecipuum commissum exstitisse, ut sedando tumultui incumberem, pollicererque imo oppignorarem fidem meam, non salutem daturam esse Majestatem Vestram sacratissimam, omnem malis, si quae sunt, quibus concitati Hungari arma rapuissent, medelam, verum simul gesturam curam, ne quispiam in derogamen legum Patriae audeat, imo mandata Majestatis Vestrae sac^mae

reverenter observare, cuncti teneantur. Exciperem itaquè gravamina eorum, et Armisticium justi temporis, quod illis complanandis sufficeret, concluderem. Ad haec illi quamvis, quia multis in contrarium nixi rationibus essent, iamq nimium invaluisset inveterataquè esset diffidentia, difficillime respondere volebant, Deo tamen, corda hominum, prout ejus fert voluntas, dirigente, tandem ad ineundam reconciliationem se resolverunt, sed antequam gravamina, quae petebam, recensenda essent, a Majestate Vestra sacratissima, vel maximè de Guarantia solenni ac formali, assecuratos se esse velle, declararunt et simul tamen cessionem quoquè successionis Regiae et renovationem Electionis adurgere videbantur.

His pariter cum non acquiescerem, sed fortibus, quae conceptibus his obstarent, rationibus, mitiora ineunda esse consilia, tum ipse tum per Deputatos Suaderem, non quidem praesertim à Guarantia desistere volebant, de posterioribus duobus nihilominus punctis insigniter modestius sentire videbantur. Idcirco inde quantillamcunquè conceperam spem, duo ista posteriora de cessione successionis et renovatione electionis puncta, haudquaquam imposterum reditura fore in quaestionem.

Paxiano itidem in congressu, qui secundarij itineris causâ habitus fuit Majestatis Vestrae sacratissimae mandatum, quod Deputati renovatum, Armistitijque conditionibus auctum attulerant, prae oculis semper habens, de Guarantia illud persuadere nitebar, ut vocabulo semoto, sub nomine mediationis, quae vim remquè contineret, iniretur Tractatus, declarato tum eo, quod Majestati Vestrae Sacratissimae maritimas Potentias iam acceptasse et illis proponere Mediatrices placuerit, tum quidem, cur Suecicam Polonicamquè amplecti, imo simul cur haec utraquè consistere nequiret? Verum enim vero D. P. Rakoczij aliosque ipsi adhaerentes Hungaros, cum maximè obid quod Domini Officiales Majestatis vestrae sacratissimae in Regno nunc militantes, dictis Caesareo Regijs non obedirent, imo horrenda undique patrari facerent, non saltem nihil efficere potueram, sed è converso potius recruduit reconciliationis difficultas, tanta vehementia, ut cum eam renovato labore vix sedarem, ac ut in prima ad Pacem resolutione persisterent aegrè obtinerem,

frustra tamen postea tentaverim, Guarantiae loco solam mediationem acceptari, persuadere.

Tandem vero primae in Oppido Gyöngyös datae Declarationi se adhuc insistere, hoc est à Pacis Tractatu non esse alienos, iterum resolverunt, sed tamen Armisticium illis legibus, quas ex instructione etiam tunc proposueram, iniri non posse imo si faciliores quoquè conditiones essent, donec tamen licentiam illam inobedientiae Dominorum Officialium militarium, Majestas Vestra sacratissima non contribuerit, et quaedam Pacis puncta Speciatim non resolverit, eò usquè non affulgere spem, vel Armisticium concludendi, ne dum Pacificationis opus aggrediendi.

Quod ubi intelligerem, additum mihi calcar est quidem ut eo fortius de Punctorum Pacis exhibitione instarem, sed praeter id, quod se D. P. Rakoczi scripto verboque, ad manifestum et colloquia provocarit, obtinere plus nihil potui, Ajebat enim, non solum ex illis, quid de jure, Majestas Vestra Sacratissima, pro Pace resolvere queat, abunde patere, verum me quoque ipsum, Deputatos, omnes que Regni Proceres et quosvis alios, qui vel Viennae, vel alibi, in devotione Majestatis Vestrae Sacratissimae persistunt, optime scire. Ac quoinde factum fuit ut per Deputatos viginti quinque puncta (praeter ea, quae in Tractatu accessura essent) maximè principalia referri curaverim. Quibus haud dubiè consideratis, praeliminarem quoque Declarationem Majestas Vestrae Sacratissima fieri jussit, mihique Hungaris proponendam mittere dignata erat, et utinam alij ejus benignae Declarationis ad me missionem, publicatione immaturé factâ non praeoccupassent.

Quippe eandem Caesareo-Regiam Declarationem antequam D. P. Rakoczy et ei adhaerentibus, per me, vel Deputatos, cum anteactorum repetitione necessario praemissa, proposita fuisset non suo tempore, per aliam viam vulgatam, plurimi sinistre interpretati sunt.

Quod vulgus tam alte imbibit ut agerrime ego et Deputati potuerimus persuadere ea declaratione, juxta etiam literarum Domini Comitis à Kaunicz continentias, non aliud continerè, quam materiam Pacis, Tractatu instituendo, in Articulos, legibus Regni et Diplomatibus accommodandos, redigendam.

Post hac ad Armisticij proponendas conditiones, tertio itinere Gyongyossini accessi urgentibus praeter priora mandata et Instructionem, alijs quoquè nonnullis literis, ex augusta Aula recentius missis, Replicam continuandi ac concludendi Tractatus, a Ð. P. Rakoczy obtinui, perquè Deputatos referendam, ac per Majestatem Vestram Sacratissimam considerandam ac resolvendam, nisi, cui simul additum est illud quoque, ut Majestas Vestra Sacratissima talem simul instituere dignaretur ordinem, quo ex occasione concludendi Armisticij, puncta etiam principalia in assecurationem certam resolverentur, quibus solidum ipsius Pacis simul structurae substractum fundamentum consisteret evidenter.

Haec dum se Hungari Domini Deputati non posse nunc assequi adverterent, declarasse eos, et Domini Ablegati mediatores, et Dominus quoque Baro Szirmay, postea ijsdem negotijs adhibitus, et ipsi etiam Deputati supra nominati intelexere, imo et ipse ego hoc ex Hungaris Dominis Deputatis cognovi, quod posito etiam si Armisticium novo et non eo, quem ego coeperam, Tractatu ac modo inire vellint, tamen eum circa Pacis fundamenta, nunc statim, certa addita Guarantiae confirmatione sternenda, nihil à Caesareo Regia Commissione spei praeberetur, et armisticio Hungari haud alio, quam certo consequenda Pacis fine, opus haberent, non aliud esse (prout illi saepe dicebant) in causa, quod nunc statim Armisticium concludi vel suspensis praeliminaris Armorum prorogari amplius nequiret, quam quod de principalibus Pacis, illico et quasi eodem hic labore certi nihil appareret.

Quibus omnibus alibi fusè sed hic in summaria Synopsi praemissis, accuratius in praesens, pro renata perpensis ac invicem collatis cum inde prodire videatur, Tractatum praesertim Pacis (quem etiam sub Armis assumi ac continuari Domini Deputati Hungari posse existimant) non esse sine omni spe reliqua abruptum, verum potius ad ulteriorem, de non nullis Pacis et securitatis, tam internae, quam externae punctis, Majestatis Vestrae Sacratissimae resolutionem prorogatum, ideo Dominis Ablegatis mediatoribus fortiter suadentibus, cum id pro servitio Majestatis Vestrae sacratissimae et salute Regni expediens esse, ipsis visum sit, quocumque

tandem eventu, hic adhuc manendum esse statui eo usque, donec evidentem ac luculentam circa haec, an nempe et quomodo res has continuari oporteat? accepero Majestatis Vestrae sacratissimae dispositionem et mandatum.

Quae omnia etiam Deputati supra nominati, Majestati Vestrae sacratissimae totiquè augustae Aulae, si opus è requé fore videatur, uberius declarare erunt parati. Caeterum ego dum ulteriora Majestatis Vestrae Sacratissimae jussa, avidè, prout hactenus, ac fideliter exequenda expecto, simul me constanti in me Caesareo Regiae gratiae, cum ijsdem Deputatis supplex devoveo. Datum Semnicy, Die 6. Novembris, Anno 1704.

Majestatis Vestrae Sacratissimae
Humillimus perpetusque fidelis subditus et Capellanus
Paulus Szécsény,
Archiepiscopus Colocensis.

228.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. E hó 5-kén futár érkezett Stepneytől Selmeczből, hirt hozván az alkudozások megszakadásáról. — Most várják a magyarok pusztitásairól való hireket. Rákóczi, mint mondják, Morvának tart; eddig még csak egy falu elégetéséről értesültek. Az udvar még mindig nem kapott hirt biztosaitól. — Heister gyüjti kis seregét. Herbeville rendeletet kapott három lovasezredet küldeni Bajorországból Heisternek, ki nem képes 4000 embernél többet egybehozni, sem a magyarokat megakadályozni Morvaország pusztitásában, vagy Bécs elé menetelüket hátrálni. Csak Pozsonyt biztosíthatja ostromzár ellen, s a Dunáni átkelést megtarthatja, mig ujabb erőt hozhat össze. — Erdélyben Rabutin nagyobb ütközetben megverte Toroskait és felmentette Dévát az ostrom alól. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna, 8. Nov^r 1704.

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

On the 5^th Inst. a Courier arrived here from M^r Stepney with advice of the little success the Plenipotentiaries had met with in their Negotion at Schemnitz. This Courier brought

a large Packet for you, which coming in just before the Post went away, I had the honour to send it forward to you the same Evening, Since that time the Court have received no account of their Commissioners being actually come away, thô they are expected here in a day or two.

The Cessation of Arms being thus ended & no further hopes of a Treaty remaining for the present, we must expect suddenly to hear of the Malcontents in these Quarters. For Prince Rakoczi broke up with his Forces on the 1th Inst and as it is said directed his March towards Moravia, thô we have not yet heard of any interruption more than that a little party or two have burnt a small village and carried off some Cattle from those Frontiers.

General Heister is drawing his few Troops together towards Presburgh to oppose the Hungarians as well as he can, and orders have been sent to General Herbeville in Bavaria to detach three Regiments of Cuirassiers, viz: Hanover, Gronsfeldt, & Cusani to his assistance. This reinforcement will be very necessary for him to make head against the Enemy since he tells me he cannot bring together above 4000 men, nor hinder them from overrunning this part of Moravia & Austria & coming up to the very bridge of the Town, all he can do being to cover Presburgh from a Siege & secure the Passes over the Danube, till the Troops he expects from Stiria & other parts can come up.

Letters from Transilvania of the 24th Septr say General Rabutin had obtained a considerable advantage over the Malcontents on the 11th of that month not far from Hermanstadt, having attacked a body of them who advanced too near the City under the Command of their General Thoroskay, who himself was wounded, & forced to leave above 1000 men dead upon the spot, with several prisoners, five pair of kettle Drums & six Standards; This Success gave Count Rabutin an opportunity to proceed further, & releive Deva a Strong Castle & Paas which had been blocked up for seven Months & was reduced to the last Extremity.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc. Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

229.

Stepney és Bruyninx levele Rákóczihoz, melyben selmeczi összejövetelök alkalmával tőle tapasztalt szivességét megköszönik s reményöket fejezik ki, hogy a megszakadt alkudozások a béke helyreállitásának érdekében nem sokára ujra fel fognak vétetni. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

Mr Stepney's and Mr Bruyninx's letter to Prince Rakoczi.

Celsissime Princeps.

Ulterius progredi haud possumus, quin Celsitudini Vrae, pro beneficiis ac Eadem receptis gratum animorum Nostrorum sensum hiscè exprimamus; Et licet votis Nostris datum non fuerit, eum videre rerum exitum quem quidem expectare potuimus, quicquid tamen nobis superest Virium, eo impendemus, ut exoptatae Tranquillitas tandem Regnò reducatur. Nulli dubitantes, quin Celsitudo Vra alia data Occasione opus tam salutare omnino secundatura sit. De caetero Eandem summo honoris cultu prosequimur et permanemus.

Celsissime Princeps.

Mocsonok, die 8va Novemr 1704.

Celsitudinis Vestrae
ad serviendum paratissimi obligatissimi

(erat supscriptum) Georgius Stepney.
J. J. Hamel Bruyninx.

230.

Stepney Harley ministernek. A selmeczi kudarczot Seilern modorának tulajdonítja, ki úgy járt el mint ha európai béke felett alkudozna franczia követséggel. Iró meg van győződve, hogy a magyarok őszinték voltak. Ha a bécsi ministerek is őszinték lettek volna, az alkudozások vezetését a kalocsai érsekre kellett volna bizniok, ki népszerű s sok hitellel bir az országban s különösen a felkelőknél. Ő mindenkor védte az ország jogait, s ha hall-

gattak volna reá, a mostani bajok elmaradtak volna. Most is egy év óta sok tapintattal működik mint közbenjáró. Azonban Seilern nem akarta elfogadni alapul a császár augusztus 28-ki feltételeit, sem Rákóczi szeptember 2-ki válaszát. Ezen eljárás okot adott a főbbeknek azon gyanura, hogy nem békelétrehozás a czél, hanem szakadás előidézése az ő táborukban. Ezen nézet nem csak a főbbeknél létezett, hanem általánosan el volt terjesztve, mint ezt iró utjában észlelte. — A császáriak feltételei is annyira túlságosak voltak, hogy Bruyninx kijelentette Seilernnek, ha tudta volna, hogy ily követeléssel áll elő, nem jött volna el Bécsből. Ezt jelentette kormányának is. Azonfelül a magyarok biztositékot kivánnak jogaik s törvényeik megtartására. A magyarok azt állitják, ők ugy állnak Ausztriához, mint Skótia Angliához, birván saját törvényekkel, kormánynyal, hadsereggel, kincstárral s a t. Ausztria ellenben ugy akar velük bánni, mint Anglia Irlanddal, az az egy meghóditott tartományként, pedig eddig még meg nem hóditották. — Bruyninx egy izben kijelentette Seilernnek, hogy ő meg van győződve miszerint, ha a magyarok biztositást kapnának arról, hogy a császár megtartja azt a mire esküdött, nem csak a fegyvernyugvás, de a béke is aláiratnék egy pár nap alatt. — Rákóczi az ország jogai biztositása mellett egyéni kedvezményeket is várt; várta, hogy az ellene hozott itélet megsemmisittessék előre, s hogy az erdélyi fejedelemségben elismertessék a császár által, ha Magyarországnak békét ád. — Bercsényi azt várta, hogy Eszterházy helyébe nádornak választassék. De iró nem tapasztalt a bécsi udvarnál hajlamot, ily módokhoz nyulni. — A császári biztosok elmenetele után 5-kén a mediatorok meglátogatták a kalocsai érseket, ki könnyes szemekkel panaszolta nekik a méltatlan bánásmódot, melyben Heister s más császári tábornokoktól részesült. — Ő csak Selmeczen látta először a császári bizottság utasitásait s azonnal meg volt győződve, hogy az egész fáradság hasztalan volt. Kérte a mediatorokat, ne hagyjanak fel sürgetni a békét Bécsben, ő mindent elkövet a magyaroknál, kikkel ő egy ideig maradni szándékozik. — Bercsényi is, midőn tőle bucsút vettek, azt kivánta, hogy az alkudozások végkép fel ne hagyassanak; lehetne például Nagyszombatban a békéről alkudozni a háború folyama alatt is, a város semlegesnek nyilvánittatván. — November 5-kén iró s Bruyninx lementek egy Selmecz melletti

aranybányába, mely a leggazdagabb Európában. Ezen bányák most a felkelők főbbjeinek kezében vannak, de a sereget csak rézpénzzel fizetik, mely készségesen fogadtatik az egész országban vagy 8 pence (32 kr.) értékben. Selmeczről elmentek 6-kán, Bercsényi velük jött, azután elment Rákóczi után, ki É.-Ujvár ostromára indúlt 16,000 emberrel s nagy tüzérséggel; 30 franczia mérnököt is kapott s Desalleurs-t számos tiszttel s nagyobb pénzösszeggel minden órában várják. Csak ma este érkeztek Bécsbe Szirmayval. Ha szükségét látják, meg fogják ismertetni a császárt a dolgok valódi állásával. Seilern is csak ez este jött vissza. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 175. **Vienne, Novb[r] 12. 1704.**

Right Hon[ble]

In any letter of the 3 inst[t] I acquainted you with the abrupt end of our negotiation at Shemnitz, by Prince Rakoczi's refusing either to prolong the Suspension of Arms, or to give any direct answer to the conditions of a Truce which had been offered him by the Imperialists. His obstinacy may be attributed in a great measure to the method wherein Baron Seilern chose to transact; who affected to show as much Subtility and art in his way of proceeding with these people, as if he was negociating the peace of Europa with a French Embassy; Whereas I am really persuaded the Hungarians proposed nothing to themselves more than downright dealing, and were honestly disposed to treat of an Armistice, and afterwards of a Peace, had they discovered the like dispositions in the contrary party. If the ministers of Vienna meant Sincerity (as I hope they did) they might have very well left the Chief direction of this affair to the Arch. Bp. of Colocza who is a man of a solid judgement and good reputation in the kingdom particularly among the Malcontents, who seem to repose an entire confidence in him for having at the late Diets and other public assemblies vigourously asserted the liberties of the People and freely represented the grievances wherewith they were then afflicted. Many are of opinion if this Prelate's remonstrances had been duly heard and examined at that time the Nation might have escaped the Calamity it now lyes under. And as far as I

can judge of his proceedings for near twelve months that he had been employed as a sort of a Mediator, I must own He has acted a very fair part and is more likely to be instrumental in composing these Commotions than anybody I know. He has already laid a very natural foundation towards a Truce by the Articles he handed from the Emperor to Prince Rakoczi on the 28th of August and those, he forwarded to his Impll Maty by way of answer from the Prince on the 2d of Septr whereof I now send you fresh Copies that you may not be to seek for them, and have marked those passages, wherein both parties at that time signified their readiness to appoint Commissioners to treat of Peace, and named places proper for a Congress. Howewer Baron Seilern in his new project thought not fit to mention either of those papers, alledging 1st That the Emperor's proposall could not be quoted without disavowing the Arch. Bp. for having in the 7th art. used the following words (Illico Principi placeat cum Regno et Transylvania puncta pacis exhibere), whereas the Prince cannot be allowed to have the direction of the whole kingdom, least thereby all Hungary might be supposed to be concerned in the present Revolution: This is a nice notion nor can I say it is very well grounded from the general inclination I observed in the people all ye way I went, who seemed entirely satisfyed with the struggle they now have for their liberties. 2dly Baron Seilern objected, That the Princes answer could not be admitted because it is called Resolutio, which improper Title however ought not to have changed the method of the Negotiation. At least Baron Seilern might have kept as much of the materials, as were necessary especially the Articles wherein both Parties agreed, whereas the omitting the same gave occasion to ye Principal Persons of the Confederacy to believe the present overtures of an Armistice were Chiefly designed to cause a Scission among them, and furnished them an occasion of declaring among their Party that no mention having been made of any such thing as Peace, they saw no Sincerity at Bottom, but suspected an intrigue to dissolve their army, and then to treat the nation as ill as formerly, when they should have it at their mercy; I perceived this jealousy not

only prevailed among their chief generals at Schemnitz, but (by my discourse with their officers on the road) I found the same suggestions had been industriously spread throughout the whole Confederacy, to give them a greater aversion to the Imperialists, and to animate them in the war wherein they are now engaged.

You will likewise have seen with what an extravagant Article the Imperialists begun their demand which M^r Bruyninx endeavoured to moderate, but not being able to obtain any abatement. He roundly declared to Baron Seilern, That if before His departure from Vienna he had suspected the proposalls to be made by the Imperialists were no better than he found them, He would have desired the Emperor to excuse him from making the journey to Schemnitz, and he has explained himself by Letter to the States General in the same manner.

I have also acquainted you what stress is laid upon the Guaranty as well as the Mediation of England and Holland; Nor is that assurance thought sufficient, but the Hungarians expect some preliminary articles should be allowed them, towards maintaining what they call their Securitatem internam, whereby they understand the restoring their Laws and Priviledges. I cannot better explain this Article (nor indeed the whole dispute between the Emperor and the Hungarians) than by acquainting you, that the latter pretend their kingdom is founded upon the same constitutions in reference to the House of Austria as Scotland is in regard to the Crown of England viz^t, That they have an independant Government supported by their proper laws, officers, militia, Treasury and the like; whereas the Court of Vienna would willingly reduce them to the form of Ireland, and treat them as a people reduced by conquest which has not been their case hitherto, though it is likely to be their inevitable misfortune, if they get not out of this war with some success.

On this occasion I cannot forbear acquainting you with one passage more, which M^r Bruyninx had with Baron Seilern, who argued much against the obstinacy of the Hungarians and thereby gave M^r Bruyninx an opportunity

of saying he was really persuaded, If the Hungarians were sure the Emperor would allow them Legitimam Satisfactionem (meaning the same conditions, He swore to, when he was crowned King of Hungary) we should in a few days not only agree on the conditions of a Truce but sign a peace likewise; This quick motion put Baron Seilern to a stand; At last he recollected himself and supposed the malcontents would hardly be satisfied with such a Declaration; Mr Bruyninx pursued his point and smilingly replyed He scarce believed their Instructions went so far: which is very probable, if we may be allowed to judge from as much as I have seen of the proceedings of the Imperial Commission.

Prince Rakoczi and Count Bercseni had promised to recommend to Mr Bruyninx and me before our departure from Schemnitz certain points, which we might solicit at leisure with the Emperor and his ministers at our return to Vienna; but upon second thoughts they found all that could be said upon the grievances, which the Hungarian nation had suffered, and the remedyes which could be proposed, had been already offered in the 25 article presented to H. I. Maty by the 2 Deputies Visa and Occulucsani on the — — — — — — and which were sent you with my Letter of the — — — — — — — —

Besides this publick satisfaction for the Kingdom Prince Rakoczi expected some Private overtures might be made him either by the Imperialists or by the Mediation; That the sentence pronounced against him might have been reversed by way of preliminary, and that the Emperor to purchase the peace of Hungary would allow him to be Prince of Transilvania according to the election made in his favour by the States of that Province; Bercseni too flattered himself with some particular advantage considering the figure He now makes in this Confederacy and had vanity enough to hope that Prince Esterhasi, the present Palatine (who indeed is not very agreable to the Nation) might be stripped of that Employment to make a vacancy for him: This was suggested by some of his creatures to Baron Seilern, and was likewise confirmed to Mr Bruyninx and me by the

Arch Bp. Bercseni himself too gave us broad hints of his expecting some such thing; But I have hitherto discovered no dispositions like these in the Imperial Court, which is not used to bring over people to their Interest by such means.

On the 4th in the morning Baron Seilern, Count Lamberg and Count Cohari made us a visit and thanked us for the good offices we had employed in the mediation, thô we had not met with the success we all expected. We returned their compliment the same evening, and on the 5th they began their journey towards Gran, being desirous to be out of the hands of the Hungarians as soon as was possible.

We then took our leave of the Arch Bp. (who kept his chamber still because of his Indisposition) and heard him relate with tears in his eyes, the ill treatment he had received from Count Heister, and other Imperial generals, who had not only laid waste his several benefices, but had endeavoured to render him suspected to the Imperial Court, whereas he protested to us he was resolved to remain faithfull to his I. M. (as his lawfull soveraign) and to his Country to the last moment of his life. He owned he had never seen the Instructions given to the Impll Commission till they were communicated to him at Schemnitz, and from ye first sight of them He easily judged our present negotiation could have no very good effect: However He desired us not to give it over for lost, but rather endeavour to pursue it on a better foundation vizt by disposing the Empr, to declare by way of preliminary some articles of Satisfaction, which he is willing to grant to ye publick and to particulars. The Arch Bp. on his side has promised to labour as hard as he can towards making ye malcontents more reasonable with whom he intends to stay some time to that purpose and likewise for the recovery of his health, but designs to send after us his two deputies (Visa and Occuluczani), in a few days with an ample relation to his Imperial Maty of what passed at Schemnitz with such methods as he thinks most proper for carrying on the good work, and He has promised to correspond with us very frankly on that subject.

When we took leave of Count Bercseni He likewise seemed to desire us that the thread of the Negotiation might not quite be broke off, but rather that it might be continued on a reasonable foundation and under the direction of a minister more temperate than Baron Seilern had shown himself. For notwithstanding we had not the good fortune to settle the conditions of a Truce, he hoped it might not be impracticable to negotiate a Peace (thô the war should be continued) by the Commissaries appointed on both sides at some place like Tirnau, which during the Congress might be regarded as a Neutral City with a competent circuit of Country for the better security and convenience of the ministers, as happened at Nimegue where the Peace was transacting while the armies continued their operations.

This I think is all I have of moment to transmit to you at present; If I can recollect any other Circumstances of my discourse either with Prince Rakoczi or Count Bercseni, which may deserve any part of your attention they shall be related to you hereafter.

On the 5th Instant, Mr Bruyninx and I went to see the mines a German mile from Schemnitz they are the richest in Gold and Silver of any in Europe, We had the curiosity to go down a hundred and fifty eight fathoms, and have seen the progress of those metals from the Quarry to the Mint; The chief persons of the Confederacy enjoy the benefit of them, at present though they paid their army but with copper, according to the coin whereof you find a piece, which passes currantly throughout ye Kingdom for the value of 8 pence English.

We left Schemnitz on the 6th. Count Bercseni came with us the first days journey and on the 7th followed Rakoczi to the camp before Neuheüsel, which place the Prince was to invest the day, and I believe will make but very short work of it for he has an army of $\frac{M}{16}$ good men, and a very considerable train of Artillery and ammunition of both which he found great store in Cashau: He has likewise received from France thirty able Engineers who come through Turkey with Monsr Desalleurs, a Gentn who six years ago was Envoy from the French King at Berlin, when I had

the honour to serve his late Majesty there with y^e same Character. He was not arrived when I left Hungary, But Count Bercseni owned He was expected there every hour with a numerous retinue of officers and a round sum of Money.

We arrived not at Vienna till this evening being obliged to travel Slowly, because of y^e large Convoys wherewith we were attended all the way. Nothing could be more obliging than the people were, whereas we came. They preyed very heartily that our next journey might be more successfull. Baron Szirmai returned with us, not a little dejected to find our errand has been fruitless, since it was chiefly undertaken upon the Assurances He had given, that we should find all things in a readiness, and if matters had gone right (I have been told) He would have been made President of the Chamber at Presburgh in reward for his services, which place has been vacant this half year by the death of Count Erdödi.

I hear Baron Seilern is likewise arrived this Evening. M^r Bruyninx and I have agreed in allowing him time to tell his own story, which I beleive will not be so faithfull as what I have related to you, But if we perceive these Ministers give too much credit to his report, and on those principles continue to take false measures, we shall then think ourselves obliged in Conscience to acquaint the Emperor himself with the whole truth, and try if we can bring the business into a right channel.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Harley.

231.

Whitworth Harley ministernek. A magyarok csak apró csapatokban tesznek betöréseket Morvába, de hol van főerejük, senki sem tudja. Mondják, hogy Rákóczi Trencsénnek megy, onnan Morvába menendő, mások szerint Erdélybe indult Szeben bevételére. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 173. Vienna, 12th Novbr 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

I have very little to lay before you this post which may be worth reading.

The Hungarian Malcontents have hitherto committed no great Outrages on the Frontiers: Some of their parties now & then pass the River Mark & drive away the Cattle which lye on this side, and last night they plundered there a small village belonging to the Countess of Stahremberg, but wither their main force is turned we have no certain advice. Some say Rakoczi is marching to take Trenschin, a pass on the River Waag, & will from thence make an inroad into Moravia; others affirm he is gone into Transilvania with his best Troops, (whither he has already dispatched Count Forgatsch) to beseige Count Rabutin in Hermanstadt, and fully establish himself in that Principality before any succours can be sent thither. Mr Stepney will probably at his return be able to give you some surer information; He and Mr Bruyninx were got yesterday to Presburgh, & I hope he will come time enough to give you notice here by this Post.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Charles Whitworth.

The Right Honble Mr. Secry Harley.

P. S. Just now Baron Seilar is arrived, he came by the way of Gran and Raab.

232.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Visszajövetelük óta Bruyninxel főleg a magyarok ellen elhintett hamis hirek megczáfolásával voltak elfoglalva. Itt a ministerek s mások közt az volt a vélemény, hogy az alkudozás a magyarok makacs ragaszkodása által négy tulságos ponthoz szakadt meg. Ezek 1-je az 1687-ki

örökösödési törvény eltörlése s szabad királyválasztás. 2-ika Rákóczi a császártól független erdélyi fejedelemnek elismerése. 3-ika Eszterházy letétetvén, Bercsényi nádorrá emeltetése s 4-ike minden jószágok megtartása, melyek most a felkelők birtokában vannak. Azonfelül Rákóczi azt mondta volna, hogy sem a császár sem a római királynak nincsen joga a magyar trónra, s hogy Berry herczeget emlegették volna mint jövő királyt. — Mindezen híreket úgy látszik Veterani gr. terjesztette. — Iró nem tudja, mit beszélt Rákóczi midőn Veterani nála ebédelt, de sem előtte sem Bruyninx előtt soha ilyesmit nem említett sem ő sem Bercsényi. — Iró hiszi, hogy némi benyomást tett a ministerekre. Csodálkozott midőn Pálffytól azt hallotta, hogy ez soha nem képzelte volna, hogy Seilern az Ipolyt kivánja határúl, s azt gyanitja, hogy Seilern maga fogalmazta az utasitásokat s azután ragaszkodott hozzájuk. Egy itteni minister pedig azt állitja, hogy ő a tanács titkárától tudja, hogy Seilern nem volt oly szorosan kötve utasitások által, sőt szabad kéz engedtetett neki a körülmények szerint cselekedni. Az egész városban a közvélemény ellene nyilatkozik. — Iró s Bruyninx kijelentették Kaunitz grófnak, hogy ők nem szándékoznak külön jelentést tenni a császárnak, de ha a császári biztosok jelentése tanácskozás alá kerül s ők felszólittatnak, akkor elmondják mi volt szerintük a magyarok nézete, s mi módon kell velük bánni. — Ők fentartják működésüket addig, mig az udvar felhivja vagy kormányaik ujra levél vagy más uton szorgalmazandják a császárt a magyarokkal való békére. — Az ily levél irónak fog tulajdoníttatni Bécsben, de ő nem bánja, mit gondolnak róla, föltéve, hogy a királyné sőt maga a császár érdekeit előmozdithassa. — Heister még Bécsben van s nem tudja mikor s miféle sereghez fog elküldetni. Eperjes végre megadta magát a magyaroknak. — E r e d e t i l e v é l.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 15th Novbr 1704.

Right Honble

Mr Bruyninx and I since our return hitherto have been chiefly employed in removing several false impressions, which these Ministers and others had received against the Hungarians who have generally been accused here of having

broke off the Negotiation by obstinately insisting on four exorbitant demands; 1st That their last act of settlement made at the diet of Presburgh an° 1687 (whereby the crown of Hungary was declared Hereditary to the House of Austria) might be annulled, and they left at liberty to proceed to a new Election. 2ndly That Rakoczi should be suffered to be Prince of Transilvania Independant of this Emperor, 3dly That the present Palatin Prince Esterhasi should be deposed and that important office conferred on Count Bercseni, and 4thly That the malcontents should be maintained in the enjoyment of such lands and Estates as they are now in possession of. Besides these points Rakoczi is said to have publicly declared neither the Emperor nor King of the Romans had any right of Sovereignity over the Hungarians, and that some mention had been made of the Duke of Berry as a proper person to be King of Hungary.

As near as I can trace these extravagant stories, they were first brought hither by Count Veterani with the capitulation of Cashau; In his way to Vienna He called upon Rakoczi at Eisenbach, and dined with him; There happened to be at Table two Emissaries from France and Bavaria. I cannot tell what impertinent discourses these people might have held, or what a loose the Prince might have given himself on that occasion, to render the entertainment more agreable to them. But by the accounts you have received from me, you will have found no such extravagancies, For the Malcontents were so far from laying these maxims down as a foundation of their Treaty in any formal proposal, that their two chiefs (Rakoczi and Bercseni) never ventured in their most private discourses with Mr Bruyninx and me to express themselves in so violent a manner.

I hope our remonstrances have had a good effect on Count Harrach, to whom we were willing to give all due information in deference to his character of first minister, thô he owned to us he was not of the Commission, which the Emperor had appointed to take particular cognisance of the Negotiation with the Hungarians.

We were more particular in our discourses with Count Kaunitz who (after the Prince of Lichtenstein) has the chief

direction of that affair; and I believe we have made him sensible that there was a great errour in sending four Imperial ministers with the Title of Plenipotentiaries, who (when they came to the proof) pretended they were bound up by positive Instructions not to recede from their first proposal, nor make the least abatement to it. I must do justice to Count Kaunitz by reminding you that He was absent from Vienna, when these Instructions were drawn up and dispatched; and I was surprised when Count Palfy (the only Hungarian here who used to be admitted into these Conferences) own'd to Mr Bruyninx and me, that He could not have imagined Baron Seilern would have stretched his demand as far as the River Ippol.

From these instances I venture to guess Baron Seilern framed these Instructions himself to be imposed upon the Imperial Commission and then was tenacious in Keeping strictly to the letter of them. I may go further, and assure you that a publick minister here pretends to have heard the Secretary of State say That Baron Seilern was not so narrowly confined; but was left in a manner at Liberty to offer such proposalls, as he should find most agreable to the conjuncture. If this be so (and I shall soon come to the bottom of the truth) it will be evident that this minister has acted a very unfair part both to his master and the Hungarians. The suspicion (I perceive) lies very hard upon him already for the general vogue of the town is against him and these clamours will naturally encrease as we shall receive notice from the Frontiers of any ruin occasioned there by the Malcontents.

We told Count Kaunitz we did not pretend to make complaints against particular persons, nor to trouble the Emperor with any relation of what had passed, (either by audience or in writing) since He will have received a due information from his own Plenipotentiaries. But when their report shall have been made, and a conference held there upon among the Commissioners appointed by the Emperor to examine the same, we should then (if called upon) be ready to explain to them what we had discovered to be the sense of the Hungarian nation, and what methods might be

most proper towards an agreement, if his Imperial Ma^{ty} continued still in those favourable dispositions, whereof we made no doubt. He thanked us for our being thus inclined, and we reserve ourselves till the Court resolves to make some further use of us; or till Her Ma^{ty} and the States General shall be pleased to apply again to His Imperial Ma^{ty} by letter, or otherwise, not to let this Negotiation fall to the ground as a thing desparate or impracticable, because our late attempt had not proved successful, But that He would be pleased at their earnest entreaties once more to employ means more effectual than those he has lately used towards composing the differences in Hungary, for fear they should spread and draw upon him a war with the Turks. M^{r} Bruyninx explains himself this evening to the same effect in his letters to the States General, and I have desired M^{r} Stanhope to give you notice what resolution they take that I may have Instructions from you of the same kind.

I know very well that a letter to this purpose will be imputed by this court, as having been procured by my suggestions, and they will be apt to suspect I have represented the Imperial Ministers not to have been so hearty in this good work as might have been expected. But I am very indifferent what they either say or think of me on this account, Since I am satisfied in my own conscience, that I act upon no other principle than that of justice, and what I think to be both for Her Ma^{ties} service, and indeed for the Emperor's own Interest, if rightly understood.

Last night Count Lamberg arrived from Hungary, but we hear nothing more by him, or otherways, how the siege of Neuhaüsel proceeds or whatelse is doing on either side. Gen^{ll} Heister is still here, and seems not to know when He shall be dispatched, nor what Troops he is to command; by which circumstance you may observe we neither make war nor peace. Here is a report that Eperies has at last surrendered; and that the Garrison has been conducted to Jablunka in the same manner as that of Cashau was.

This day, being the feast of St. Leopold, has been celebrated with great Gala, and the Empress made her appea-

rance in a very splendid manner, thô for several days she has been very much indisposed and still continues so.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Harley.

233.

Stepney Suttonnak. Megküldi mellékletben a selmeczi összejövetel rövid leirását. Véleményét kéri az új vezir jellemére nézve. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

To Sutton.

Vienna, 15th Novbr 1704.

Sir

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

What a senseless errand I have made to Schemnitz you will see by the paper which accompanies this.*) Rakoczi told me he had notice from Turkey that ye Grand Vizir was deposed, and young Cuipergli Bassa of Candia set up in his room, the Hungarians seem well enough satisfied with this choice, thinking him a person more proper for their purpose; But I suspend my thoughts till I hear your opinion.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Melléklet a 233-dik számhoz.

(Egyébiránt ezt Stepney nem csak Sutton Róbertnek, hanem mint egy körlevelet a külömbféle udvaroknál lévő angol követeknek is megküldötte.)

234.

Stepney körlevele a küludvaroknál levő angol diplomatikai képviselőkhöz, melyben velük tudatja a selmeczi alkudozások alkalmával történteket. — Másolat.

---

*) Lásd a következő számot.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

A Short Account of our Negotiation at Schemnitz.

Vienna, the 27th Nov. 1704

You will excuse me for having been a very irregular correspondent of late having been obliged to run about for these two Months and is not but within these three days that Mr Bruyninx and I are come back from our troublesome congress at Schemnitz where our best endeavours have been ineffectual. We found here most of the Court and even of the Ministers prepossessed with an opinion that the fault lay entirely on the side of the Malcontents who are said to have obstinately insisted on four exorbitant demands.

1. The annulling their last act of settlement made at the Diet of Presburgh Anno 1687 whereby the Crown of Hungary was declared hereditary to the House of Austria, and that they might be left at liberty to proceed to a new Election. 2d That Rakoczi should be suffered to be Prince of Transilvania independant of this Emperor. 3d That the present Palatin Esterhasi should be deposed and that important office conferred on Count Bercseni, and 4ly that the Malcontents should be maintained in the enjoyment of such Lands and Estates whereof they are at present in possession. That Rakoczi had publicly declared neither the Emperor nor king of the Romans had any right of soveraignity over him, and that some mention had been made of the Duke of Barry for King of Hungary.

'Tis possible some or all of these extravagant stories may have reached you having been very currant here, and for that reason, I think I am obliged to tell you fairly all I know of the matter.

As near as I can trace these reports they were first brought hither, by Count Vetran with the Capitulation of Cashau. In his way to Vienna he called upon Rakoczi at Eisenbach and dined with him, There happened to be a table two Emmissaries from France and Bavaria. I cannot tell what impertinent discourses these people might have held, or what a loose the Prince might have given himself

on that occasion to render the entertainment more agreable; But I can honestly assure you the Malcontents were so far from laying these maxims down as the foundation of their Treaty in any formal Proposal, that their two Chiefs Rakoczi and Bercseni never ventured in their most private discourses with me and M^r^ Bruyninx to run into any of these Extravagancies.

That you may understand where our matter sticks I must acquaint you, that our meeting the Preliminaries towards a Truce of three Months during which term it was hoped a solid Peace might either be concluded or at least put in a fair way. In order to this Armistice the Emperor made some overtures to the Malcontents by the Arch Bp. of Colocza on the 28th August to which Rakoczi returned an answer on the 2d of September which in my poor opinion was as reasonable and moderate as could be expected, nor could I conceive otherwise than that the Emperor would have entirely colosed with what had been offered and upon those assurances I posted very cheerfully in all diligence from Landau to Schemnitz. Supposing there remained little more forme to do there, than to be an eye witness of their agrement. I got thither on the 27th in the Evening, But found myself very much mistaken, for two days before the Imperialists had given in a new Project of an armistice instead of a reply to the Conditions above mentioned. It would be too long to entertain you with the terms of that project. But I may venture to say the Hungarians were so exasperated at the first sight of them that the same evening (the 25th Oct^r^) orders were dispatched to their Troops every where to make themselves ready for a march, for that Ragoczi and the other Chiefs, of that confederacy, from this first step concluded the Imperialists were not yet disposed to act sincerily with them. M^r^ Bruyninx (before he gave in this paper) used all the arguments he could with Baron Seilern to continue the old track or at least to abate part of his new demands, The Arch Bishop of Colocza did the same but all to no purpose. But Baron Seilern declared his instructions were positive and he could make no alterations.

On the 28th Mr Bruyninx and I went over to Eisenbach to try if we could dispose Prince Ragoczi to prolong the cessation of arms till the 15th Novr in which time we might send a Courier to Vienna in hopes of obtaining for the Imperialists more favourable Instructions, But so much stiffness on one side made the Hungarians as obstinate on the other, so the Prince flatly refused any further term, alledging the six weeks he had already allowed had been idly spent in Cavils and subtilties and he saw little likelyhood that the Court of Vienna would change their maxims in fifteen days more. He likewise refused to return any other answer to the Emperor's Project than a sort of declaration that it was insecure, unreasonable and impracticable insisting still that a reply ought to be made to his former Proposals. This the Imperial Commission still declined, and so our impertinent embassy broke up, Baron Seilern, Count Lamberg and Count Cohari set out for Schemnitz on the 5th inst by the way of Gran; Mr Bruyninx and I the day following by the way of Presburgh.

We left the Arch Bp of Colocza still at Schemnitz to keep up a sort of a Negotiation for I do not yet despair of composing these differences if the business were put into right hands, and a more proper method, on which points Mr Bruyninx and I are now labouring at this Court.

I beleive Ragotzi beseiged Neuhaüsell on the 7th with an army of $\frac{m}{15}$ men. He will not want for cannon and ammunition having found sufficient stores in Cashau, He has received from France a good number of Engineers and other officers, and told me Monsr Desalleurs (my old acquaintance at Berlin) was on the road from Belgrade, and expected to be with him on the 14th Inst.

235.

Harley minister Stepneynek. Vette tudósitásait Selmeczről s azokat a királyné elé fogja terjeszteni. — A bajor szerződésnek befolyással kellene lenni a magyar ügyekre, ha a katonák a préda kedvéért nem akarnak belőle irlandi háborút csinálni. —

Ujra ötezer ember fog Spanyolországba küldetni. — ***Eredeti levél.***

State Papers Office Germany 182. Whitehall Nov. 17th 1704.

Sir,

I have received the favour of yours of the 3d from Schemnitz and the 12th from Vienna Your large acco^t I have also, I intend to make myself master of it, so as to be able to lay it before the Queen in private that she may have a further testimony how able and sedulous a minister she hath of you. Will not it be possible to have these two contending Partys be made sensible of their own interest and make Peace.

The Treaty with Bavaria hath reason to affect the Hungarians: but I wish the military men are not willing to make an Irish war of it for sake of the Black Cattle, etc.; This day we have closed our supplies which arise to near five millions and we have raised five thousand new foot to enable her Maj^ty to have so many additional forces to act with her Fleet, which will be one effectual means to establish Charles the 3d king of Spain.

I am etc.

Ro. Harley.

Mr. Stepney.

236.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Visa s Okolicsányi leveleket hoztak a császárnak a kalocsai érsektől. Ez nem hagy fel a béke reményével. Nagyszombatba megy, ott bevárandó a császár rendelkezését az alkudozások ujabb felvételére. A selmeczi eljárásróli jelentése lényegében egyez az iró által tett jelentéshez. — Seilern hosszú jelentést készit a selmeczi eseményekről. Barátjai azt állitják, hogy bármi kedvezők lettek volna is a császár ajánlatai, a magyarok nem fogadták volna el, mert Rákóczinak a franczia királyhoz irt s elfogott leveleiből az látszik, hogy ő meg akar maradni erdélyi fejedelem, s a mig ehez ragaszkodik, a császár vele nem alkudhatik. — Hogy Rákóczi összeköttetés-

ben van a francziákkal, bajorokkal sőt a törökkel is, az bizonyos, de ebből épen nem következik, hogy a magyarok semmi áron békét nem kötnek, miután végczéljuk mégis csak béke. Bruyninx s iró levelet vettek Rákóczitól, melyben kéri, hogy folytassák közbenjárói müködésüket. Tegnap az alsó-ausztriai rendek által a határok védelmére kiállitott dragonyos-ezred a császár rendelkezésére bocsáttatott; valószinüleg Magyarországba fog küldetni. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany Nr. 175. Vienna, 19th Nov 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

On the 17th in the morning Visa and Occulucsani arrived here with letters to the Emperor from the Arch Bp. of Colocza who not despairing of bringing the negotiation with the Hungarians to a good issue notwithstanding our late disappointment has resolved to remove to Tyrnau and wait there till the Emperor shall signify his pleasure whether the treaty ought to be continued any longer, and in what manner it may be further pursued; The Arch Bp in this Letter gives a very good and succinct accot of our late congress at Schemnitz, and for what reason it miscarried: He likewise enumerates the several steps he formerly made during twelve months that He has been employed in this affair, first at Gyongöš, Then at Pax, and once more at Gyongös: I presume you will find this Relation to be much the same in substance with what I have had the honor to transmitt to you on several occasions. And I think it lies now at the Emperor's door, if He sincerely desires Peace (as I believe He does) to explain himself fairly and clearly what fundamental conditions He will grant his people in order to purchase it.

Baron Seilern (I hear) is preparing a long narrative of all that passed at Schemnitz; As far I may be allowed to guess from his ordinary discourse with these ministers and others He will endeavour to load the Malcontents with an accusation of obstinacy, thereby the better to clear himself from being thought too stiff and untractable. The few

friends he has here suggest in his vindication, That thô the Imperial Project had been never so reasonable the Hungarians were in an humour to reject it, They ground this unnatural surmise upon Letters which (they say) have been lately intercepted from Prince Rakoczi to the French king and to the Elector of Bavaria, wherein He gives them notice of his being chose Prince of Transylvania, and hopes to be maintained in that dignity. From thence they infer that as long as he shall insist on that Article it is impossible for the Emperor to treat with him either of an armistice or a peace. I am not certain of the fact and therefore can say nothing to that point; But whether there were such packets or not; I do not how see this argument can serve to justify Baron Seilers proceedings, who in all probability could have no knowledge of these intercepted letters before he got to Schemnitz, and gave in his proposalls there. Or if the Court had actually received these advertisements before our departure it was a very imprudent part in them to expose their own Commission to a flat refusal, and unkind to engage the Mediators in a painfull and expensive journey when they knew it was to no purpose. That Rakoczi and his adherents continue their correspondencies with the French King, with the Elector of Bavaria and even with the Turk himself is not to be denied, nor ought to be any reproach, since it is natural for men in their circumstances to look about for succour, whereever they may hope to receive any assistance, but from these endeavours it is not reasonable to infer they are absolutely resolved not to give ear to any accommodation, thô the Conditions be never so just and advantagious since it is certain this last end is the ultimate scope of their desires, whereas the other extremities ought to be reputed the last efforts of their despair, which this Court should try to prevent by applying suitable remedies.

On the road from Schemnitz to Presburg Mr Bruyninx and I writ a line or two to Prince Rakoczi, to return him thanks for the personal civility we had received from him and his Court. To our letter he has returned a very obliging answer from before Neuhäusel desiring we would pro-

ceed in our offices as Mediators, and that the Negotiation might be continued, by which circumstances we may infer He thinks it possible still to reassume the Treaty, or at least would not that we should censure him as the Chief cause of putting an abrupt end to it.

I can say no more on this subject till the Emp[r] has examined the Report of his own Commissioners, and has allowed M[r] Bruyninx and me to give in our opinion thereupon at a conference according to the methods Count Kaunitz and we agreed on as I related by last post.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Yesterday a Regiment of Dragoons lately raised by the States of Austria for the security of their frontier during the troubles in Bavaria, was passed in review before this city, and the Landmarshall (supposing the country has no longer occasion thereof) presented it to the Emperor, to be disposed of hereafter, as his Imp[ll] Ma[ty] shall think fit; I believe these 800 men will shortly be commanded towards Hungary.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

237.

Hedges minister Stepneynek. Tudatja vele a királyné parancsát, mely szerint utasittatik, hogy a magyarokkal való békealkudozások ujra felvételét minden a császár iránti tartozó tisztelettel megférő módon sürgesse. Irt Stanhopenak is, hogy ez hasonló utasitást eszközöljön ki Bruyninx számára. — Sürgesse a császárt az iránt is, hogy fiának a spanyol királynak valami meghatározott ellátást biztositson. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

From M[r] Sec[y] Hedges.

Whitehall Nov. 21. 1704.

I am commanded by Her Ma[ty] to signify to you her pleasure that you press the renewal of y[e] treaty with y[e] Mal-

contents in Hungary in the most earnest terms that may be keeping within y^e^ bounds of y^e^ respect that is due to H. I. Ma^ty^ and I have by her Ma^tys^ order writ to night to M^r^ Stanhope to speak to the pensioner that M^r^ Bruyninx may have Instructions forthwith sent him to join with you in these instance.

Since the Country of Bavaria is in y^e^ Emperor's power it is thought reasonable, that He should settle a constant allowance upon his son the King of Spain, for his maintenance, that it may be no longer so precaurious as it is now, and it is Her Ma^ties^ pleasure that you press the Emperor to come to a resolution in this point.

I am, etc.

238.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Tegnap kihallgatáson volt a császárnál. Nem bocsátkozott a selmeczi események elbeszélésébe, de véleménye, hogy a magyarokkal való kibékülés nem reménytelen, ha a császár jobb feltételeket ajánlana nekik. A császár válaszolta, hogy daczára a felkelők makacsságának, ő tenni fog a mit becsületével s méltóságával megegyezőleg tehet. — Azután Whitworth volt a császárnál búcsú-kihallgatáson, Moskvába lévén indúlandó. A császár hirt kapott, hogy É.-Újvár megadta magát Rákóczinak. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N^o^ 175. Vienna, 22^d^ Nov. 1704.

Right Hon^ble^

Yesterday I received the honour of your letter of y^e^ 24^th^ past, and hope the short journey you took into the country may have entirely restored your health, and put you into a Condition of executing your high office in Parliament as well as your other eminent station.

Last night I had audience of the Emperor wherein I told him I did not pretend at that time to make any recitall of what passed in our unlucky Congress at Schemnitz, presuming he had been sufficiently informed thereof by his own

Commissioners, But that Mr Bruyninx and I reserved ourselves till either His Impl Maty or his ministers should be pleased to call upon us for what we know or had further to propose: In the mean time I only begged that His Impll Maty would not give too much Credit to the reports that were currant here as if the Hungarians were utterly averse to any sort of agreement, whereas I was humbly of opinion the negotiation was not wholly desperate but might be retrieved if His Impll Maty should be pleased out of his Fatherly affection to his people to order that more suitable proposalls might be made them hereafter: I perceive ill impressions have been given him by his answer which was, Nothwithstanding the obstinacy of the Malcontents He would do what he could to reclaim them as far as was consistent Cum suo honore ac Decoro, which are the same terms he used to me, when I first offered Her Matys Mediation in March last.

I then mentioned to him the endeavours which the Courts of Rome and France employed towards engaging the Republick of Venice in the dangerous project of procuring what they call the Peace of Italy; and I beg leave to refer you to a Copy of my letter to Mr Secretary Hedges, wherein I relate to him all I have yet learned of that matter.

After me Mr Whitworth was admitted to take leave of his Imperial Maty being ready to set out on his journey to Muscovy within two or three days.

I forbear giving you any account of what passed towards the beginning of this Month between the Sweedes, Saxons and Muscovites in the frontiers of Silesia, Since the reports are so various, that 'tis hard to distinguish which side had the advantage; This Court is very indifferent in that point, provided their province does not suffer by either Party; Mr Whitworth who is to traverse that country will soon be able to tell us the truth.

The Emperor has received advice by the way of Gran and Comorrha, that the Malcontents having Neühäusel by capitulation, whereof I have not yet heard the Conditions, nor which way Prince Rakoczi steers his course next. But

I suppose it will be towards Leopoldstatt and Trenschin, in order to make himself entirely master of the river Waag.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

239.

Stepney Trautmansdorf grófnak. Röviden jelenti a selmeczi alkudozások eredmény nélküli végét, hiszi, hogy ha a császár mérsékelt biztosokat nevez s mérsékelt feltételeket ád a magyaroknak, az alkudozások ujra felvehetők, mit, szerinte Rákóczi is ohajt, ugy mint a kalocsai érsek is. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

Stepney to Count Trautmannsdorf.

Vienne ce 22[e] Nov[r] 1704.

Monsieur,

(Kivonat.)

Le voyage que j'ay été obligé de faire au Camp de Landau et en suite en Hongrie m'ont empeché de tenir Correspondence reguliere avec vôtre Ex[ce] et de luí temoigner ma reconnoissance de tems en tems pour la continuation de ses Lettres dont la derniere a été du 5[e] de ce mois.

Je ne vous ennuyerai pas avec un long recit de Notre Conference a Schemnitz, il suffit de vous dire que les Imperiaux ont commençé par une proposition, que les Hongrois ont cru trop exorbitante pour y repondre et ont rompu le Congres par trop d'opiniatreté. Nous ne perdons pourtant pas toute esperance de raccrocher le Traité ce que le Prince Rakoczi et l'Archeveque de Colocza souhaittent autant que nous pouvons juger par leurs lettres, et en cas que Sa Ma[te] veuille leur donner des Commissaires et des conditions moderés, je crois en verité que l'affaire pourroit encore étre entamée et poursuivie avec succes.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

240.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Tizennégy nap óta nem tartatott tanácskozás a magyar ügyekben, sem a mediatorok véleménye nem kéretett. Ellenkezőleg az udvar most el van határozva fegyverrel hóditani meg őket a jezsuiták s Heister nagy örömére. Heister tegnap ment Magyarországba, hol 11—12,000 emberrel rendelkezik; ma volt átkelendő a Dunán 6—7000 emberrel, a többit Viard ezredes vezeti, vele Nagyszombatnál egyesülendő; onnan Selmeczre s a bányavárosok meghóditására szándékozik. Rövid idő mulva két vasas-ezreddel szaporittatni fog sereget melyek most utban vannak Straubingból. — A velenczei követegnap Bruyninx előtt ugy nyilatkozott, hogy mostanig a közt társaság még fentartja semlegességét, de a jövőről jót nem állhat, miután a franczia király minden kigondolható szivességet esz nekik, ellenben a császári kormány semmi tekintetet sem tanusit irántok ugy szárazon mint tengeren. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany Nº 175. **Vienna, the 26th Novbr 1704.**

Right Honble

It is just a fortnight this day since I returned from Hungary, in which time I do not find these Ministers have held any conferences among themselves, or that they are in the least disposed to enquire what Mr Bruyninx and I have to say concerning those matters; On the contrary the bent of this Court is now entirely turned towards reducing the Malcontents by force of arms, with which resolution the Jesuits and Count Heister (who is one of their Creatures) seem very well pleased.

Last night He went away for Hungary, and will have under his Command between Eleven and twelve thousand men, according to the list you find inclosed:*) The General himself is to pass the Danube this day at Presburgh with about 6 or 7 thousand men; Col. Viard marches with the rest over the River Mark, and between (what we call) the white mountains towards St. George and Bosing; so as to be able to join Count Heister near Tyrnau in two or three

*) **Lásd a mellékletet.**

days; By this disposition (which has been carryed on, with more than usual secrecy) the general hopes to surprise, and rout several small Bodies of Malcontents who lie scattered on this side the Waag, Afterwards He will endeavours to make himself master of Schemnitz, and the other Towns where are the gold and silver mines. This (I hear) is his design, and in a few days we may expect to know how far he has succeeded in it. He will shortly be reinforced by two Regiments more of Imperial Cuirassiers (Zollern and Cusani) who are now on their March from Straubing this way.

Yesterday M^r^ Bruyninx was with the Venetian Ambassador in pursuance of the order He had received from the states General as I mentioned in my last. The Ambassador declared to him (as he had formerly done to me) That He believed The Republick was resolved to observe an exact Neutrality as most suitable to their Interest, which obliged them equally to manage both parties, and to keep out of the present dispute about the Spanish succession, wherein their Republic was not immediately concerned: That he could not imagine the senate would offer to put a garrison of their own into Mantua, which step might be intercepted as too partial to France: And as to the League among the Italian Princes, he owned y^e^ Pope, the French King and others had endeavoured to draw the Republic into it but had not hitherto prevailed: This (He said) was the true state of their affairs at present. But He would not answer for the future considering the French king continues to shew the Venetians all imaginable civilities, while the Imperialists have little regard for them either by sea or land; which slights and disgusts may at last oblige the senate to forsake their old maxims, (which naturally incline them less to the French, than to the House of Austria) and even their interest, which particularly obliged them to set a due value on the Emperor's alliance, as what may be of use to them, whenever they shall happen to have another War with the Turks: Yet neither this consideration nor any other would induce their State to endure any ill treatment; In conclusion he said much would depend upon the answer he expects from this Court to the heads of several greivances, which were lately brought him

by a Courier, which answer He expects every day, and thereupon He believes the Senate may take their resolution.

This Morning M^r Whitworth begun his journey towards Muscovy, and he will give you an account from Breslau, what the Sweeds and Saxons are doing in that Neighbourhood.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 240-ik számhoz.

Magyarországban Heister tábornok parancsa alatt lévő császári hadsereg létszáma. Novbr. 26. 1704.

Forces under Gen^al Heisters Command in Hungary.
(Nov^br 26^th 1704).

Infantry.

	Men	
Of Heister's Regiment	291	
Of the Grand Maître Teutonique	686	
Of Count Frise	550	
Of Haslinger	596	
Of Nehnis	210	
Of Tierheimb	146	
Of Viermont	1913	
Of Dewindt	650	
Of Gratz, now Sickengen	114	
Capt. Schneburg's free Comp^a	108	
Some companies lately raised by L^t Col^ll Wobeser in Silesia	600	
		5864
Belonging to the Army in Italy.		
Guido Staremberg	552	
Bagni	426	
Kriegbaum	527	
Max Staremberg	796	
Königsegg	574	
Holstein Ploen, now d'Arnan	552	
		3427

The Garrison which marched out of Cashaú.

Of the Grand Maître Teutonique	362	
Five Companies of Ducharts	680	
		1042
	In all	9533

Cavalry.

	Men	Horses
La Tour's Cuirassieurs	862	662
Schlick Dragoons	861	705
Bareuth Dragoons	857	706
Dragoons of Lower Austria	600	600
	3180	2673

Belonging to some Regm^ts in Italy.

Darmstadt	Cuirassieurs	70	57
Linange	Cuirassieurs	155	133
Lorraine	Cuirassieurs	122	122
Falkenstein	Cuirassieurs	133	123
Savoy	Dragoons	130	—
Trautsmansdorf	Dragoons	70	69
Visconti	Dragoons	98	53
Vaubonne	Dragoons	112	100
		890	657
Montecuculi's Cuirassieurs out of Cashau		860	480
	In all	4930	3810

NB. of these 4930 horse and 9533 foot near 3000 will remain in Garrison at Presburgh, Commora, Raab, Gran and Buda, so that the Troops now marching under the Command of Gen^ll Heister may be computed to be between eleven and twelve thousand men.

241.

Visa és Okolicsányi levele a Palotagrófhoz, melyben neki a selmeczi alkudozásokról jelentést tesznek. — Kifejezik sajnálkozásukat ugy maguk mint általában a magyarok nevében, hogy nem ő volt a császári bizottság elnöke ez úttal, mert igy több eredményt lehetett volna elérni. Ohajtanák, hogy ha az alkudozások Nagyszombatban megujúlnának, a Palotagróf ott jelen lenne, vagy legalább a hely szinéhez közel tartózkodnék. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 175.

The Hungarian Deputies to the El^{r} Palatin, giving him an account of the negotiation of Schemnitz.

Serenissime Princeps Elector.
Domine Domine Clementissime.

In gratiam Electoralem humillimorum servitiorum Nostrorum devotionem, et omnigenae salutis ac prosperitatis incrementum. Non fuit affectata per nos mora, quod praeter omnem opinionem. Vix intra tres mensés à Principe Rakoczy caeterisq ei adhaerentibus Hungaris, nuperrimo itinere redire potuerimus sed causae erant plures, quae nos invitos certe detinuere, et praeprimis quod Princeps cum suo Exercitu, Rascianis persequendis diutius incubuerit, quem tandem in Castris ad Szegedinum tunc positis repereramus.

Dum ergo adhuc circa initium Septembris mensis, Gyöngyossini, quorsum locus et tempus pro conclusione Armisticij praefixa fuere, moraremur, ex Cursore nobili Joanne Rakonyi non nos solum, sed et sua Celsitudo Archiepiscopalis, et Princeps ipse Rakoczy, et omnes Hungari, maximo cum animi moerore nimiumq anxij intelleximus Serenitatem Vestram, ad sua iam festinasse.

Namque (veluti ipsi vidimus et experti sumus) quanto zelo ac ardore rebus Hungaricis in ordinem redigendis, serenitas Vestra incubuerit, ubi sincero animo et integra fide magno cum serenitatis Vestrae encomio et gloria, exposuissemus, incredibile dictu quantas spes universi ac singuli de Serenitatis Vestra mutus affectu in Gentem et conatu sincero in Componendas res Hungaricas, conceperunt.

Unde universim omnes, cumulatis ex testimonijs de serenitate Vestra Nostris, sibi pollicere videbantur, fore, ut vel eo ipso dimidium bene coeptorum consequerentur, imo Pacem antequam concluderetur conclusam esse augurarentur, et hoc quidem tam ad Majestatis authoritatisq regiae incrementum tuendum, quam ed salutem Populi, quae in omnibus Gentibus suprema Lex esse solet, propagandam, si modo Tractatui Pacis, serenitas vestra saltem prosse locum in quo assumetur agendus, adesse, utinam vero Imperatore, ac Rege,

Dominò nostro Clementissimo ita ordinante, prae esse dignaretur.

Nihil quippe magis noxium quibuscunq rebus et actionibus humanis esse solet, quam laxior in hanc, vel illam partem affectus hominum Quem in medio continere, veluti rarissimam ita altissimam virtutem esse scientes, nihil prius nec antiquius in votis habent, quam ut sua Majestas sacratissima tales ex parte sua delegare dignetur Commissarios, qui studijs privatis vacui, nudae veritate Legem Regni, quae non minus autoritatem Regis et utilitatem (summa nempe Regalia omnium Regnum) quam Salutem populi praescribunt, dare operam nitantur nec in hujus, nec in illius jura procliviores.

Hujus modi autem fore serenitatem Vestram, omnes pluribus argumentis quae in ipsis constans de serenitatis Vestrae integritati, fama erexit, magnoque etiam genuino testimonio, quod experientia habemus, nixi adeo credunt, ut nullam inde sinistram concipiant opinionem, quod serenitatem vestram Augustissimo proxima affinitate junctam sciant.

Imo eam dum formidare incipiunt, difficulter alio quin ab futurum à Tractata talem respectum, qui non inclinaturus sit, in eos Ministros officialesque Regios, ut cunque tuendos, ex quorum (ut illi aiunt), effreni licentia, controversiam praesentem, inter eos et Regem, nasci oportuit.

Quo vero jam nunc loco situm sit negotium Armisticij, et Pacis, in Hungaria Serenitatem Vestram, et si haud dubie aliunde certiorem redditam, sumarie informari et per nos, operae pretium esse ducentes, reminisci praeprimis serenitatem Vestram demisse rogamus dum adhuc serenitas Vestra hic esset, jam difficultasse Hungaros, aliquam partem terrae in transdanubiano Regno cedere imo Voluisse eos etiam ex ista Danubij parte, postquam hanc Comes Forgacs denuo cum Copys invalisset, potiorem retinere.

Quorum cum utrumque difficilè videretur placuerat tunc, serenitate Vestra quoque multum Cooperante, hanc quidem partem Danubij integram, Armisticij pacto conservari ex altera autem transdanubiana, minimum ad vagum, summum ad Nitriam flurios, à Militibus Hungaricis avacuari, et in hunc finem Domino Archiepiscopo, Dominum Comitem à Lemberg Plonipotentiarium adiungi.

Cum autem Dominus Comes Lamberg, Passum salvum (ut vocant) habere non potuit, ut tandem tertio itinere, aliquid autentici responsi, circa Armisticium, referre possemus accepta praeter priores, quas habuimus à Domino quoque de Lamberg ulteriori instructione, esto nulla esset spes vel minimam plagam, ultra Danubium, Conditione Armisticij obtinendi tamen Dominus Archiepiscopus, exhibendo puncta Conditionem Armisticialium, proposuit, caetera inter, etiam ultra Danubium partem illam evacuandam esse milite Hungarico, quam dictus fluvius Nitra, aliquot ultra Vagum amnem Milliaribus dissitus Posonium Vessus includit, ex hac autem Danubij parte tota, retrocederent, quam tamen interim arma suae Majestatis, donec de Armisticio tractatur, integram receperunt.

Ad hac aliaque, quorum Serenitas Vestra benignè recordari poterit per Dominum Archiepiscopum et nos proposita puncta, Princeps cum suis Replicam quidem debit, sed quia plenam potestatem concludendi non habuimus autentices in scriptis attulimus et retulimus.

Cum ergo Plenipotentiarijs opus esset ad concludendum et determinandum idem Armisticium, cui non saltem suspensionem Armorum, exoperati fuimus, sed annuo vix non labore fundamentum quoque posueramus Excellentissimos Dominos Baronem Seiler et Comites dictum Lamberg et Kohari mitti placuerat.

Ubi itaque haec solennis Commissio, in Congressu semniciensi, non in firma continuandi jam coepti tractatus, agere, sed quasi antea non esset inchoatus, ab initio inchoare, diversasquè non parum conditiones proponere videretur, tanta diffidentia, quam mandato serenitatis quoq Vestrae, non nihil suppresseramus, apud Hungaros recrudirit, ut ad novam propositionum formam, prorsus respondere nihil voluerint, nec ulteriùs suspensionem Armorum, quam jam ter extenderant, extendere se posse responderint.

Vigebant quippe, quod vel per priores Commissarios, qui Dominus Archiepiscopus et nos fuimus, minus candide secum actum fuerit, vel per posteriores non sincere agatur, quando quidem praesens congressus non ad inchoandum, sed ad continuandum jam inchoatum Tractatum, et prout illi suae

Majestati per nos nunciaverant, simul ad Pacis quoque fundamenta ponenda esset institutus, quorum Domini Commissarii (uti Hungarici Deputati dicebant) neutrum facere comperirentur.

Et ubi, Dominos Commissarios Caesareo Regios, ab instructione recedere nequire, Hungari intelligerent, consensere, ut congressus in Civitatem Tyrnaviensem, propius Augustam Aulam transferretur acceptisque suae Majestatis Sacratissimae alijs mandatis tum de Armisticio, tum et quidem magis de Pace, tractatus continuaretur, Quali in revolutione nunc quoque eos persistere non solum nos Scimus, et ex annexa hac literarum Archiepiscopalium, ad suam Maj^{tem} sacratissimam, per nos missarum copia luculentius cognoscere serenitas Vestra dignabitur verum, et Dominos Ablegatos Angliae et Holandiae, qua jam utrinque acceptatos Mediatores (qui egregiam saucae praeclarum operam facto ipso navare ceeperunt) hoc eodem sensu refferre constat.

Hinc quantum operae pretium esset, serenitatem Vestram vel praeesse, vel saltem propius adesse Tractatui, cuius splendor variarum etiam competentiarum et ceremoniarum nebulas dispelleret, ex supra et his scriptis cuncti fausti omine augurantur, et ipsamet sapienter videre serenitas Vestra poterit.

Haec sunt, quae tum ex obligamine, quod gratia serenitatis Vestrae, hic nos saepius complectens, in nobis, sibi jure meritoque et sponte nostra peperit, tum ex omnium consensu, ad serenitatem Vestram eum etiam in finem perscribenda habuimus, ut benigno responso, non nos saltem, sed totum simul Regnum perfrui Valeamus, in ampliorem Electoralem gratiam nosmet devoventes. Datum Viennae, die 26. Novem. Anno 1704.

Serenitatis Vestrae

Humillimi servitores

Joannes Visa Electus Episcopus.
Nerter Albensis.
Paulus Ockoliczany.

242.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Most minden békekisérlet félre van téve, s várják, mi lesz Heister működésének eredménye. Ez nem ment, mint mondotta, Pozsonynál a Dunán át, oda Herbevillet küldötte, maga pedig átkelt a Morva vizén; még nem volt összeütközése a magyarokkal. — Rabutin egy szerencsés hadjáratot tartott Erdélyben, megverte Toroskait, felmentette Kolosvárt s megszalasztotta Pekryt, azután visszatért Szebenbe. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 29th Nov$_r$ 1704.

(Kivonat.)

Right Hon^ble^

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am obliged to you for the kind opinion you are pleased to conceive of me as if nothing would be wanting on my side towards bringing the Negotiation with the Hungarians to an happy Issue: You will have seen by the account I sent you from Schemnitz, and since my return hither, that the conjuncture was not favourable nor either party so heartily disposed, as we might have expected. At present all thoughts of an agreement by fair means seem to be utterly layd aside, and we are waiting to hear with what efficacy Count Heister has begun his military operations after having received a supply of $\frac{m}{40}$ florins, He did not go to Presburgh, as he pretended; But left L^t^ Gen^ll^ Herberstein to act on y^t^ side, while He put himself at the head of that Detachment which was to march from the frontiers of Moravia; On the 26^th^ in the morning He passed the mark at Anger, and was yesterday at Geyring. Some of his partys have drove away large herds of cattle, but as yet we hear of no action they have had with y^e^ Malcontents.

Field Marsh^ll^ Rabutin has made a successful Expedition against those, who are in arms in Transylvania, according to the journale which y^e^ Emperor received from him three days ago by a Courier, the substance whereof is as follows. The General being apprehensive least the city of Clausenburg might fall into their hands (with 800 men, who were in garrison there) resolved to advance that way, and begun

his march from Hermanstadt on the 4th Octbr with 2500 men, horse and foot, and 8 field pieces. On the 7th He passed the River Marosch at Ködsard, and on the 8th continued his march as far as Torda, where he discovered a body of Ten thousand Malcontents with 12 pieces of Cannon, under the command of Torozkai, Teleki, Cassas and other general officers of note among them, who had drawn up their men in order of Battle, as if they were resolved to make a stand, But they were attacked so vigourously by the Imperialists, that in half an hour they were routed, and left above 2000 men, 4 pierce of Cannon and 43 Colours. The Imperialists had not above 50 men killed and wounded in this action. In the 9th the General advanced to Clausembourg, where finding the rebells had already made a large breach in the wall, He ordered the remaining part thereof to be demolished; On the 14th He encamped near Szamos-Uyvar, and having supplied than place with provisions of all sorts for some months, He turned towards Weissenburgh (or Alba Julia) where he arrived on the 21st and was in hopes of surprizing Count Peckri who for some time had infested the country thereabouts, with about 2000 men, But upon the approach of the Imperialists, the Malcontents saved themselves by flight into the mountains of Falkana. Genll Rabutin ordered the walls of Weissemburg likewise to be levelled, and then returned to his Residence at Hermanstadt on the 26th. This lucky expeditions may probably convince Prince Rakoczi that it will not be so easy for him to make himself Master of Transylvania as He imagined, and perhaps after this accident the Turks may be cautious of entring into any engagements in favour of the Malcontents.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

243.

Harley minister Stepneyhez. A királyné felette sajnálja, hogy a magyarokkal való alkudozások eredménytelenül megszakadtak. A királyné egyenes parancsából utasítja tehát, hogy ezen alkudo-

zások ujra felvételét a legmelegebb módon sürgesse. A királyné minden szeretete az osztrák ház iránt, fegyvereinek minden eddigi szerencséje hasztalan maradand, mert egyrészt a török be fog avatkozni, másrészt a francziák erősödnek, a szövetségesek pedig gyengűlni fognak s a királyné kénytelen lesz segiteni azokat, kik semmit sem tesznek önmagokért, sőt zavarba hozzák saját ügyeiket s gyengitenék másokat. Iró nem képes oly melegen előadni a dolgot mint mikép a királyné azt kivánja a császárnak előterjesztetni, s azért felhatalmazza Stepneyt, hogy mondjon el mindent a császárnak, a mi oly nagy ügyben mint a magyarokkal való kibékülés, a császárt megillető illedelem korlátai közt elmondható. — Nem kétli, hogy a hollandi rendek is hasonló utasitást adnak követjüknek. — Ez oly nagy fontosságu tárgy, hogy ugyanazon levélben más tárgyról szólani sem akar. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 182. Whitehall, $\frac{\text{Nov. 21}}{\text{Dec. 2}}$ 1704.

To Stepney.

Sir,

Yesterday I received the favour of your Letter of Nov. 15. I need not mention to you how much her Majesty takes it to heart that the conferences with the Hungarians have had no better success, It is not hard to divine that the common enemy of the empire the house of Austria and the repose of Europe, will not only rejoice at this, but hath no small hand in it, It is therefore her Majesty's express commands that you do in the most warm and engaging terms press H. I. M. to renew the Treaty and to make Peace. All the zeal and affection that her Majesty hath shewed to the interest of the House of Austria, all the success which heaven hath blessed her Ma^tys Arms with will be to no purpose, for not only the Turk will necessarily be brought into the war on one side but the French will be strenghtened on the other side, and her Ma^tie & her allies will be weakened if not disabled from affording assistance to those who will do nothing towards their own affairs and weaken others. In short I cannot express this matter in that lively manner which her Maj^ty desires it may be represented to his I. M.

but all that you can say from so useful, so affectionate, so potent an ally as her Ma^ty upon so great a subject with all the decency that is owing to H. I. M. you are impowered forthwith to lay it before the Emperor. And I doubt not but the States Gen^ll will impower their Minister to do the same. This is too great a subject to say any thing more in the same letter and therefore I shall only add that I am, etc.

Ro. Harley.

244.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Heister hadjárata nem volt oly szerencsés mint ő remélte. Egyik osztálya Tillher ezredes alatt Ocskay által megveretett a fehér hegyekben. Heister Nagyszombatnál Rákóczit s Bercsényit 18—20,000 emberrel találván sietve visszavonúlt, átkelvén a Morva folyón 3000 lovassal Marcheggnél. Gyalogsága nagy része vissza maradván Bécsben, nyugtalanúl várják a hirt, mi lett belőlük. — Ma este Kaunitznál tanácskozás tartatott s Heister eljárása rosszaltatott. — Ha ezen ijedtség tovább tart, aligha nem Bruyninx s iró fel fognak hivatni az alkudozások uj felvételére, a mi mindig csak akkor történik, midőn Bécsben meg vannak ijedve. — Mindeddig három hét óta még egy szóval sem kérdezték a mediatorok véleményét vagy tanácsát a selmeczi ügyre nézve. — A császár helyesli a kalocsai érsek maradását a magyarok közt s kivánja, hogy Szt. Benedeken maradjon további intézkedésig. — Bécsbe az a hir érkezett, hogy a ráczok, kik eddig sok kárt okoztak a felkelőknek, most a császáriak ellen akarnak fordulni s Stájer s Horvátországok határait pusztitani, azon szándékkal, hogy ott megtelepedjenek. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. **Vienna, 3. Dec^br 1704.**

Right Hon^ble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

General Heisters expedition into Hungary has not proved so successful as he expected; He divided his force into several Bodies, and had laid designs of surprising the Mal-

contents. One of his parties of 8 or 900 men commanded by Col^{ll} Tyllher was advanced on the other side of the Mark among the white mountains as far as Gros-Schitzen, but found there a stronger body of Malcontents, who made their onset with vigour on the 25th past till their Gen^{ll} Otzkai had his horse shot under him by a Cannon ball, and was much bruised with the fall, which accident put a stop to the advantage the Hungarians had in the beginning of the action, otherwise the Germans would scarce have been able to mark their retreat as they did towards Anger. Notwithstanding this disappointment General Heister continued in his design of advancing towards Tyrnau, but when he was got over the mountains into the plain, and found Rakoczi and Bercseni with 18 or $\frac{m}{20}$ men in full march to attack him, He resolved upon second thougts to retire likewise, while he could do it with safety, and this morning several couriers have brought hither advice of his having repassed the Mark yesterday with 3000 horse at Marchegg. So instead of reducing the Kingdom of Hungary (as he threatened) it will be well if he can hinder the Enemy from bringing the war into Moravia and Austria; Good part of his foot being separated from him in his retreat, we are in pain till we have what may have been their destiny: A conference has been held this evening at Count Kaunitz's house, where I hear our Chief Ministers censured pretty severely Generall Heister for having made no good disposition: But I have not yet learned what measures they have taken in this sudden change of affairs; If the alarm continues, I suppose M^{r} Bruyninx and I shall once more be called upon, and the thoughts of Negotiation be reassumed; which reflexions are never made, but while the danger is urgent; as you may observe from the behaviour of these people, who have never yet been curious enough to hear our Story, or ask our opinion on the affairs of Schemnitz in 3 weeks time that we have been come back hither.

The Deputies from the Arch Bp. of Colocza tell me the Emperor is satisfied with the resolution that Prelate took of staying among the malcontents, and they have writ to thim by the Emp^{rs} orders to continue at a Cloister called

St. Benedict near Leventz till his Imperial Ma^{tys} pleasure shall be further signified to him.

Here is a report as if the Rascians (a vagrant people, who during the troubles in Hungary have done the Malcontents much mischief) were at last inclined to act against the Imperialists, for want of due encouragement from this Court, and intended to march their warlike Colonies towards Stiria and Croatia, with a design of infesting the Borders of those Provinces and seating themselves there. It is a good while since we have received any letters from Turkey.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Secretary Harley.

245.

Stepney Harley miniszternek. Tillher ezredes Bécsbe jött Magyarországból. Heistert a Morván innen hagyta. Ez egy kiáltványt bocsátott ki, felhiván több magyar megyét, hogy Nagyszombatnál vele egyesüljenek a legszigorúbb büntetés terhe alatt. Azután maga sem mert oda menni. — Most bevárja a két lovas-ezredből álló segitséget. — A császár három napig ágyában maradt, tegnap lázas volt, de ma valamivel jobban érzi magát. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 6th Dec^{br} 1704.

Right Hon^{ble}

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

We have nothing new from Hungary, except that Coll^{l} Tyllher arrived here this morning and is busy in telling his own story; He left Gen^{ll} Heister last night at Zisterzdorf in Austria, about a german mile on this side the Mark, where he is likely to continue till he is reinforced by two Regiments of Imperial horse which are expected here daily from Lintz. You see He published Patents wherein he declared He was going to seek Rakoczi at the Waag and summoned the several counties on this side that River to

meet him at Tyrnau under the severest penalties, yet upon second thoughts he would not venture himself so far.

The Emperor has kept his bed these three days, and was yesterday a little feverish, but He rested well last night, and is at present something better.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

246.

Stepney Harley ministernek. A székes-templomban Te Deum énekeltetett Landau bevételéért. A császár nem volt jelen, mert a múlt éjjel oly rosszúl volt, hogy futár küldetett a római királyhoz, hogy azonnal visszajöjjön. Azóta a láz elhagyta s azt hiszik, hogy veszélyen kivül van. — Ingolstadt végre kiürittetett s igy Eugen herczeg ide váratik, valószinüleg átveszi Magyarországban a főparancsnokságot. — Az alkudozások felvételére semmi kilátás. — Heister serege folyvást szaporodik. — Montecuculi s Grumbach felmentették Trencsént s azt négy havi élelemmel ellátván Heisterhez csatlakoztak. Cusani dragonyosezred tegnap csatlakozott hozzá, s Darmstadt ezred holnap érkezik oda. Herbeville Hainburgnál átkel a Dunán s szinte Heister seregéhez csatlakozik, mely igy 12—14,000-re fog emelkedni. Ebből Bécsben sokat várnak, mert Bercsényinek nincs 20 ezernél több embere s ezek nem oly gyakorlottak mint a császáriak, nehezen fog tehát csatázni, hanem visszavonul a Vágon. — Bethlen gr., az erdélyi kancellár, azon okmányt, melyért Rabutin által elitéltetett, iróhoz, Bruyninxhez s a porosz követhez szándékozott intézni. Ez okmány mutatja, hogy inkább bolond mint áruló. — Most pere felvétetik Bécsben; a delegált birák Buccelini udvari kancellár, Kálnoky gr. erdélyi alkancellár s egy erdélyi referendárius, mind hárman pápisták s a jezsuiták creaturái, a mi a reformatus Bethlenre rosz előjel. — A Szebenben lévő erdélyi főurak Rákóczi megválasztatását érvénytelennek nyilvánitják, s halálos büntetés alatt megtiltják neki engedelmeskedni vagy őt fejedelemnek elismerni. — Wratislav gróf tegnap Bécsbe érkezett. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 10th Decbr 1704.

Right Honble

On the 10th instt Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral Church here for the taking of Landau; The Emperor's indisposition hindered him from being present at the ceremony, for the night before He was so ill that an express was dispatched to the King of the Romans pressing him to make what diligence He could hither; But since that time His Imperial Maty has shaken off his fever, and is thought to be out of danger, thô he does not yet appear in publick.

Three days ago a Courier arrived here with advice that Ingolstadt was at last evacuated, so that Prince Eugene is expected here in 8 or 10 days; and 'tis generally believed He may assume the Supreme Command in Hungary; For we see no likelyhood of renewing the Negotiation with the Malcontents, and the Body of Troops under General Heister increases daily.

Count Montecuculli with the Garrison of Cashau (consisting of 800 Cuirassiers and a 1000 foot) was ordered with 1500 Militia, out of the Province of Moravia, under the command of Coll. Grumbach to relieve Trenschin; In which design they happily succeeded without being intercepted by the Hungarians as was apprehended and after having cast into the place some fresh troops and Provisions sufficient for four months, are returned to the Frontier of Moravia, and will be this evening with Genll Heister in his camp near Sitzersdorff, whither Coll. Tyllher was sent back to him last night with some secret directions from the council of War. Cusani's Dragoons joind him yesterday, and Darmstadt Cuirassiers will be with him tomorrow: On this side a bridge is layd over the Danube at Haimburg where Lieutenant Generall Herbenstein is to pass with the Troops he had under his command near Presburgh. All together will form a body of twelve or $^{m}_{14}$ regular Troops from which force this Court may reasonably expect some considerable operation; For Bercseni has not above $^{m}_{20}$ men with him who not being so well disciplined as the Imperialists are more likely to retire over the Waag than venture a decisive blow.

I acquainted you some months ago, that Generall Rabutin had ordered the Chancellor of Transylvania Count Bethlem to be put under arrest for a Project He had formed towards settling that province upon another Bottom. Prince Rakoczi (when I was with him at Eissenbach) put that paper into my hands, and I was not a little surprised to find the Chancellor (with whom I had never the least personal acquaintance or any correspondence) had a notion of directing the same to me, to Mr Bruyninx, and to the Prussian minister here. For that reason chiefly I send you a copy of it, which No 1 otherwise would hardly deserve your attention being a wild and incoherent vision, which proves the author to be more a madman than a traitor; However a process is forming against him here by what we call a Judicium Delegatum, composed of Count Buccellini, the Chancellor of the Emperor's Court, Count Kálnoki Vice Chancellor of Transylvania, and a Referendaire of that Province, who is of the Roman Religion; They are all three bigots and Creatures of the Jesuits, and no Protestant is appointed to have any share in that Commission which I take to be an ill omen for Count Bethlem, who is of the reformed religion, and may be the more easily sacrificed upon that account.

I formerly related to you with what ceremony a large Body of Malcontents assembled at Alba Julia, on the 5th July last assumed to themselves a Right of proclaiming Rakoczi Prince of Transylvania as if they had been the Representatives of the whole province, whereas the Chief officers thereof, and most of the Principall Nobility were from the beginning of these commotions summoned by General Rabutin to Hermanstadt (in latin Cibinium) and have been kept there ever since, as it were under the government and Tuition; consequently have been obliged (whether so inclined or not) to remain in perfect obedience to the Emperor; In pursuance whereof they published in August a Sort of Manifesto throughout the Province declaring that act to have been seditious and null, and they forbid any of their Inhabitants to own or treat Rakoczi as Prince under loss of life and Estate. Whether this be their real sense or not, is hard to judge considering the Restraint they lie under.

Count Wratislaw came hither last night from Landau, and we may expect to hear shortly whether it be true or not that the Emperor has conferred on him the Administration of Bavaria.

Count Wiser Chancellor to the Elector Palatin arrived here last night I believe his business is to promote the putting the Elector of Bavaria into the Ban of the Empire; towards which the Kings of Prussia and Poland have not yet entirely consented, at least not in the same manner as this Court proposes.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Harley.

247.

Stepney Marlborough herczegnek. A magyarokkal való alkudozás főleg két okból hiusúlt meg. Őszinteséghiány egy részről s bizalomhiány s makacsság másrészről. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

Stepney to Marlborough.

Vienna, 10^th^ Dec^r^ 1704.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Our business in Hungary miscarried upon the two rocks which I always suspected to lie in our way. No sincerity on this side, and too much diffidence and obstinacy on the other. I hear Baron Seilern has sent a relation of his own making to England and Holland, whereby He hopes to palliate the truth, But I am ready to justify to the world all I have said on that subject.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

248.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Heister készen lesz az elindulásra holnap vagy holnapután. — Sutton irja Konstantinápolyból,

mely szerint az uj vezir Achmet basa valószinüleg meg fogja tartani a császárral kötött békét. A törökök ez idő szerint nem hajlandók Rákóczit segiteni. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 13[th] Dec[br] 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

We have nothing new from Hungary, but suppose General Heister will be in a condition to begin his March tomorrow or next day.

I send you inclosed the copy of a letter I received last night from S[r] Rob[t] Sutton, which will tell you some changes that have happened at the Ottoman Port, He thinks the new Vizir Achmet Pacha (commonly called Kaleilicos) is likely to observe the Treaty with this Empire, and that the Turks are not at present inclined to give any assistance to Rakoczi: You will see what a mortification the French ambassador met with in the middle of his rejoicings for the birth of the Duke of Brittany.

I have other Letters which say the whole French Nation at Constantinople was so dejected upon the news of Höchstedt, that hardly any of them were to be seen abroad for several days together: However in hopes of keeping up their reputation they reported 49 English and Dutch ships of the Line were sunk or taken in the late fight near Malaga; But the Turks instead of giving credit to that Story cryed Hava. (stuff) As it proved a day or two after, when Sir Robert Sutton received advice from Smyrna (upon the arrival of the Britannia Galley there, who had been in the fight) that the advantage was entirely on S[r] George Rooke's side.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

249.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Az utolsó postával Bruyninx kormányától egy a császárhoz intézett levelet kapott, melyben sürgetik, hogy a magyarokkal való békealkudozásokat ujra felvegye, kedvező feltételeket ajánlván az országnak általában s a főbbeknek különösen. E levelet tegnap átvette Kaunitz, azt a császárnak átadandó, egyszersmind megigérte, hogy egy-két nap alatt tanácskozást tartand a magyar ügyekben. A császár hajlandó ujra felvenni az alkudozások fonalát, de ha jó móddal nem sikerülne békét kötni, reméli, hogy jó szövetségesei segiteni fogják őt ezen zavaroknak véget vetni. Bruyninx igen helyesen azt felelte, hogy az angol királyné s a hollandi rendek ez idő szerint nem segíthetik egyébbel mint jó szolgálataikkal, a mint eddig is tették s ezentúl is készek, ha a császár reájuk akarja bizni a választ a felkelők mult tavaszszal beadott kivánságaikra jövőjök biztonságát illetőleg. — Iró is vár kormányától a hollandihoz hasonló sürgetést, melyet ő erélyesen fog kezelni, meg lévén győződve, hogy a királyné ministerei támogatni fogják őt a bécsi jezsuiták s creaturaik ellen, kik már is engesztelhetlen ellenségei ezen ügy miatt. — A császár jobban van mint reméleni lehetett volna, de nem megy ki. — Ma délután a római király s királyné megérkeztek. — Magyarországból semmi újság; Heisterről hiszik, hogy ez nap ment át a Morván, Rákócziról mondják, hogy Lipótvárát ostromolta, de nem tudni mi eredménynyel. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. **Vienna, 17 Dec^{br} 1704.**

Right Hon^{ble}

By last post M^{r} Bruyninx recieved a letter from the States General to the Emperor pressing him to reassume (No 1) the Treaty with the Hungarians by offering conditions advantageous to the Kingdom in general, and to the Chiefs in particular. M^{r} Bruyninx delivered it last night to Count Kaunitz, and desired him to present it to the Emperor with his first convenience, which the Count undertook, and promised within two or three days to summon M^{r} Bruyninx and me to a conference where the Prince of Lichtenstein and

Count Palfy are to assist him with the 3 Imperial commissioners who were with us at Schemnitz. This Conference (he said) should have been held before now, but that the said Commissioners had reported to the Emperor at their return from Schemnitz, That they discovered among the Malcontents but little disposition towards Peace. However His Imp Maty was willing the Negotiation might be continued, and he (Count Kaunitz) was of opinion that an honorable peace would be the best way of ending the troubles in Hungary. But if (contrary to our expectation) all gentle means should prove ineffectuall, the Emperor hoped his good allies would help him to put an end to so troublesome a diversion and that most of the Potentates in Christendom ought to be concerned in maintaining his Kingly dignity; Mr Bruyninx answered very properly, That Her Maty and the States General could in their present circumstances concur no otherwise than by their good offices which we had duly employed, and were ready to continue, whenever His Imperial Maty himself would please to put us in a condition by intrusting us with a distinct answer to the demands made by the Malcontents of last Spring as a foundation of their future security and quiet; then it should appear how zealously we should interest ourselves in any point where his Royal authority may be concerned: I expect in a Post or two a fresh application to the Emperor in Her Matys name like what Mr Bruyninx has received from the States Generall; when I shall proceed with the same resolution I have shown hitherto not doubting but you and the rest of Her Matys Ministers will sustain me in the honest discharge of my duty against the Jesuits and their creatures, who are already grown almost implacable enemies to me on that account.

The Emperor is restored beyond what was expected, but does not yet appear abroad.

Yesterday young Prince Joseph of Lorrain arrived here from Piemont, and after having had his audience at Court went forward to Krembsier in Moravia to his Brother the Bishop of Osnabrug and Olmütz.

Last night Count Kaunitz held a conference at his own house with the Councillors at war to settle with them some

points of the military direction in Bavaria, where we are told there are about 8 or 9000 men in the parts proper for service, whereof Bohemia is willing immediately to list 6500 and Silesia 500 with ready money as their Recruits for the year 1705, instead of furnishing their quota in a like number out of their respective provinces, which have been considerably drained of late years. It is not yet declared who is to have the Civil administration of Bavaria.

This afternoon the King and Queen of the Romans arrived here in very good health.

We have nothing new from Hungary; General Heister is supposed to have passed the Mark this day; Rakoczi is said to have bombarded Leopoldstadt, but we do not hear that He has made himself master of that place.

I beg to refer you for the affairs of Venice to a Copy of what I have writ to Mr Secy Hedges.

I have received the honr of your letter of the 17th past & am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

250.

Stepney Stanhopenak. Elpanaszolja bajait neki, kit egyik legjobb barátjának tart. A magyar mediatiot ő ellenezte, midőn az Hedges minister által először szóba hozatott. Megjövendölte, hogy a bécsi udvar azt nem fogja visszautasitani, de mindent elkövet, hogy eredménytelen maradjon. Iró magára vonta gyűlöletét nem csak Wratislav grófnak, kit a legmélyebben megvet, de másokét is, kik a jezsuitáknak alázatos szolgái. Ezek gyűlölete pedig mint tudva van, halhatatlan, s van oka gyanitani, hogy meg fogják keseriteni életét, mint tették mióta Angliából utoljára visszajött. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

To Stanhope.

Vienna, 17th Dec 1704.

(Kivonat.)

I unburthen myself to you, because I take you to be one of the truest friends I have, and I use no cypher be-

cause I would not have any part of what I now write come into any hands but your own.

The Commission of Hungary lyes like a millstone upon me, You are my witness that when the Queen's mediation and guaranty in that business was first proposed by M^r^ Sec^ry^ Hedges, I remonstrated by the letters I writ under your roof in my passage to England, that this court would certainly be offended by such an overture, and thô they would not openly reject it, would endeavour to shuffle with us, and render all our attemps ineffectual. What I foresaw has been exactly verified, and since it fell to my share of being concerned in that Negotiation, I find not only the merits forfeited of many considerable services I may pretend without vanity to have rendered this family during my several Commissions in Germany. But I have been exposed to the obliquy not only of Count Wratislau (a fellow whom I despise to the last degree) but of several others here who are humble slaves to the Jesuits, and being obnoxious to a society (whose hatred, you know, is immortal) I have reason to suspect they will continue to make my life as uneasy here, if I should linger out a year or two longer, as they have done for these ten months, that I last returned from England, and soon perceived the world was alter'd with me, at a time that I expeeted quite different usage.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Since my return from Schemnitz, my being firm to principles, which I think in my conscience just and honest, encreases the malice of my adversaries, and when the Queen's letter comes urging the Emperor to reassume that Negotiation, I expect no quarter; for all the odium is levelled at me, thô honest M^r^ Bruyninx is entirely of the same opinion, and has all along acted upon the same maxims with me.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

Stepney.

251.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Vette levelét s minden igyekezetét arra forditandja, hogy a császárt az alkudozások ujra felvé-

telére birja. Kaunitz megigérte neki, hogy egy-két nap alatt ez ügyben tanácskozást tartand, hol iró szabadon kimondja véleményét, miután a királyné azt parancsolja neki, hogy ez ügyet a legmelegebben szorgalmazza. — A római király visszajövetele óta a császár minden fontosabb ügyek elintézését reá ruházta, mint ez kevéssel elutazása előtt is történt. — Tegnap nagy tanácsot tartott, hogy magát általában az ügyek állásáról tájékozhassa. — Iró kihallgatáson volt nála este, üdvözölvén őt sürgette a magyar békealkudozást s a savoyi herczegnek küldendő segélyt. Mindkét kérés teljesitését a lehetőségig igérte. — Heisterről s működéséről mitsem hallanak, sőt ellenkezőleg a felkelők nevezetesen előhaladnak. Wilson százados elhozta Eperjes megadásának feltételeit, hol atyja volt parancsnok s 16 holnapi ostromot állott ki. — Aradi levelek szerint Szatmár is a felkelők kezébe esett élelem hiányában. — A császár egészsége javúl, naponkint egy-két órát járhat a szobában. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 20th Decbr 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

I have received the honr of your letter of ye $\frac{21\text{th Nov.}}{2\text{d Dec.}}$ and will continue to employ my best endeavours towards inducing the Emperor to renew the Treaty, and make Peace with the Hungarians. You will have seen in my Letter of last Post, in what manner Count Kaunitz lately expressed himself to Mr Bruyninx on that subject, and two days ago the Count assured me likewise that in a few days we should be called to a Conference where I intend to declare my opinion pretty freely, since Her Maty commands me to press that point in the most warm and engaging terms I can.

Since the Kings return hither the Emperor has transferred all business of Consequence to be prepared by him in the same manner, as was practised a little before He set out for the Empire: and yesterday morning a councill was held in the King's apartment, where there was a numerous appearance. All the ministers of the conference (or cabinet) having been summon'd thither with the chancellors, presidents or Referendaries of the several instances: The design

of this first meeting being chiefly to have a general cognizance, in order to a more particular inspection hereafter.

In the Evening I was admitted to Audience of the King, and after having made my compliments on the conquest of Landau, and on his happy return hither, I moved him on two points, First to promote the Treaty of Hungary and secondly to dispatch the succour designed for Savoy particularly by clearing with the Court of Prussia those difficulties, which retard the march of the Brandenburgh troops, for which the Duke of Marlborough lately agreed; The King told me he had that morning examined in Council the said Treaty, and whatever was reasonable should be done to satisfy the King of Prussia, and to assist the Duke of Savoy. He promised me likewise to advance the Negotiation of the Hungarians to the best of his power.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

We hear nothing of General Heister nor of his motions: But on the contrary the Malcontents gain ground considerably. Three days ago Cap^{t} Wilson an Irishman brought hither the capitulation, which his Father (Governor for the Emp^{r} in Eperies) was obliged to sign on the 1st of Nov^{br} with Count Forgatsch, whereby that place is to be evacuated on the 1th ins^{t} if not succour'd by that time; The Governor has made a very good defence having subsisted the garrison (consisting of 550 men) for 16 months that the blockade has lasted merely from the Provisions he took from the enemy after having beaten them in several sallies; But after the loss of Cashau (the Capitale of Upper-Hungary) it could not be expected Eperies should hold out much longer.

Here are letters from the Governor of Aradt of the 11th ins^{t} giving advise that Zathmar is likewise fallen into the Enemies hands for want of necessary provisions. Which post being on the borders of Transylvania, is of importance and may greatly affect that whole Province.

Lieut^{t} Gen^{ll} Daun arrived here yesterday from Piemont, and is very urgent for a succour of men and money for the German Forces under Feldt Mars^{ll} Starembergh. He left Prince Eugene at Landshutt in Bavaria, where His Highness

was regulating the Quarters for the Imperiall Troops, and hoped to be here by the end of this month.

The Emperor improves in health, and is able to walk about his Chamber an hour or two in the day.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^ble^ Mr. Secretary Harley.

252.

János-Vilmos Palotagróf válasza Visa és Okolicsányihoz. Köszöni bizalmukat, melylyel iránta viseltetnek. Igen óhajtja a magyarokkal való békét, s ámbár annak létrehozására egyenes befolyást nem gyakorolhat, mindent elkövet, hogy az létrejöjjön. Szivesen veendi, ha ezentúl is értesitendik az alkudozások menetéről. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

The Elector Palatin's answer to the 2 Hungarians Deputies of the 26 Nov^r^.

Admodum Respective Reverende
Ac Nobilis Domine.

Ex Literis à Dominationibus vestris Viennae die 26 Nov^r^ praeteriti ad nos exaratis, lubenti animo percepimus, non tantum eorundem erga Nos singularem affectum et fiduciam in nos collocatam, sed et quid intractatibus cum Sacra Caesarea M^te^ pro compositione motuum in Hungaria, hactenus continuatis, hucusq agitatum fuerit, et quam enixe D^nes^ V^rae^ operam huic salutari negotio impendere satagant, quidq de super à Nobis desiderare voluerint; Dolendum quidem est, interea temporis res in Hungaria eo devenisse, ut ad Arma Princeps Rakoczij, et ipsius adhaerentes iterum prosiluerint, cum potius continuatis inducijs, negotium hoc faciliori successu, et absq ulteriori effusione sanguinis Christiani, et devastatione provinciarum peragi potuerit.

Quoniam autem Domines Vestrae tam Laudabili Zelo et Constantia, illud prossequuntur spem non mediocrem con-

cipimus, Deum Teropt^{m} maximum conatibus ipsorum affuturum, et felici exitu non tantum Armistitij, sed et pacis, in hoc afflicto verum Statu maximoperè exoptandae, tam praeclaram Europae partem Sicuti Regnum Hungariae ejusque confinia, his motibq affecta beaturum, cui fini promovendo nos, quantum quidem in Nobis erit, quamvis ipsi tractatibus modò proprius adesse nequeamus omni studio allaborabimus; et pergratum nobis erit, si D^{nes} V^{rae} quem admodum hoc a Nobis majori cum effectu praestari possit, Nos informare et indigitare Nobis voluerint. D^{nes} V^{rae} autem, grande hoc opus ad salutarem perducendo finem, non tantum sacram Caesaream M^{tem} sibi semper devinctam habebunt, sed et ipsius Principis Rakoczij ipsiq adhaerentium Res in salvo et tuto collocabunt, ae praeterea sempiternum sibi meritum et gloriam comparabunt, De caetero D^{nas} V^{ras} Divinae commendamus Tutelae, et singulari animi propensione permanemus. Dusseldorfij 20 Decemb. Anni 1704.

Dominationum Vestrarum

Benevolus

Johannes Wilhelmus E. Lector

vid Bar. de Gose.

Ad D^{num} Episcopum Joannem Visa s. s. et Paulum Okoluzani s.

253.

Stepney Harley ministerhez. Ő és Bruyninx mitsem hallottak a Kaunitz által igért tanácskozásról. Meg van győződve, ebből mi sem lesz addig, mig Heister működésének eredménye nem tudatik. — Ez 18-kán átkelt a Morván, Stomfára érkezett 20-kán, Ratzensdorfba 21-kén, hol Herberstein segédcsapataival csatlakozott s Szt.-György s Bazin felé előnyomult, hol a felkelők nagy erejével találkozott tegnap, kik a síkon csatarendben állottak, de néhány ágyúlövés után visszavonúltak, mint általánosan hiszik a Vág mögé, hol erős állást foglalhatnak. — A felkelők Nagyváradot készülnek ostrom alá venni. — Eger 16-kán megadta magát a magyaroknak, a parancsnok s a helyőrség közötti viszály folytán. — Mellékelve egy törökországi levél kivonatát küldi. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 24th Decembr 1704.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Mr Bruyninx and I hear nothing further from Count Kaunitz about the Conferences He promised us in the business of Hungary. This Court (as I guessed) seems resolved not to resume the deliberations of Peace till they see what success General Heister has in his present Expedition. He passed the Mark at Anger on the 18th. He got to Stampfen on the 20th crossed the white mountains and camped at Ratzersdorff on the 21st where He was joined with a body of Foot from Presburgh under ye command of Lieutt Genl Herberstein on the 22d and advanced by St. George and Posing, whereabouts he found a large body of Malcontents yesterday drawn up in a plain in order of Battle; But after some discharges of his Artillery they withdrew, and 'tis generally believed they are retired behind ye Waag, where they may be best able to make a stand.

In my last I told you ye Imperialists had lost Eperies and Zathmar. Here is a report now that the malcontents are preparing to attack great Waradin, and that Erla capitulated on the 16th inst because of a dispute which happened between the Commandant and the Garrison.

This morning I received Letters from Turkey, whereof the inclosed is an Extract.*)

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

To the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 253-dik számhoz.

Sutton Stepneynek. Marseillesből egy hajó érkezett levelekkel a franczia követhez, mire ez egy titkárát küldötte Tököli egyik hivével Magyarországba. — A franczia követ közelebbről igen tevékeny, nehány nap előtt egybegyüjtötte a francziákat, hogy

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

tőlök pénzt szerezzen Mágyarország számára. — Belgrádból a franczia követ 20 nap előtt utazott el Rákóczihoz.

State Paper Office Germany 175.

Letter from Sir Rob[t] Sutton to M[r] Stepney.

Pera of Constantinople, y[e] 8/19[th] Nov 1704.

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Here is lately arrived a Bark from Marseilles with dispatches for the Fr. Ambass[r] whereupon he sends a Sec[y] w[th] one of Count Tekely's dependants into Hungary & seems to bestir himself more than ordinary having some days ago assembled his nation to provide among them remittances into those parts. Twenty days ago the French Envoy departed from Belgrade towards Prince Ragoczi's camp in Hungary.

254.

Stepney Suttonnak. Vette october 21-ki levelét s örvend a megnyugtató tudósitásnak, mely szerint a török nem fogna a magyar ügyekbe avatkozni. Azóta a magyarok sok előnyt vivtak ki, bevették Ujvárt, Szatmárt, Eperjest, Egert és mind ezek daczára a bécsi udvar mit sem tesz a béke helyreállitására, mindent Heister új hadjáratától vár. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 179.

To Sir R. Sutton.

Vienna, 24[th] Decem[r] 1704.

My Lord.

On the 12[th] ins[t] I received your Packet of the $\frac{10}{21}$ Oct[r] and this morning another of the $\frac{8}{19}$ Nov[r] which M[r] Eyles forwarded from Warasdin in his way to Venice. I thank you for the information you give me of the changes happened in your Empire, and especially for the hopes you give of our being in no danger of being affected by them, For I am always apprehensive, (when ever I hear of any alte-

ration in your government) that y^{e} new officers may take part with the Malcontents; who since the disgrace, you mention, in Transilvania seem to have had y^{e} advantage on their side. They took Newhausel on y^{e} 18th past. Zathmar on y^{e} 27th. Our Coll. Wilson was forced by famine to surrender Eperies on y^{e} 1st Ins^{t} and we hear Erla had y^{e} same fate on y^{e} 16th. These are great steps, yet this Court seems insensible of their losses, and has not made y^{e} least advance towards reassuming the Negotiation, in 6 weeks that we are returned from Schemnitz, nor so much as informed themselves of M^{r} Bruyninx and me how we found and left matters there. All their attention is on Heisters new Expedition, who has got about $\frac{m}{10}$ regular Troops together, and was yesterday in sight of the enemy near Posing, 2 Hungarian miles from Presburgh; But upon some discharge of one Cannon the Malcontents withdrew, and I believe will retire behind the Waag, where they may post themselves more to advantage.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

255.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Múlt este tanácskozás volt a magyar ügyekben Kaunitznál, melyre iró s Bruyninx meghivattak, jelen voltak Lichtenstein hg., Seilern br. és Consbruck államtitkár, Pálffy beteg volt. — Kaunitz megköszönvén a mediatoroknak a selmeczi értekezlet alkalmával tett fáradságát a császár nevében, felhivta őket, hogy e zavarok megszüntetésére valami javaslatot terjesszenek elé. — Lichtenstein kinyilatkoztatta nézetét, hogy a császárnak minden okszerű feltételeket el kell a béke helyreállitására fogadnia, hogy a mit igért s esküdött, azt szentül meg kell tartani, véleménye szerint meg kellene az alkudozásokat császári s magyar biztosok által megujitani. — Seilern br. igen hevesen kikelt a magyar felkelők ellen, állitván, hogy szabad királyválasztást, Rákóczinak erdélyi fejedelemséget s Bercsényinek nádori méltóságot kivánnak, hogy a császár ezen három feltételt el nem fogadhatja, hogy uj alkudozási kisérlet csak uj méltatlanságnak fogná kitenni a császár biztosait, s azzal

végzi, hogy a felkelőket csak fegyverrel lehet s kell meghóditani. — Bruyninx s iró következőkben adták elő öszhangzó véleményüket: Hogy ugy az ő uraik mint a császár érdekei azt kivánják, hogy ezen zavarok mielőbb megszünjenek, hogy e végre ujabban utasíttattak, meghagyatván nekik, hogy a béke helyreállitását erélyesebben sürgessék mint valaha. — Azután felelve Seilern ellenvetéseire kiemelték, hogy a magyarok nem voltak egyedüli oka a selmeczi kudarcznak. Hogy a mediatiot csak a fegyvernyugvásra fogadták el, a császár is csak arra hatalmazta fel biztosait, ez lévén a selmeczi összejövetel egyedüli czélja. A Seilern által felhozott három pontról beszéltek ugyan magánkörben, de azokat mint szigorú feltételeket soha sem követelték. Elismerték az örökösödési törvényt, de azt csak feltételesen fogadták el, ha t. i. az ország törvényei s alkotmánya sértetlenül fentartatnak. Ebből azt lehetvén következtetni, hogy mihelyt a nemzet visszaállittatik törvényes jogaiba, el fogja a királyi hatalmat is ismerni. — A második pontra nézve iró megvallja, hogy Rákóczi kérdezte volna őt, ha valjon a császár béke kedveért nem volna-e hajlandó őt erdélyi fejedelemnek elismerni, de iró ezen kivánságot tulságosnak s nem teljesíthetőnek mondván, Rákóczi arról többé emlitést sem tett, ámbár ezután még hét óra hosszat beszélt iróval. — Ez áll Bercsényire nézve is, ő jelen állásában képzelheti, hogy ő nádorrá lehetne, de mind ez nem egyébb mint mende-monda s bizonyára nem ez volt oka a selmeczi alkudozások megszakadásának, hanem az, hogy a császári biztosok egészen uj, az augusztusiaktól nagyban eltérő feltételekkel léptek fel, a melyeket a magyarok szeptemberi válaszukban mintegy általánosságban elfogadtak volt. — Hogy a magyarok nem idegenek az egyezkedéstől, látszik abból is, hogy visszajövetelük óta is már Rákóczi levélben kérte őket mediatori tisztjük folytatására. — A mi a követendő eljárást illeti, véleményük: hogy a magyarok által felterjesztett 25 pontból azon 18-at, melyeket a nádor s többi császári érzelmű magyarok is igazságosaknak találtak, a császár fogadja el, tegyen némi uj engedményeket mult juniusi kiáltványa kiegészitéseül. Szükségesnek találták továbbá, hogy a felkelők főbb embereinek külön kedvezmények is igértessenek, bármennyire kellemetlen feladat legyen is ez. — Ne bizzanak a ministerek abban, hogy a felkelők ereje önmagok közötti egyenetlenségek által fogna megtörni; ők, a mediatorok, ellenkezőt

véltek tapasztalni. — Legjobbnak tartanák tehát uj feltételeket ájanlani ugy a nemzetnek mint egyeseknek, és ezen ajánlattételre a kalocsai érseket tartják a legjobb s legalkalmasabb személynek. És miután ez a tért előkészitette volna, azután egy congressust lehetne rendezni. — Kaunitz megköszönte e tanácsots biztositotta őket, hogy a császár fogja azt a körülményekhez s szükséghez képest felhasználni. — Heisterről ujabban semmi hír. —

Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 175. Vienna, 27 Dec[br] 1704.

Right Hon[ble]

Last night M[r] Bruyninx and I were invited by Count Kaunitz to a conference at his house, where were present Prince Adam of Lichtenstein and Baron Seilern assisted by the Secretary of State M[r] Consbruck: Count Palfy should likewise have been there, if he had not been laid up with the gout.

The Debate was about the affairs of Hungary; and Count Kaunitz begun by thanking us in the Emperor's name for the zeal and good will we had shewn in our late endeavours at Schemnitz, where (He said) notwithstanding the Malcontents had not made returnes suitable to the Emperor's affection and clemency, yet His Imperial Ma[ty] continued in the same disposition, He always had, of procuring peace, provided the respect due to His Royall authority might be preserved, of which he was perswaded Her Ma[ty] and the States General would be very tender, considering how far crowned heads and other Potentates ought to be generally concerned in maintaining each other in their sovereign dignity. That the Emperor would be obliged to us if we could suggest any method of putting an end to these troubles in Hungary, which diverted a considerable part of his Forces and proved a great clog to our common war ag[t] France: He concluded with excuses for not having called us to a conference sooner as the Emperor has enjoyned him (for it is now six weeks since we returned from Schemnitz) and desired us to believe his own indisposition was the main hindrance.

The Prince of Lichtenstein explained his mind very favorably that He believed it was for the Emperor's service

to make Peace at any reasonable rate, That the conditions He had promised, and swore to ought to be religiously observed; That the present Troubles in Hungary were not only a hindrance to our war with France, but might by degrees draw on another no less considerable diversion, meaning a Breach with the Turk; To prevent which ills, the Prince was of opinion (and own'd Baron Szirmai had suggested it to him) That the Negotiation ought to be reassumed, and a proper time and place agreed on, where Imperial commissioners might meet and treat with such Deputies as the Malcontents should appoint.

Baron Seilern begun in a violent passion and repeated at this Conference all the Strange stories He had reported both by word of month and in writing, at his first return hither from Hungary. By accusing the Malcontents of having been averse to any kind of agreement; To prove which assertion, he appealed to the Dutch Envoy. To whom they had declared they only accepted our mediation as far as Truce went, but could not extend it to a peace, without having the concurrence of the several counties throughout the kingdom. That it appeared by the 25 Articles presented here by y[e] deputies in June last (from which the Hungarians had not receded) That they still insist, 1[st] on a new election as if they owned no obedience to the House of Austria, 2[nd] That Rakoczi pretended to be Prince of Transylvania, and 3[d] Berczeni would be Palatin of Hungary; which three points (He thought) the Emperor could never submit to. He then laid down as his opinion, That it would be to no purpose to make any fresh overtures of Peace at present, which might only expose his Imperials Ma[tys] Commissioners to an Indignity like what they lately suffered at Schemnitz; He was very liberal in commending M[r] Bruyninx and me for having acted our parts there with all the zeal and application imaginable. But he concluded very warmly That nothing but arms could bring the Troubles to a good issue; And he believed Heister might have done it before now, if he had marched directly against the Malcontents, and at the same time invited such parts of the neighbouring counties

as are tolerably well disposed, to return to their obedience, and join with him.

I will not trouble you with the recit all of what Mr Bruyninx and I said differently when it came to our turn to speak, But shall put the substance of both our discourses together, For in truth, ever since this negotiation of Hungary has been on foot, He and I have never varied in any one point, but have been entirely of a piece in Our words, letters, opinions and acted. However it may have fallen to my share (by what accident I know not) to be more exposed to the censure of these people than He has been.

We presumed Her Maty and the States General would be very well satisfied to understand their good offices had been agreeable to his Imperial Maty; And it was a particular comfort to us, to hear from his ministers that our endeavours at least had been acceptable, notwithstanding the Event had not answered our expectations. That we should be always ready to employ them in a cause which we thought no less for the Emperor's service than for the general advantage of the Allies; That her Maty and ye States General were entirely of that opinion, and had newly enjoyned us once more, to continue Our sollicitations in stronger terms than ever, in hopes our next attempt might be more successful.

We then undertook to answer Baron Seilern's objections, and to demonstrate that the Hungarians were not the only cause of our late disappointment, that their declaration to Mr Bruyninx, whereby they seemed to confine our Mediation to a Truce only, was no more than what the Emperor himself had done, who authorized his Commissioners no further by their Full-Powers than Ad tractandum Armistitium trimestre, that being the immediate design of our meeting at Schemnitz, in order to a Peace as the Ultimate end.

That the Malcontents might indeed have discoursed on the three points above mentioned in private conversation; But we could not say they had ever offerd them as Solemn conditions from which they were resolved not to desist. On the contrary, we observed they were not firm to the first article, but gave way considerably, By owning they had sworn Allegiance to the House of Austria, and entailed the suc-

cession on their heirs-male; which indeed (they said) was done conditionally, and without infringing the other liberties, Laws and constitutions of their country, which the king of the Romans swore should be maintained inviolably, when he was crowned at Presburgh during the last Diette Anno 1687; From whence we might inferr, That as soon as the Nation shall be restored to their just Rights, The Regal authority and succession would likewise be setled of course on their old bottom. As to the 2[d] point I own Rakoczi once asked me; If I thought the Emperor for the sake of peace, might not be induced to confirm him as Prince of Transylvania, But after I had remonstrated to him resolutely that his demand was impracticable, and that he ought not to deceive himself with such hopes, He never thought fit to return again to that subject in seven hours conversation I had with him, after his having first started that Question. However I would not undertake to judge of his heart or how far his ambition might extend, especially if he finds himself in a condition to sustain his pretension by force of arms. We made the same judgment in Relation to Bercseni, whose personal qualifications and present situation might indeed render him vain enough to aspire to the most eminent employment in the kingdom, but we were humbly of opinion such stories were not much to be relied on, having no other foundation and authority than bare hear-say, and consequently ought not to be alledged as grounds, why our negotiation was interrupted; Whereof the true and evident cause was that y[e] Imperialists produced at Schemnitz a new project of a truce, much different from the overtures which had been tendered in Aug[t] and with which the Hungarians (by their answer in Sept[r]) seemed in a manner to acquiesce. As a further argument that the Malcontents were not utterly averse to any kind of treaty, we said, since our return from Hungary we had received a Letter from Prince Rakoczi entreating us to continue our office of Mediation towards precuring Peace. We then proceeded (as Count Kaunitz had proposed) to explain by what manner and method we thought that might be most properly effected. We presumed all thoughts

of a Truce were laid aside now the two armies are allmost in sight of each other; Yet notwithstanding their operation on both sides it was not unnatural to continue the thread of the Negotiation which perhaps might be promoted on a sudden by any great event, That the Emperor out of Fatherly affection to his people, to stop the effusion of blood (which in effect is his own, what side soever chances to be destroyd) and in regard to the intercession made him by Her Ma^ty^ and the States General, might be pleased to reflect on the promises made to the Hungarian Nation, and consider with his councill How far he might and ought to comply with the desire of his subjects without lessning his royal authority, for which our sovereigns could not but have all imaginable regard. And notwithstanding one or more of the 25 Articles above mentioned might seem arrogant, yet the Palatin himself, after having examined the same with such of the Hungarians Nobility as have adhered inviolably found at least 18 of them as just and reasonable; and therefore His Imperial Ma^ty^ might very well begin by granting those, and by adding to his gracious declaration of the 5^th^ of June such other points as might be thought agreable to the nation in general, which would be more inclined to return to their allegiance, the more they found his goodness and mercy were extentive. We went farther, and besides those advantages in common to the whole kingdom, we supposed it might be necessary to have some particular regard for those who are at the head of the present revolution; For notwithstanding it must needs be a very disagreable circumstance for a prince to gratify those who have occasioned so troublesome a Revolution, yet these were times and seasons when Soveraigns (without any diminution of their Imperial power) might and ought to condescend by giving marks of their favour to such as make the greatest figure and resistance against them, in order to put an end to violent commotions whereby their whole State is embroiled. We desired these Ministers not to give too much credit to what some persons might endeavour to suggest, as if these Ringleaders had private animosities among themselves or might by degrees lose the affection and adherence of the people, consequently

that the present Faction might fall to pieces, and the confederacy be dissolved; That for our parts we discovered no such thing, but rather that both Chiefs and people were cemented like a wall, and seemed resolved to stand or fall together; From which observation we concluded (as the States Genll had proposed to his Imperial Maty by their last letter) That terms must be offered both in general and in particular, which we thought could not be tendered more properly than by the Arch. Bp. of Colocza (who as far as we were able to judge, by what we had seen) had acted a very fair part hitherto between the Emperor and the nation, with whom his reputation was very great for having on other occasions shewn much zeal in maintaining the rights and liberties of his country. And when by the Emperor's clemency, and the good management of his Prelate, matters shall be brought to some sort of maturity and consistence, by setling the preliminaries towards an agrement, it might then be seasonable to propose the forming a Congress which without these precautions and preparations might prove like our late journey to Schemnitz, whither we went without knowing on what grounds, and accordingly returned without effecting anything.

This was the substance of several broken discourses we had, for which Count Kaunitz gave us once more thanks, with assurances that the Emperor resolved not to lose the Negotiation out of sight, but would make such use of our Information as the juncture would permit.

We have received no advice of General Heister or of his motions, since what I mentioned in my last.

The Bishop of Eichstadt being lately deceased, the Emperor has sent a courier to Count Löwenstein (his minister to the circles of Suabia and Franconia) to repair thither, and endeavour to make the election fall on the Bishop of Augsburg Brother to the Emperor.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

256.

Stepney Hedges ministernek. Hire van a városban, hogy Nagyszombat mellett ütközet lett volna a császáriak előnyére, de sem a császár sem a hadi tanács nem kapván semmi tudósitást, nem közli a részleteket, hanem bevárja a megerősitést. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany N° 175. Vienna, 31th Decembr 1704

Rigth Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

For these two days we had an imperfect Report in Town of some action that happened on the 27th between General Heister and a body of Hungarian Foot near Tirnau, wherein the Imperialists are said to have the advantage; but whereas neither his Impll Maty nor his Council of War have hitherto received any information thereof, I forbear sending you the stories that are current here till they come confirmed by good Authority.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Honble Mr. Secretary Harley.

257.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Egyes részleteket közöl a deczember 26-ki nagyszombati csatáról, melyben Rákóczi több mint 20,000 emberrel nagy vereséget szenvedett. — Uj év napján ifj. Heister gr., a tábornagy fia, mintegy diadal-bevonulást tartott Bécsbe, hozván 30 elfogott magyar lobogót s a francia követet. A császáriak 5—600 embert vesztettek e csatában. — Rákóczi kis kiérettel Nyitrára vonúlt, s valószinüleg Léván gyüjtendi össze szétvert seregét. A csata után másnap 3000 magyar gyalog megadta magát Heisternek. — Iró s Bruyninx e hir vétele után azonnal egy emlékiratot nyujtottak át a császárnak, átküldvén azt Kaunitznak is, kivel s több ministerekkel ma este tanácskozás fog tartatni Pálffynál, ki gyenkélkedik. Eugen hg. is jelen

lesz. — Verville szoros őrizet alatt van, még nem tudatik mi bánásmódban részesülend. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 183. Vienna, 3d Jany 1705.

Right Honble

We have at last received the full confirmation of a very signal victory obtained by eleven thousand Imperialists, over a body of Hungarians who were above twice their Number. The Action happened near Tyrnau on the 26th Decembr about noon, It lasted a little more than an hour, both armies were ranged in order of Battle in a plain; Ragoczi was present in person with all His Generalls except Count Forgatsch, who commands on the Frontiers of Transylvania: The Malcontents begun the attack with great fury against the Right wing of the Germans, and broke through two Batallions in the first Line, but not being able to sustain against Cusani's Regiment of Curiassiers (which stood next and took them in the flank) They were soon brought into disorder, and defeated; which the rest of the Hungarian Horse perceiving, wheeled off and left between 2 and 3000 foot to be cut to pieces among whom were 3 or 400 French formed into a Body of Grenediers, and commanded by Monsr de Verville a Norman of 40 years of age, who for about ten months has attended Ragoczi as Resident from the French King, and had the misfortune to be made prisoner. His comrade Goulan minister from Bavaria is said to have been killed in the Battle: On New Years day young Count Heister (son to the Feldt Marshall) made here a sort of triumphal entry with 30 standards, and his French prisoner, who was exposed as a spectacle to the people on an open waggon for about two hours in the Court yard, where I had an opportunity of speaking with him, and find my old acquaintance Monsr Desalleurs had no personall share in this disgrace, being still at Temeswar.

In the heat of the Fight 250 Germans (Deserters and others who had been forced to take service with Rakoczi) went over to Heister and joined against the Hungarians which accident added to their confusion.

The Imperialists are said to have lost 5 or 600 men; Baron Wachtendonck Lieu[t] Coll to the Grand Mâitre Teutonique is dangerously wounded: The Malcontents lost 14 cannon, But most part of their baggage was on the other side of the Waag.

I can not imagine how they ventured to deliver battle, for in all the discourses I had lately with them they seemed resolved never to offer at it (after the disgrace Count Forgatsch met in June last) but declared their design was to harrass the Imperialists by long marches, or to surprise them at night if they found any opportunity. I fancy Rakoczi was either overruled by the French Minister (who might be too confident of their success, because of their superior numbers) or was willing to run this risque rather than abandon the siege of Leopoldstatt, where the breach was ready made, and all things prepared for an assault within 2 or 3 days if it had not been prevented by this action. That Fortress, of five Bastions, was built by this Emperor since 1665, and is the most regular of any in Hungary. Ragoczi in his retreat stopped short before this place, and once more summoned the commandant to surrender, pretending the germans had been beaten; But that trick taking no effect, The Prince left behind him Ten battering pieces and 7 mortars, and directed his flight towards Nitria (5 long miles) where He arrived with a small Retinue the same evening, and I suppose is now endeavouring to rally what troops he can about Leventz where the Hungarians have their largest Magazines.

After the action the Imperialists advanced to Tyrnau, whither 3000 Hungarian Foot who saved themselves that night in a wood, sent next morning to implore mercy and protection; upon which assurance they laid down their arms and returned to their respective dwellings. It is generally believed this example may be followed by greater numbers, which will be the most happy consequence of this victory. General Heister was on y[e] 28[th] still at Tyrnau, refreshing his men, and preparing to pass the Waag as yesterday, in order to pursue the enemy if he finds them in a Condition of making any further resistance.

I am now observing what influence this Blow may have over the councills here. It happened the same day, That M[r] Bruyninx and I had our conference on the affairs of Hungary, with Count Kaunitz, Prince Adam of Lichtenstein and Baron Seilern. That nothing may be wanting on our side, we made immediate application to the Emperor by memorial,*) which I hope you will find in Terms proper enough for the season. We have likewise sent a Copy thereof to Count Kaunitz to be produced at a meeting, to be held this evening by the ministers above mentioned at Count Palfy's house (because of his Indisposition) where Prince Eugene will assist; Perhaps by next post I may tell you what resolution they have taken; In y[e] mean time I am unwilling to trouble you with any guesses of my own.

M[r] de Verville is under strict custody in the Adjutants house of this city; Nor is it known in what manner He may be proceeded against. 'Tis the General opinion that his circumstance is much the same with M[r] Chassignets, who was seized in the Commotion at Naples three years ago and is still prisoner in the Bastille.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 257-ik számhoz.

Stepney s Bruyninx emlékirata a császárhoz, melyben neki a nagyszombati győzelem alkalmából szerencsét kivánnak s kérik, hogy most mint győző békét adjon a magyaroknak, hogy azután általuk is erősödve a közös ellenség a franczia ellen fordíthassa minden erejét. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 183.

Serenissime Potentissime atq Invictissime Caesar
Imperator semper Auguste.

Quantum Hungariae Pax serenissimae Magnae Britanniae Reginae et Praepotentibus Foederati Belgij Ordinibus cordi

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

sit, Quantumq illam Suadeant tum publica utilitas tum privata ratio, Sacrae Caesareae Majestati Vestrae abundè repraesentatum est. Mandato quoq Speciali tenemur infrascripti nullam omnino ansam praetermittere quâ officijs Nostris desideratum hoc opus promoveri queat.

Nec ulla Sanè gratior aut magis opportuna dari potest occasio, quam recens ad Tyrnaviam Victoria, de quâ Majestati Vr[ae] gratulari Nobis, ex intimis cordium penetralibus, licere speramus; simul enixè orantes, ut post tam prosperos rerum successus tranquillitas afflictae Genti tandem reddatur et dirigantur utilius victricia Arma contra Communem Foederatorum Hostem, de quo certiores possint triumphos reportare.

Experti sunt Contumaces gravem Caesaris Vindictam, Sentiant Vicissim miseri quantum Paterna valeat Clementia; tam Augustissimae Domui innata, quam Sacrae Majestati Vestrae propria.

Concedat hoc sua Caesarea Majestas votis et intercessioni Serenissimae Reginae Angliae et Praepotentium Foederati Belgij ordinum qui novo hoc moderati Consilij et indulgentis animi documento devincti, ad bellum commune alacrius prosequendum eò magis accendentur. Nec minus orbis Christianus Invictissimi Caesaris progressus mirari, quam optimi Principis pietatem prono cultu venerari non desinet. Cui salutem perennem apprecamur, et sub Novi hujusce anni auspicijs Nosmet sacrae suae Caesareae Gratiae humillimè Comendamus.

Serenissime Potentissime atq
Invictissime Caesar

Viennae Calendis Jan[y] 1705.

Sacrae Caesareae Maj[tatis] Ve[rae]
humillimi atq devotissimi servi
Georgius Stepney. J. J. Hamel Bruyninx.

(In dorso.)

Ad Sacram Caesaream Regiamq Majestatem Memoriale. Ablegatorum Serm[ae] Reginae Magnae Britanniae et Praepotentium ordinum Foederati Belgij.

258.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Tegnap a császárné 50-dik születése napja nagy pompával ünnepeltetett, de a császár utolsó betegsége óta nyilván meg nem jelent. — Az osnabrücki püspök testvérével Bécsbe érkezett. — Heisterről semmi ujabb hir. Rákóczi még mindig Nyitrán van, seregét Lévánál gyüjti. A Nagy-Csallóköz s Nyitra-megye nagyobb részének lakosai meghódoltak a császárnak. — Kaunitz még nem tudatta a mediatorokkal a multkori tanácskozás eredményit, de iró más oldalról hallja, hogy szándéka van a kormánynak a két magyar követet közelebbről elküldeni a kalocsai érsekhez uj propositiókkal. —
Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany Nr. 183. Vienna, 7[th] Jan[y] 1705.

Right Hon[ble]

(Kivonat.)

Yesterday the Empress entered in her 50[th] year and her Birthday was celebrated with great Gala; but the Emperor has not appeared in publick since his late indisposition.

The Bp. of Osnabrugh is come hither with his brother the young Prince of Lorraine.

We have no other advice from Gen[ll] Heister since his late victory, than that he continued on the 20[th] with his Army in and about Tyrnau after having refreshed the Garrison of Leopoldstatt, and sent a party of horse to secure Freystadt a village on the other side of the Waag: Rakoczi was still at Neytra, Berczeni at Mezenack and their Troops are gathering about Leventz. The Inhabitants of the great Island of Schütt, and most part of the County of Nitra are returned to their Allegiance to the Emperor.

Count Kaunitz has not yet communicated to M[r] Bruyninx or me the Result of the conference held lately among the Emperor's Ministers in the business of Hungary; but I hear from other hands That they have thoughts of sending

shortly the two deputies back again to the Arch Bp of Colocza with some new proposal.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

259.

Sutton Stepneynek. Nem lehet tudni, hogy idővel a törökök mit tevők lesznek, vagy egy harczias vezir alatt mi történhet, de jelenleg nincs oka hinni, hogy beavatkozzanak a magyar ügyekbe. De azért a francziák biztatni fogják a magyarokat s felhasználni czéljaikra, remélvén, hogy valami véletlen esemény által sikerülend a török kormányt is belerántani a háborúba. A törökök nagy rokonszenvvel viseltetnek a magyarok s főleg az erdélyiek iránt s nem szivesen látják őket elveszni. — Azem vezir három hó mulva kineveźése után fogságba tétetett s helyébe Ibrahim basa lett vezir; ez szelid és gyenge ember, sokat hajt környezetére. Ezeket a francziák megvesztegették s kieszközöltek engedélyt Desalleurs s kisérete számára Magyarországba mehetni. — A francziák mindent elkövetnek, hogy vesztegetések utján engedélyt nyerjenek fegyvert szállitani Magyarországba. — A Kapitan basa most egy renegat franczia s befolyással bir a vezirre, őt használják a francziák minden fondorkodásaiknál. — A vezir megigérte irónak s Talmannak, hogy Desalleurst nem engedi Magyarországba menni, de irónak biztos tudomása van, hogy ellenkező rendelet küldetett a temesvári basához. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 186.

Sutton to Stepney.

Pera of Constantinople, Jan[y] 7 1704/5.

Sir,

This opportunity by the return of Erasmi the Imp Courier is the first I have found to acknowledge the favours of your letters of Nov[r] 15 and Dec. 3[d] both very lately come

to hand and to return you my thanks for the news, and the relation of your Journey into Hungary, which you imparted to me.

I don't know how far the French or Count Tekely's attendants (which is all one) may flatter Pr. Rakoczy and the other Hungarian Malcontents with the hopes of assistance from the Port. God knows how far the Turks may be drawn in by degrees in process of time, or what may happen, if a turbulent vizir comes up, from which nothing but chance hath delivered us two or three times already; But at present we have fair promises from the Port, and see little probability of their meddling for some time. Nevertheless 'tis doubtless the French will buoy up the Hungarians by all the artifices they can invent, either in hopes that they may prolong the Rebellion till their turn is served elsewhere, in which they will make no conscience of leaving the Hungarians in the lurch, or else that something may fall out to engage this Government, which is very variable, in the quarrel. And I need not use many arguments to persuade you, that these people sympathize so much with the Hungarians, and more especially with the Transilvanians, that it will grate them to stand still and see them quite ruined.

It was indeed the Pasha of Candia; that was created Vizer Azem, but not young Kinprogli, as Pr. Rakoczy told you, but Achmet Pasha Kaleilicos, whose reign lasted but 3 months, for on the 13th past he was deposed, imprisoned between the Gates, and afterward banished, and the next day Ibrahim Pasha the present Vizir succeeded in his Place. This last served the Sultan during his confinement in his Brother's Reign, and was very active and instrumental towards raising him to the Throne, when the late Rebels were inclined to young Ibrahim son of Achmet and first cousin to the present Gd Signor, who in consideration of those his services made him great Master of the Horse before his removal from Adrionople, out of which employment He has made two very quick steps to the charges of Capitan Pasha first, and then Prince Vizer. He is a very mild and easy man, and being without much experience, relies greatly on he officers about him. These have been so well bribed by

the French, that they have granted an order for Mons^r^ Desailleurs passage with his company into Hungary, who had been detained by the Pasha of Temeswar, who is a Courtier and did it for no other end but that the Ministers at the Port might make their markets of it, and himself curry favour with them by that means.

In the time of our last Vizir the French by corrupting his Kehayah and others about his person, had clandestinely obtained leave for Count Teckely to come hither from Ismit [Nicomedia] the place of his confinement, but the Intrigue having been discovered and remonstrances been made to the Vizir upon it, He revoked the permission He had given.

The French have been using all their art, interest and old method of bribery, which indeed is the best way to deal with these people, in order to procure liberty to send Arms into Hungary and Transilvania thro' this country: But they have failed in that attempt, at least for the present.

We have gotten a French Renegade for Capitan Pasha that is the Devil of a Frenchman, and very great with the Vizir, by which means he renders great services to the French, that employ him in all their intrigues.

I am afraid your Court hath as little inclination to come to an agreement as the Malcontents, the one would think the Emperor's interest requires it. I heartily wish you conclusion of your Negotiation, remaining with a great esteem and passion,

Sir, etc.

R. Sutton.

Jan. 15. Since the writing what is above, the Vizir Azem hath assured both Mons^r^ Talman and me, that he does not intend to let Mons^r^ Desailleurs and his company pass. I wish he do not either deceive us, or let himself be imposed upon by those about him, for I am informed underhand that the French have sent an order to the Pasha of Temeswar accompanied with a letter recommending to him not only to grant Mon^r^ Desailleurs and his attendants passage, but to allow them a convoy into Hungary. I have

such positive intelligence of this that I can hardly doubt of the truth thereof. But 'tis possible the Vizir may have been surprised into granting the formentioned order by false representations, and may be in hopes to remedy it time enough to make good his promises to M[r] Talman and me w[ch] a little time will shew.

260.

Marlbourough hg. Wratislau grófnak. Szerencsét kivánn Heister győzelméhez. — Hollandban igen sokan vannak, kik nem hisznek a császári ministerek őszinteségébe a magyarokkal való kibékülést illetőleg. — Azt tartja, hogy jó lesz nagyobb tekintélyü férfiakat küldeni mediatoroknak, kik a magyarokat a királyné s a hollandiak haragjával fenyegessék, ha békét kötni nem akarnának. Kéri a grófot, hogy Stepneyvel békében éljen. — Másolat Marlborough herczeg levelezési naplójából.

Marlb. Letters & Dispatches Vol. I. p. 573.

To the Comte de Wratislau.

A. St. James, ce 9 Janvier 1704.

Monsieur,

(Kivonat.)

Depuis celle que je me suis donné l'honneur de vous écrire par le dernier ordinaire, j'ai reçu vos deux lettres du 27 du passé et 3*) du courant, et vous félicite de tout mon coeur d'heureux succès des armes de S. M. I. contre les Hongrois. Je me flatte que cela contribuera beaucoup à ramener ces gens à leur devoir. Il faut vous avouer qu'en arrivant en Hollande, j'ai trouvé les esprits un peu prévenus [selon ce que vous me marquez], comme si les ministres chez vous n'étaient pas tout-à-fait portés à un accommodement; même je vois qu'il y a beaucoup de monde ici du même sentiment; sur quoi j'ai travaillé de mon mieux pour les

*) Itt valami hiba van a keltre nézve; tán az ó s új számitás van egymással eltévesztve, különben lehetetlen lett volna, hogy Bécsben 3-kán kelt levél ugyanazon hó 9-kén Londonba érkezett légyen.

désabuser, et ayant concerté et pris les avis des mieux intentionnés pour mettre fin à des troubles si préjudiciables aux intérêts de S. M. I. et à la cause commune en général, nous avons cru que rien n'y pouvait plus contribuer que d'envoyer d'ici une personne de qualité qui serait jointe en Hollande par une de même caractère de la part de M. M. les Etats, pour aller ensemble offrir la médiation de S. M. la Reine et de leurs H. P., et qui seraient instruites de suivre partout les avis de S. M. I. et de déclarer enfin aux Hongrois que s'ils ne voulaient pas entendre raison et se soumettre à des conditions qu'on jugera équitables, la Reine et les Etats seront obligés de prendre d'autres mesures, et de les regarder comme des perturbateurs et ennemis à la cause commune. Cependant en attendant l'arrivée de ces Messieurs, et que la Reine puisse trouver quelque chose pour accommoder M. Stepney selon que son longs services le méritent, je vous conjure pour votre particulier, et vous prie de faire en sorte auprès de la cour et des ministres qu'il aura encore à rester à Vienne; et d'autant plus que le plupart des gens ici sont d'opinion qu'il a toujours agi selon les devoirs de son caractère, avec un zèle et attachement particulier pour les vrais intérêts de S. M. I.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Je suis etc.

Marlborough.

261.

Stepney Harley ministernek. A császár egészsége egészen helyre van állitva s ma a tanácsban is megjelent. Kaunitz közölte a császárral a magyar ügyekben tartott két tanácskozmány eredményét, de még nem tudathatja a mediatorokkal a császár elhatározását. — A csallóközi lakosok 80 szekérrel hidat szállitottak Heister számára, de erre most szükség nincsen, mert minden folyó be van fagyva s a nagy hideg miatt a hadi működés lehetetlen. E hó 5-kén a császáriak még folyvást Nagyszombat körül voltak. — Átküldi két magyar protestansok képviselőinek emlékiratát az angol királynéhoz, melyben egyházuk

pártolását kérik. Iró nem hiszi, hogy most időszerű volna ez ügyben mit is tenni, de jó volna, ha a királyné küldene egy levelet e tárgyban, mely benyujtatnék, ha ujabb békealkudozások jönnek létre s befejezésükhez közelednek. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany Nº 183. **Vienna, 10th Jany 1704.**

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

The Emperor is entirely restord of his late indisposition, and appeared this morning for half an hour in Council.

Two days ago the Conditions on which the King of Prussia is to send 8000 men to Italy were brought back hither from Berlin, and I believe will be examined to morrow by these Ministers. I have not yet heard what Resolution has been taken about the 4000 men offered by the Elector Palatin.

Count Kaunitz has laid before the Emperor the substance of two conferences, which were held about the affairs, of Hungary on the 26th past and 3d inst but is not yet prepared to communicate to Mr Bruyninx and me what measures the Emperor is resolved to take thereupon.

Our last letters from Presburg confirm the report we had, That the Inhabitants of the great Island of Schutt have submitted to the Emperor; and as a mark of their obedience they have furnished eighty waggons for carrying a Bridge of Boats after Generall Heister, who has little need of them at present, Since all our Rivers are frozen up, and the season is so sharp that it is impossible for any Troops to operate. The Imperialists continued about Tyrnau on the 5th inst.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

I should have sent you immediately after my return from Hungary a memorial*) which was recommended both (No 2)
to Mr Bruyninx and me just before we came away from Schemnitz by two Deputies from the Reformed Churches

*) Lásd a mellékletet.

throughout that Kingdom. Enumerating the encroachments made of late years upon the Protestants, and humbly entreating her Ma[ty] to prevail with the Emperor that those grievances may be redressed, and the Protestants restored to the same Liberties and Rights, which they enjoyed upon his first accession to the Crown; Whereas they have reason to apprehend the jesuits and most of the Ministers of this Court (who are their creatures) may be apt to think, the Emperor has done as much as in reason can be expected of him if at a future Peace he suffers those of the Reformed Religion in the enjoyment of what was allowed them by the two last Diets held at Oedenburg and Presburg; I cannot say the season is yet proper for Her Ma[ty] to move the Emp[r] to this point; while all appearances of an agrement are hitherto very uncertain; But if in Time a treaty should go forward it would certainly be a very generous and christian act in Her Ma[ty] to protect the poor Protestants by an intercession in their favour by letter which might lie dormant here and not be produced till occasion serves, and a little before the negotiation shall draw towards a conclusion.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

Melléklet a 261-ik számhoz.

Magyarországi helvét s ágostai hitvállásu rendek kérvénye az angol királynéhoz, melyben panaszolják, hogy vallásuk számos évek óta üldöztetik s elnyomatik. Elszámitják a törvényeket, melyek vallásuk szabad gyakorlatát biztositották, ugy az előbbi mint a jelen uralkodó alatt, s elpanaszolják a számtalan eseteket, melyekben ezen törvények megsértettek. Rákóczi s Bercsényi pedig megigérték nekik, hogy a hazai törvényekben biztositott vallásuk szabad gyakorlatát ezentúlra is biztositandják, azért s e czélból csatlakoztak hozzájuk. Kérik a királynét, hogy a midőn békealkudozásokra kerülend a dolog, követje által mindenek előtt vallásuk szabad gyakorlatát s sérelmeik orvoslását kieszközölje, azt a jövőre is biztositsa. Ha pedig a császár békét

kötni nem akarna, a királyné őket fegyverrel is segitse. Ha netán a többi európai hatalmasságok között valamely protestans szövetség létezne, vagy ezentúl volna létesitendő, a magyar protestans rendek is ebbe bele foglaltassanak. — *Eredeti levél.*

State Paper Office Germany 183.

Serenissima Regina, Domina,
Domina & Fautrix Nobis benignissima.

Quod & quantis Persecutionum generibus, Status Regni Hungariae Evangelicus imultis jam Annis per varios Author itate suae Majestatis Sacratissimae abutentes, in Libertate Religionis, contra positivas Regni Leges & Sacra Regia Diplomata, pressus atq afflictus fuerit, toto orbi Christiano, et imprimis Regibus, Principibus, Rebus publicis, cunctisq Confessioni Augustanae & Helveticae addictis Populis, antea jam palam innotuisse, esto nulli dubitamus, et vel maximè dum increbescens haec Persecutio Dominis Residentibus Regum & Principum, nec non Regiae Majestatis vestrae ad Augustam Aulam constitutis, per nos iteratis vicibus sit repraesentata, tamen modernus Status Regni Hungariae & ejus ratio Summe requirit, quatenus medio hujus demissi scripti afflictiones vix non oppressi hujus Status, in benignam Regiae Majestatis vestrae memoriam revocemus simul que pro movendae causae hujus nunc certè non minus necessarium, quam opportunum demisse imploremus Patrocinium.

Fatemur equidem, libertatem Religionis Evangelicae postquam circa Annum 1525 in Hungariam propagari caeptam, jam hâc jam illa in Regni Parte inter vehementes Pressuras ac Persecutionum Procellas, Deo veluti authore, ita solô Protectore, incrementa sumeret, tandem sacra Regum sponsione & Diplomatibus publicisq Regni Constitutionibus, Signater autem Pacificatione Viennensi in Anno 1606 inita Articulo deinde primo Anni 1608 item 77, 1618, 33, 1630, 20, 1635 Annoru, nec non 18 & 19 1627, ac deniq Articulis 10, 11. ac 12, 1629 in Regno Hungariae adeo Stabilitam & ratificatam extitisse, ut non modo liberum Religionis Exercitium Nobis concessum verum ex illis Templis etiam, quae ante Pacificationem, in Articulos Anni 1627 redactam, plu-

rima erant occupata, Statui Evangelico restituta fuerint, eo expresse declarato, quod si quis successive liberum Religionis Exercitium contra Leges & sacra Legum Diplomata quoquô modô turbare praesumserit, eo facto poenam superinde sancitam subire debeat. Ast longè contrarium experti sumus, dum brevi post priores eas Pacificationes, nova itidem & priori longe acerbior status Evangelici Persecutio suborta est, ubi primum reoccupatis per vim militarem Templis, Verbi Dei Ministri, partim in Exilium missi, partim ad Triremes relegati, alii vero in Captivitate detenti, nec aliter praeter quam aut miserabili morte confecti, aut Strictis Reversalibus, quod nimirum vel abstinebunt, ab officio, vel deficient ad Partes Romano Catholicas, poterant liberari. Parochiae multae in Popinas conversae, Scholae, ubi cognitio Dei Pietatisq eruditio fuit, subversae. Atq sic Libertas Religionis adeò suffocata extiterat, ut vix vel privatim Solum, debitas Deo laudes decantare licuerit.

His itaq afflictionum fluctibus, Religionis Evangelicae libertate penè Jam tunc absorpta, licet quidem in Anno 1681 occasione publicorum Regní Comitiorum ac sub Coronatione Serenissimi Regis Josephi, tempore Diaetae Anno 1687 in negotio Religionis: tam et si sua Majestas in favorem Nostri aliquid videbatur fecisse in nonnullis Comitatibus, pro duobus Saltem Templis, Parochijs, & Scholis, non secus liberis pariter in quibusdam Civitatibus Regijs, per Nos pro usu nostro aedificandis & extruendis loca excindi, illa vero Templa, Parochias, & Scholas, aliaq huc pertinentia, quae sub tempus supra scriptorum Comitiorum, in usu Nostro erant, ulterius etiam per Nos imperturbate possideri debere, virtute Articuli 25, & 26, ejusdem Anni 1681, nec non 20. Anni 1687 his specialiter sub annexis Conditionibus, Sancitum fuit, publiceq decretum. Primo, ne ad Ceremonias Religioni nostrae contrarias & amplectenda ea, qua Religioni nostrae non conveniunt, cogamur, Secundo, ut liberum Religionis exercitium, in Curijs Nobilium ubiq Salvum Sit. Tertio, Proventus Annui, juxta Constitutiones Anni 1627 ab Auditoribus Evangelicis, ejusdem Professionis Ministris, à Romano Catholicis vero Similiter ipsorum Plebanis Solvantur. Quarto, Pulsus Campanarum ubiq utriq Parti sit liber, & communis.

Quinto, Sepultura, quae nemini Mortalium denegari debet, Evangelicis pro ritu et ipsorum usu Romano Catholicis pariter Salva relicta. Sexto, officia sine omni Religionis discrimine, pro bene meritis concessa, ita ut nemo in Religione sua, quae unicuiq libera esse debet, turbetur, aut quoquo modô infestetur. Unde tam et si praecedentibus Legibus per novissimos Articulos exintegro non fuerit satisfactum speraremusq usq ad ulteriorem, in integrum restitutionem obtinendam Regno Pacem, et conscientijs Quietem procurari, nihilominus tamen ne hac quidem, quantumvis contra Diploma & Leges priores nimium restricta libertas diu illaesa permansit. Si quidem paulo post praescripta Comitia, Commissio ex solo Statu Catholico Romanô delegata ultra quam par erat, Authoritatem arrogans et usurpans, Nobis non Citatis, non auditis claros et intelligibiles hos Articulos quos vel explicari, vel tolli praeter publica Regni Comitia in privato cautum & illicitum sane erat, sub umbra et Pallio interpraetationis adeo confudit, & à recto Sensu detorsit, ut non jam amplius in genuino Sinceroq usu vigerent, at praecise undis Solum inscriptis videntur inutiles haerere.

Nam primo Templa Parochiae Ecclesiarum, prout & Scholarum Rectores, juxta eundem, de quo Supra dictum est modum, aut in Exiliū pulsi, aut Reversalibus, hos ipsos per Articulos damnatis, aut morte, aut defectione è carcerum horrore & Squalore, nec aliter liberati. Tertio Proventus Ecclesiarum, quae pro nobis articulariter relictae erant, quam & aedificari concessae, ademptis universis huc Spectantibus Bonis & fundationibus, et haec quoq ita longé destructa, ut ne Nobiles quidem, quibus adhuc salvam ac liberam ea ad eundi facultatem concedere videbantur, tum ob longitudinem itinerum, tum non raró ob tempestatem frequentare potuerunt, avulsi. Quarto, Privatum etiam in Curijs Nobilitaribus Exercitiū interdictum, ita, ut Praedicatio Verbi divini, tantò magis usus Sacramentorum etiam in extremo Casu Mortis, imo & honesta funeratio non admitteretur; Nam ubi anteà centena Templa nostra habebantur: Jam nunc ut dictum: ad duo duntaxat, fueramus restricti. Quinto Evangelici Auditores ad Solvendum non Suae Religionis Plebanis, imo contra horum esto alioquin praejudiciosorum Articulorum

Sensum, ad defectionem contrariasq Ceremonias, Captivitate, à quorumvis Commerciorum et Mediorum, quae ad vitam trahendam usui humano Generi sunt, subtractione omniq arrogatà vi & Potentiâ mediante compulsi. Sexto, Pulsus Companarum, pro usu Comuni relictus, denegatus, imo Scolares Proventus quoq qui alioquin à Sacro Servitio Nostris Ministris, Divino et humanô jure cedere debuit non ipsis, sed in Parochia torpenti, adversae Religionis Plebano solvi debuit. Septimo, Evangelicorum Parentum filii, vel aperta vi, vel clam, ad Scholas Jesuitarum abducti & in confessionem Eorundem Seducti. Octavò, visitationes Articularium Templorum ad quae nullum penitus jus habebat Status Romano Catholicus, per Archidiaconos annuatim Cum praejudicio libertatis Nostrae vendicatae sunt sub quarum Pallio, uti Saepius experti Sumus vexandi solum Causa, ad sedem, ut vocant, spiritualem adversae Professionis attracti, et vel comparuerint vel non tamen odiô Religionis, per fas nefasq convicti, et damnificati, non obstante, quod Religio nostra, Suum peculiare in Spiritualibus habuerit Contubernium. Decimo, Evangelici Regnicolae, tametsi meritissime passim ab officiis, quae de lege Regni benemeritis, Sine discrimine Religionis admissa erant, remoti, seclusi, imo pleriq turpiter dejecti & degradati. Undecimo, Mechanici et Comunis sortis homines, sub strictissima Poena, ad obeundas Adversae Religionis Ceremonias, in super tam hi, quam aliae Comunitates, tamet si caeteroquin publicis Contributionibus exhaustae, tamen contrà Suam Professionem, ad comparanda Vexilla, Processionum usui destinata, ad celebrandaq Festa ipsorum & si planè Nobis incognita omnes indiscriminatim adigebantur, ab accessu, ad audiendas Conciones, usumq Sacramentorum, quem per hos etiam Articulos liberum esse oportebat, gravissimis mulctis, non in vanum terrorem propositis, sed vi, vel militari, vel quacunq alia adhibita extortis arcebantur. Duodecimo, Mortuorum Corporibus honesta sepultura denegabatur, ut contigerit, Cadavera Evangelicorum si quae ulla ratione, praeter Scitum & Consensum Plebani Romano Catholici, et praeter lautam Solutionem: nam preciô omnia vix non redimi poterant: terrae mandata essent, ex sepulchris ejici, et necdum Sepulta, hoc tamen fine allata è

Caemeterio domum reportari, Sed et si quae Potentiorum Corpora, in locis Articularibus speliebantur, Stola tamen Plebano nihil quicquam servienti, contra omne jus & debitum deponi debuit, pauperis porrò Sortis hominis, Sine Pulsu, Sine Cantu [nisi ante mortem veritatem Fidei deseruerit] penes vias, in Plateis, vel campis, Sepeliebantur. Quae omnia et plura horrenda, quae memoriam fugiunt, qua Juris terrestris Dominij, in Conscientiarum Dominatum, per quosdam extensi praetextu, quam abusu (ut supra attactum) sacrae Authoritatis Regiae jam quasi ex more ob impunitatem inveterato, à non nullis (multis Sane improbantibus) patrata, continuata, fuisse neminem latet, adeo, ut nisi haec in Conscientias dominandi quorundam libido, Deô propitiô, modernâ rerum vicissitudine aversa fuisset, nihil aliud sperandum esset, quam finale Religionis Evangelicae et haut Profitentium Exterminum. Nec utiq minimis in malis injuria illa ponenda est, quod esto magna Pars Regni à Faucibus Turcicis, non sine ingenti Nostra et Pecuniarum & quarum, libet rerum contributione, nec sine larga Sanguinis nostrorū effussione, Deo juvante erepta sit, indigni tamen censebamur, ut in his Terris Cultum Dei exerceremus, aut Saltem minimum acciperemus Possessiunculum.

Tot igitur ac tantis malis, quibus particulariter describendis calamus et excipiendis Papyrus non sufficeret, in anima & Conscientijs pertaesi arrepta, licet alio principaliter ex Capite orti tumultus occasione, Cum videamus miseratione Divina Statum hujus Regni in majorem tendere falicitatem ubi nimirum Celsissimus Princeps ac Dominus Dnus Franciscus Rakoczy (Titulus) pro Deo & Libertate Patriae pugnantis Militiae Dux, Conjunctis cum Regno felicibus Armis suis, alijs quoq Libertatibus vindicandis incumberet, hanc nos praecipue Libertatem in Pristinum Statum, juxta positivas Regni Leges, et Sacra Regia Diplomata reponi (quod Deus bene vertat) intendimus, et ad hunc Scopum assequendum idem Princeps et totius Exercitus Generalis Comes Bercsényi polliciti sint, ideo ad per benignum Regiae Majetatis Vestrae Patrocinium demisse confugimus, ob viscera misericordiae Dei obsecrantes, dignetur hanc piam causam devoto cordi suo sumere, statuiq Evangelico, desperatis omnibus Sup-

plicationum, per viginti plus minus Annos, obstantibus ijsdem Persecutoribus frustra tentatarum, placidis modis, medijs, & remedijs hâc occasione se in meliorem ordinem et Securitatem redigi posse confidenti, clementer opitulari, et quidem in eo. Primo, Cum in Deo firma Nobis esset spes modernum Regni Hungariae motum, optatae á nobis Tractatu Pacis accommodatum iri, ubi cum sua Majestate Caesareo Regia ad pacificationem deventum fuerit, dignetur Majestas Vra mediatione sua, nunc licet non nisi ad Armisticij opus elaborandum restricta, Sed Nobis Authoribus ac suasoribus, etiam ad Pacis Tractatum extendenda, per modernum aliosq ne fors interim successuros Legatos suos, praeprimis hoc agere, ut antequam ad alia laesae libertatis Capitula complananda perveniatur, primum et ante omnia Punctum Religionis occasione futuri Tractatus in examen assumendum ac secundum tenorem Legum, continentiasq Pacificationum & Diplomatum, praevie inter Nos ac Romano Catholicos complanandum sedulo curetur ac effectuetur. Secundo, dignetur Regia Vestra Majestas non modo in Complanandis Religionis Evangelicae Gravaminibus, sed & in exoperanda securitate pium Zelum et omnem adhibere operam ut quod tam celebri et efficaci mediatione compositum, conclusumq fuerit, totum illud forti manutentione sartum atq tectum conservari queant, imo ut adversus quamvis deinceps quoq[e] (quod Deus avertat) attentandam vim, consilijs simul et auxilijs Regiae Majestatis Vestrae apud suam Majestatem Sacratissimam Regesq[e] nostros Successores, adhibendis tuti Securiq possimus permanere. Tertiò, quod sivero Sua Majestas Sacratissima, (quod Deus aeque avertere dignetur) aequas et legibus Regni congruas accommodationes in Religionis negotio admittere nollet, dignetur Majestas vestra non modo apud Orbem Christianum nos cuntos innocentes pronunciare, sed et qua ope, quâ mediatione justis Armis nostris tempestive Succurrere. Quarto, Si casû quô inter Majestatem vestram Regiam ac alios Principes Protestantes in materia Religionis aliqua jam liga intercessisset, aut intercederet in futurum Statum quoq Regni Hungariae Evangelicum, Causam hanc comunem mutua defensione promovere paratum, eidem Ligae benigna mediatione suâ includi facere velit. Caeterum prout

confidimus oblatam Regiae Majtis vestrae Mediationem ita allaboraturam esse, ne ulla Nobis seraeq Posteritati Nostrae hinc ausa prodeat deplorandi, plures miserias et aerumnas, quàm vel minimum inde levamen evenisse, ita e converso non saltem tantum mutuae Charitatis affectum, ac in ejusdem Religionis membra praestita officia promoveri Studebimus, verum ut contestandam Regiae Majestatis Vestrae, erga afflictum hujus Regni Statum Evangelicum, in Praemissis Gratiam & Patrocinium, Deus omnium Nostroru Coelestis Pater, omnigena Prosperitate rependere velit, ex animo precabimur, nostri adhuc Annales et Posteri gratâm tanti Beneficij memoriâm recolent ac gloriabuntur. Datum in Pago Vihne Die 1 Novembris Anni 1704.

Regiae Majestatis Vestrae
Servitores Amici, ac in Christo Fratres
ad serviendum semper obligatissimi
Status Regni Hungariae Helveticô &
Augustano Evangelicus.

(In dorso)

Ad Serenissimam & Poténtissimam Magnae Britaniae Reginam Dominam Dnam & Fautricem Nobis Benignissimam. Demissa Instantia.

Introscripti Státus Regni Hungariae Augustanae et Helveticae Evangelici.

262.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Még nem tudni kit fog a császár a meghalálozott Kaunitz gróf helyébe a magyar ügyek vezetésével megbizni. — Az elhunyt gróf kevéssel halála előtt gróf Schlicket ajánlotta a bizottságba neveztetni, mint ki jobban ismeri Magyarországot mint bármely minister Bécsben s ki késznek nyilatkozott, a nagyszombati congressusra is elmenni, ha ilyen tartatnék. Most még minden bizonytalan. — E hó 9-kén Heister még Nagyszombat körül volt főseregével, de értesülvén, hogy a vak Bottyán 24 századdal Szmolentzen a császáriak háta mögött megjelent, 1400 lovast ellene küldött, de ez a Vágon tulra visszavonult a közelgő ellenség előtt. — Heister ujra két lovas s két gyalog-ezreddel fog erősittetni a bajorországi seregből. —

Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 183. Vienna, 14th Jan 1705.

Right Honble

(Kivonat.)

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

It is not yet known, whom the Emperor may be pleased to nominate for the management of Our Hungarian transaction, whereof Count Kaunitz*) had indeed the chief direction but was observed of late to be very cold in it, which indifference either proceeded from his heavy indisposition, or from the particular dissatisfaction he received from the Hungarians, who within these six months have done as much mischief as they could on two considerable estates the count had, One in Hungary and the other on the frontiers of Moravia. A little before his death he proposed that Count Schlick (who has a more perfect knowledge of Hungary than any minister we have here) might be joined with him for carrying on that Negotiation and offerred to go himself to Tyrnau in case a congress were to be settled there; But whether that meeting may be formed, or Count Schlick have any share in it is now uncertain.

By our last Letters from Tyrnau of the 9th inst General Heister continued thereabouts with his main Body But upon notice that one Bathyan a one-eyed Capt of the Malcontents appeared with 24 Standards two miles in the rear of the Imperialists near Schmolentz (a Castle which guards a passage thrô the White-Mountains towards the Marck) with a design to make an incursion into Moravia, Genll Heister detached 1400 horse in pursuit of them on the 7th inst. Yet before the Germans could arrive the Hungarians had quitted their post, and repassed the Waag; leaving the Imperialists to take possession that evening of the Castle, after a sort of Capitulation with some peasants who had taken refuge there: By such expeditions, during this rigorous season, the Body of Imperialists suffers great decay, and is to be reinforced by 4 Regiments more to be drawn

*) Kaunitz gróf január 11-én szélütésben meghalt.

from Bavaria viz[t] Gronsfeldt and Hanover Cuirassiers, Salms and Tollet of foot.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

263.

Stepney Harley ministernek. Iró s Bruyninx levelet vettek a kalocsai érsektől, melynek tartalma az, hogy ő elunta a hosszú várakozást minden utasitás nélkül. Okvetlenül szükséges, hogy a császár két pontra nézve nyilatkozzék. — 1. Kész-e az ország törvényes jogait s alkotmányát elismerni. 2. Mi biztositékot nyujt a kötendő békefeltételek jövendőbeni pontos megtartása iránt. A mig ezen két pont tisztában nincs, addig mit sem lehet tenni a felkelőkkel. — Kaunitz helyébe még senki sem neveztetett a magyar ügyek kezelésére, szó volt Harrach gr. első ministerről, de azt mondják, hogy a császár értesülvén, miszerint Harrach Kolonich bibornokkal való barátsága miatt gyűlöletes a magyarok előtt, mást, tán Mansfeldtet fogja kinevezni. Ha ez volna az igazi ok, azt jó jelnek lehetne venni az udvar őszintéségére nézve. — Az érsek futára azt mondja, hogy a magyarok csak 700 embert vesztettek a nagyszombati csatában. — Rákóczi Kis Tapolcsánban, Bercsényi Ujvárott vannak, seregük pedig Lévánál nagy számban van összegyülve. — Szatmár megadta magát Forgáchnak. — A temesvári basa még mindig fogva tartja Desalleurst s nem engedte meg neki a hozott nagy summa pénzt átküldeni Rákóczinak. — Apor gróf az erdélyi kincstárnok meghalt, helyettese valószinüleg Zolnoki gr. volt erdélyi alkanczellár lesz. — Az este hir érkezett, hogy Heister Nagyszombatból Galanthára ment 3—4000 lovassal, értesülvén, hogy Bercsényi nagyobb erővel ott megjelent volna. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 183? — Vienna, 17[th] Jan[y] 1705.

Right Hon[ble]

On the 14[th] ins[t] an officer arrived here from the Arch Bp. of Colocza with letters to M[r] Bruyninx and me, whereof

the inclosed is a copy. He likewise brought packets for the two Hungarian Deputies, who have since given extracts thereof to Count Palfy to be communicated to the Emperor, and to such of his Ministers as may have the management of the Negotiation with the Hungarians. The substance of all is, That the Arch Bishop is weary of waiting so long among the Malcontents without knowing any thing further of the Emperor's resolution on two main points viz[t] Whether He will give them 1[st] satisfaction according to the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom and 2[do] a sufficient Guaranty and security that the promises to be now made shall be duly observed, till the Emperor shall be pleased to explain himself on these two heads, The Arch Bp. says plainly we are to expect from the Malcontents no further proposalls of any kind.

I was in hopes to have told you by this Post whom the Emperor had appointed in the place of Count Kaunitz to manage the Treaty with Hungary. It was at first expected the choice should fall on Count Harrach the first Minister; and M[r] Bruyninx and I were about to apply to him, as if it had been a point setled; But we are since privately informed, that the Emperor having been prepossessed that this Minister is obnoxious to the Hungarians (because of his intimacy with Cardinal Collonitsch, their known Enemy) may probably nominate Count Mansfeldt, or some other person, against whom no objection can be made. If this be the true meaning of the Court, I should take it as a good omen that they design at last to treat sincerely, which hitherto I have had little grounds to believe.

This Officer assures me the Hungarians had not above 700 killed in the late battle near Tyrnau, Tho' General Heister has ordered Te Deum to be sung for his victory in all the churches of Hungary which are under Allegiance to the Emperor.

Ragotzi is at little Topolschan, Bercseni at Neuhausel and their forces are rallied to a considerable number in and about Leventz.

The important place of Zatmar has been obliged to capitulate with Count Forgatsch for want of provisions; And

the Garrison has been conducted one half into Transylvania, and the other to Buda; There now remains in the hands of the Imperialists in Upper Hungary from the Waag to Transylvania no other strong hold than Great Waradin, Segedin and Arath: The Pascha of Temeswaer still keeps Mons[r] Desailleurs under Confinement by order from the port, and has not allowed to send Ragoczi the large sums of money which He brought as a subsidy from France.

Our last letters from Hermanstadt bring advice that Count Apor the High Treasurer of Transylvania dyed there on the 10[th] of Nov[r] He is likely to be succeeded by Count Zolnochi, who has resided at Vienna for some years as Vice Chancellor of that Province.

By last post M[r] Bruyninx received fresh orders from the States General to sollicit the Emperor that Landau might be fortified and provided against any attempt of the Enemy. I lately sent you a general answer which had been made by the councill of war to his former remonstrance, and I scarce believe any other will be given him.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

P. S.

This Evening by letters from Tyrnau of the 14[th] inst. we have notice, That the night before General Heister marched from thence with 3 or 4000 horse towards Gallant, upon advice that Count Berseni appeared with a considerable body of Malcontents near the Waag.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon[ble] Mr. Secretary Harley.

264.

Stepney Harley miniszternek. A császár felgyógyulása alkalmából templomba menvén, elcsuszott a lépcsőn, s ha fiatal Harrach gróf fel nem fogja karjaiba, agyonüthette volna magát; igy semmi baja. — Harrach gróf lett Kaunitz helyett megbizva a magyar ügyek vezetésével. — Heister győzedelme óta a csá-

száriak nemcsak nem tettek előmenetelt, de sokat vesztettek a hideg által s pénz és ellátás hiányában nyomorult, majdnem kétséges állapotban vannak. — Galanthára Heister hiába fárasztotta seregét, ott sem volt magyar sereg. Azóta a magyarok átkelvén a Vágon, több mint 100 császári katonát leöltek. Miért is Heister Pozsony felé lesz kénytelen vonulni, míg az idő jobb lesz s segitségére a négy ezred Bajorországból megérkezik. — A porosz király zokon vette a protestansok ellen követett rosz bánásmódot s fenyegetődzik, hogy ő hasonló bánásmódban részesitendi a pápistákat. — Szándékozik a császárnak is irni e tárgyban. Iró utasitást kér, átadja-e a királyné által ez ügyben 1703-ban irt, de még át nem adott levelet a császárnak. — Harrachnál holnap tanácskozás fog tartatni a magyar ügyben, a bizottsághoz Mansfeldt gr. is hozzáadatott, ki most beteg. — Eredeti levél.

State Paper Office Germany 183. Vienna, 21 Jan[y] 1705.

Right Hon[ble.]

(Kivonat.)

I acquainted you in my last that rejoicings were ordered to be made here on the 18[th] inst[t] for the Emperors recovery. In his way to chapel he had like to meet with a very fatal accident his foot slipping as he was going down six steps which lead to the Chappel; By good luck young Count Harrach was at the bottom of the stairs and caught the Emperor in his arms before he came to the ground, otherwise in all appearance that fall might have been his death; But as it happened he came to no harm, and continues now in very good health.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Notwithstanding the objection made against Count Harrach, the Emperor has at last appointed him in the place of Count Kaunitz to be the Chief manager of the Affairs of Hungary; On the 19[th] I made him a visit on that occasion, and had an opportunity of giving him some information concerning those matters. Yesterday Baron Szirmai, and the Two Hungarian Deputies did the like, I hope within 4 or 5 days more he may have a competent knowledge of

what has hitherto been transacted so as to be able to deliberate with the other ministers, what remedies are the most proper to be applied; I have often represented this frequent chopping and changing of Commissioners to have been a great hindrance to Our Negotiation; But the present case could not be helped being a fatal necessity occasioned by the death of Count Kaunitz, and I am willing to believe Count Harrach may be very fair and candid in the discharge of his trust. The rather for that since General Heisters late advantage near Tyrnau, the court seems more sensible than ever of the difficulty they are likely to meet with before the Hungarians can be reduced by force of Arms: It is now near a month since that victory was obtained, yet the Imperialists have been able to make no progress; On the contrary they have suffered very much by the rigour of the season, and for want of pay and subsistence, whereby they are at present reduced to a miserable and almost desperate condition.

In my last I acquainted you that General Heister upon advice that y^e^ enemy was rallied near Galanta marched that way on the 14^th^ with a large body of horse in pursuit of them; But by our letters of the 18^th^ we find that was a false alarm, and he has only harrassed his people to no purpose. On the 15^th^ he sent a party of 200 horse over the Waag at whose approach a few malcontents (who were posted there abouts) retired, but being soon reinforced by a larger body, they obliged the Germans to return after having lost 8 or 10 men in their retreat. Since that time the Hungarians have taken heart, and ventured on this side the Waag with 2 or 3000 men, where they have greatly incommoded the Imperialists in their Quarters, and killed here and there above a 100 of them. To prevent which disasters for the future, it is believed General Heister may be obliged to withdraw from the Waag towards Presburgh, and post his Troops more safely above Modern, Posing and St. George, where they must be subsisted out of Austria and Moravia, till the weather grows milder, and the 4 Regiments, which are coming to their assistance from Bavaria can arrive.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

I hear the King of Prussia seems to be warm at heart upon the severities used against the Reformed Churches in the Palatinat in Hungary and in Silesia, and has writ two sharp letters to the respective Regencies of Magdeburg, Halberstadt and Minden threatening the Catholics in those parts with the like treatment if the grievances which the Protestants suffer elsewhere, are not speedily redressed. Mylord Raby likewise acquaints me That the King of Prussia has lately writ to her Ma^{ty} and the States General entreating them to join with him in the remonstrances that are to be made on this subject to his Imp^{ll} Ma^{ty} and to the Elector Palatin: I am therefore obliged to remind you that her Ma^{ty} was graciously pleased to dispatch a letter to that purpose to his Imperial Ma^{ty} by M^{r} Secretary Hedges, whereof you will find a copy in the books of your office dated the 23rd of Oct. 1703: The Original has not yet been presented, but is still in my hands, because the other Ministers of the Protestant Kings, Princes and States were not furnished with the like to be offered at the same time; which I then presumed was necessary and think so still it being probable our joint endeavours may be most successful. Besides I was apprehensive any particular application from the Queen in favour of the Protestants (especially those of Hungary) might render the Emperor less inclined to Her Majesty's Mediation towards composing the differences with the Malcontents, wherein we have found difficulties enough without that obstacle.

I acquainted you by last post that y^{e} Deputation was to be received: Tomorrow the ministers who are of that council, are to hold their first session: And next day Count Harrach has appointed at his house a conference on the affairs of Hungary, wherein the Emp^{r} has been pleased likewise to join Count Mansfeldt, who at present keeps his bed of a Sciatica.

I am etc.

G. Stepney.

The Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Secretary Harley.

265.

Fury Ellishez. Tudósitja őt a magyarországi s bécsi eseményekről. — Másolat.

State Paper Office Germany 193.

(Fury) to Ellis.

Vienna 21st Jany 1705.

Sir,

In my last I acquainted you that Genl Heister upon advice that the enemy was rallyed near Galanta marched that way on the fourteenth with a large body of horse in pursuit of them, But by our letters of the 18th, we find that was a false alarm, and he has only harrassed his people to no purpose, on the 15th he sent a party of 200 horse of the Waag at whose approach a few Malcontents (who were posted thereabouts) retired, but being soon reinforced by a larger body, They obliged the Germans to return after having lost 8 or 10 men in their retreat. Since that time the Hungarians have taken heart, and returned on this side the Waag with 200 or 300 men, where they have greatly incommoded the Imperialists in the Quarters, and killed here and there above 100 men of them; To prevent which disasters for the future it is believed Genl Heister may be obliged to withdraw from the Waag towards Presbourg and post his Troops more safely about Modern, Posing & St. George, where they must be subsisted out of Austria and Moravia till the weather grows milder, and the 4 Regiments which are coming to their assistance from Bavaria can arrive.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

In the Place of Count Kaunitz lately deceased the Emperor has appointed Count Harrach and Col Mansfeldt to have the Chief direction of the treaty with the Hungarians.

My service to Mr Tucker.

(Fury). *)

Mr. Ellis.

*) Fury Stepney titoknoka volt.